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HISTORY

OF

CARROLL COUNTY,

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

(ILLUSTRATED.)

We tell to-day the deeds of story,
And legends of the olden time,
While voices, from an ancient glory,
Still charm us as a silver chime.
The old and new join loving hands,
The past before the present stands;
The ages give each other greeting,
And years recall their old renown,
Their acts of fortitude repeating
That won for them historic crown.

The wheels now roll in fire and thunder,
And bear us on with startling speed;
They shake the dust of nations under
The flowers of forest, mount, and mead.
The oldtime worthies still are near,
The spirit of the past is here;
And where we tread, old Indian builders
Looked forward through the mists of time
As we look back. The scene bewilders!
And all the distance is sublime.

—*Adapted.*

GEORGIA DREW MERRILL, Editor.

W. A. FERGUSSON & CO.
BOSTON, MASS.
1889.

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PRESS OF SAMUEL USHER,
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FROM innumerable sources of information, — many of them broken, fragmentary, and imperfect, — from books, manuscripts, records, and private documents, we have gathered much of value respecting this land of Carroll and its savage and civilized occupancy. In our labors we have endeavored to separate truth from error, fact from fiction, as they come down to us from the half-forgotten days in legend, tradition, and the annals of the past.

We express our thanks to those who have willingly given of their time and labor to aid us; to those who have contributed the illustrations, thereby adding much to the value of this work; to those whose cheering words and earnest assistance have ever been at our service; and to all, for the uniform courtesy extended unto us during our sojourn in this most picturesque of counties.

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[1] As an appreciation of many kindnesses and valuable assistance rendered in preparing this History, the engraving of Judge Hill is contributed by the publishers.

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HISTORY

OF

CARROLL COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

THE COUNTY OF CARROLL.

Organization — Towns Included — Additions — Boundaries — Name — Strafford County — Area, Location, and Boundaries — Population, Agriculture, Manufactures, and Wealth — Statistics from Census of 1880 — Financial Condition — Altitudes.

CARROLL COUNTY was created by an act of the state legislature approved December 23, 1840, which also formed Belknap county. The language of the act concerning the towns embraced in Carroll county is "the said county of Carroll shall contain all the lands and waters included within the following towns and places, which now constitute a part of the county of Strafford, to wit: Albany, Brookfield, Chatham, Conway, Eaton, Effingham, Freedom, Moultonborough, Sandwich, Tamworth, Tuftonborough, Ossipee, Wakefield, and Wolfborough, and the said towns be, and the same are hereby, severed and disannexed from the county of Strafford."

By an act of the legislature approved January 5, 1853, Bartlett, Jackson, and Hart's Location were disannexed from the county of Coös and annexed to Carroll county.

Boundaries between Belknap and Carroll counties were established in 1841 thus: "Beginning at the easterly termination of the line dividing the towns of Meredith and Moultonborough; thence running easterly to the southerly point of Long Island in Winnipisseogee lake; thence easterly to the westerly termination of the line dividing the towns of Wolfborough and Alton; and all the lands and waters lying northerly of said line and between that and said towns

of Moultonborough, Tuftonborough, and Wolfborough shall constitute a part of said county of Carroll."

The town of Madison was incorporated from the western part of Eaton in 1852.

Carroll county received its name in commemoration of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, one of the most distinguished of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and by the diversified and lovely character of its bewitching scenery is keeping the name a household word in the cultured minds of both the old and new worlds. No other county in the state presents more attractions to the traveler, and none other has received such a wealth of tribute from pen of poet or gifted *littérateur*.

Strafford county, from which Carroll was formed, was one of the five original counties of New Hampshire, being made by the same act which created Rockingham, Hillsborough, Cheshire, and Grafton, March 19, 1771. Many of the towns in Carroll have a much older corporate existence than the county, and some of them are as old as the five first counties. The early or pioneer stage belongs here rather to the towns than to the county, and will receive attention in their history.

Carroll county contains an area of nearly six hundred square miles, is surrounded on the north by Coös and Grafton counties, east by York and Oxford counties in Maine, southeast by Strafford county, southwest and west by Belknap and Grafton counties, and lies between 43° 28′ and 44° 35′ north latitude, and 3° 20′ and 6° 10′ longitude east from Washington.

Population, agricultural and manufacturing statistics from census of 1880. — The entire population of Carroll is 18,291, an improvement over 1870, which showed 17,332, and a falling off from 1860, which gave 20,465, and from 1850, which was 20,157. Albany had in 1880, 361; in 1870, 339; Bartlett and Hailes Location, 1,044 in 1880; Brookfield 1880, 428; 1870, 416; Chatham 1880, 421; 1870, 445; Conway 1880, 2,094; 1870, 1,607; Eaton 1880, 629; 1870, 657; Effingham 1880, 865; 1870, 904; Freedom 1880, 714; 1870, 737; Hart's Location 1880, 70; 1870, 26; Jackson 1880, 464; 1870, 474; Madison 1880, 586; 1870, 646; Moultonborough 1880, 1,254; 1870, 1,299; Ossipee 1880, 1,782; 1870, 1,822; Sandwich 1880, 1,701; 1870, 1,854; Tamworth 1880, 1,274; 1870, 1,344; Tuftonborough 1880, 923; 1870, 949; Wakefield 1880, 1,392; 1870, 1,185; Wolfeborough 1880, 2,222; 1870, 1,995.

In 1880 Carroll county had 2,753 farms, with a total of 168,232 acres of improved land, while 158,019 acres were mountain, woodland, and forest, and 10,213 acres additional were unimproved. The aggregate value of these farms was $4,431,572, including land, fences, and buildings; of farming implements and machinery, $164,626; livestock, $703,680; estimated value of farm products, $844,849.

There were raised 733 bushels of barley, 1,046 bushels of buckwheat,

86,455 bushels of Indian corn, 35,227 bushels of oats, 1,337 bushels of rye, 14,713 bushels of wheat, 310,937 pounds of maple sugar, 9,874 gallons of maple syrup, 40,869 tons of hay, 229,610 dozens of eggs, 7,970 pounds of honey, 241,050 bushels potatoes, 6,974 fleeces of wool, weighing 32,100 pounds, an annual value of orchard products of $82,032, and 7,778 bushels of beans.

There were 3,402 horses on the farms, June 1, 1880, 4,035 working oxen, 6,082 milch cows, and 8,294 other cattle, 6,974 sheep (excluding spring lambs), 3,476 swine, 32,100 pounds of wool clipped in the spring, 33,238 gallons of milk sold and sent to factories, 465,476 pounds of butter made, and 19,684 pounds of cheese.

The assessed valuation of real estate was $4,374,291, of personal property, $1,439,936. There were 96 manufacturing concerns, with $2,056,245 capital: employing 780 operatives, who were paid $251,300 annually, and producing $1,707,626 in goods. The financial condition of the county at the end of the last fiscal year is thus given by the county commissioners: —

The County debt May 1, 1889, was: —	
Bonds at 6 per cent.	$9,100.00
" 4 "	40,000.00
Interest on Bonds,	557.86
Call Notes at 4 per cent.	16,029.97
Interest on Notes to May 1, 1889,	660.16
Bills and orders outstanding,	200.00
	$66,547.99
The County has assets: —	
County Farm and Buildings,	$20,000.00
Personal Property at the Farm,	5,626.43
Cash in hands of Treasurer,	5,804.98
Costs and Fines due County,	200.00
Cash due from the towns of Albany and Chatham,	202.69

The debt, less fines, cash in treasury, and cash due from Albany and Chatham, is $60,340.32, and the reduction of the debt for the year is $11,067.22.

In 1880 the county had a bonded debt of $198,370, and a floating debt of $269,019, making a total indebtedness of $467,389.

Altitudes. — Mt Washington, 6,293 ft; Mt Adams, 5,794 ft; Mt Jefferson, 5,714 ft; Mt Clay, 5,553 ft; Mt Monroe, 5,384 ft; Mt Little Monroe, 5,204 ft; Mt Madison, 5,365 ft; Mt Franklin, 4,904 ft; Mt Pleasant, 4,764 ft; Mt Clinton, 4,320 ft; Mt Jackson, 4,100 ft; Mt Webster, 4,000 ft; Mt Crawford, 3,134 ft; Mt Willey, 4,300 ft; Mt Nancy, 3,800 ft; Giant's Stairs, 3,500 ft; Boott Spur, 5,524 ft; Boott Deception, 2,448 ft; Mt Carter, north peak, 4,830 ft; Mt Carter, south peak, 4,702 ft; Mt Moriah, 4,653 ft; Mt Royce, 2,600 ft; Mt Wildcat, 4,350 ft; Mt Whiteface, 4,007 ft (the northern elevation 175 higher); Mt Passaconaway, 4,200 ft; Mt Osceola, 4,397 ft; Sandwich Dome (Black Mountain), 3,999 ft; Mt Resolution, 3,400 ft; Trimountain, 3,393 ft;

Silver Spring Mountain (est.), 3,000 ft; Green's Cliff, 2,958 ft; Table Mountain, 3,305 ft; Mt Israel, 2,880 ft; Mt Chocorua, 3,540 ft; Mt Kearsarge (Pequawket), 3,251 ft; Red Hill, south peak, 1,769 ft; Red Hill, north peak, 2,038 ft; Ossipee Mountain, 2,361 ft; Mt Shaw, 2,956 ft; Green Hills, 2,390 ft; Copple Crown, 2,100 ft; Great Moose Mountain, 1,404 ft; Tin Mountain, 1,650 ft; Mt Baldface, 3,600 ft; Double Head, 3,120 ft; Iron Mountain, 2,000 ft; Mote Mountain, 3,200 ft; Mote Mountain, south peak, 2,700 ft; Lake of the Clouds (Blue Pond), 5,009 ft; White Mountain Notch, 1,914 ft; Saco Pond (head of Saco River), 1,880 ft; Saco River (at Willey House), 1,300 ft; Fabyan's, 1,571 ft; Base of Mt Washington, 2,668 ft; Ossipee Lake, 408 ft; Mountain Pond, 1,300 ft; Six-mile Pond, 456 ft; Chocorua Lake, 550 ft; Bear Camp Pond, 600 ft; Dan Hole Pond, 775 ft; Pine River Pond, 550 ft; Province Pond, 525 ft; East Pond (Lake Newichawannock), 499 ft; Horn Pond, 479 ft; Lovell's Pond, 550 ft; Smith's Pond, 525 ft; Red Hill Pond, 590 ft; Long Pond, 505 ft; Squam Lake, 510 ft; Lake Winnipiseogee, 496–502 ft; Wakefield Summit, 690 ft; Wolfeborough Junction, 574 ft; West Ossipee, 428 ft; Conway, 466 ft; North Conway, 521 ft; Upper Bartlett, 660 ft; Jackson, 759 ft; Drakesville (Effingham), 381 ft; Freedom, 396 ft; South Tamworth, 630 ft; Sandwich, 648 ft; Tuftonborough, 889 ft; Moultonborough Centre, 581 ft; Water Village (Ossipee), 745 ft.

CHAPTER II.

GEOLOGY.

Rock Formations — Rock Systems — The Age of Ice — Glacial Drift — Lower Till — Upper Till — Champlain Period — Kames — Recent or Terrace Period, etc. etc.

ROCK FORMATIONS. — These are the fundamental characters of the geological book, and, before we dilate on the later periods, due attention must be given to the backbone of the edifice.

The rocks of Carroll county, beginning with the lowest, are the *Acidic* and *Basic* groups of the unstratified, and the *Azoic*, *Eozoic*, and *Paleozoic* groups of the stratified rocks. Of these, the oldest, or bed-rock, is a very coarse granite, or gneiss, conceded now to be of eruptive (volcanic) origin, that, with different arrangements of the same constituents, is given different names. Ledges of these rocks show large quadrangular patches of feldspar of a light color,

varying from a fraction of an inch to three or more inches in length. Quartz and feldspar, with white and black mica, and sometimes hornblende, are the constituent elements of those primitive or acidic rocks, sienite, granite, and porphyry. These unstratified fundamental rocks are the oldest rocks in New Hampshire, and form the vast volume of the White Mountains, and nowhere in New England can be found a better opportunity to read in the earliest pages of the "Book of Nature" than is presented in the scarred rocks, wild gorges, and precipitous chasms of these eternally enduring and ever magnificent creations of a God of Power. A brief mention of the rocks is sufficient for our purpose in this volume, but the aspiring student who would pursue their study in the interest of science or for personal gratification will find that Professor Hitchcock and his co-laborers have thoroughly and exhaustively covered the ground in that excellent monument to their scientific attainments, "The Geology of New Hampshire."

Rock Systems. — Prof. C. H. Hitchcock gives as the rock systems of the White Mountain district: 1. *Laurentian*, represented by the porphyritic gneiss, and Bethlehem group. 2. *Atlantic*, consisting of the Lake or Berlin and Montalban or White Mountain gneisses, and Franconia breccia. 3. *Labrador.* 4. *Huronian.* 5. *Merrimack schists.* 6. *Andalusite schist group.* 7. *Eruptions of porphyry.* 8. *Eruptions of the Conway, Albany, and Chocorua granites and sienites.* 9. *Formation of the Mt Pequawket (Kearsarge) or Mt Mote porphyritic breccia.*

THE AGE OF ICE. — It is perhaps desirable to devote some space in this volume to the Age of Ice, as in this period and those immediately following, when the colossal ice-sheet, which was so thick that the top of Mount Washington was deeply covered, was removed, and the surface, soil, and water-courses of the county were formed, the lakes established in their boundaries, and the conditions necessary to civilized occupancy were arranged and prepared.

The indications of a glacial period are probably as well shown in this section of New England as anywhere in the world. Underlying the modified drift are often found masses of earth and rocks mingled confusedly together, having neither stratification nor any appearance of having been deposited in water. These are the *glacial drift*, or *till*. This drift frequently covers the slopes, and even the summits, of the highest mountains, as well as the lesser elevations. It contains bowlders of all sizes, up to thirty feet in diameter, which have nearly all been carried southward from their native ledges, and can be traced, in some instances, for a hundred miles, southward or southeastward. Wherever till occurs, the ledges have mostly been worn to a rounded form, and, if the rock be hard, it is covered with long scratches, or *striæ*, in the direction of the course taken by the bowlders. Geology now refers these to a moving ice-sheet which spread over this continent from the north, and, as before stated, was of

sufficient thickness to cover even Mount Washington. This ice-sheet was so much thicker at the north than in this latitude that its great weight pressed the ice steadily onward and outward to the south-southeast. The termination of this ice-sheet in the Atlantic, southeast of New England, was probably like the great ice-wall of the Antarctic continent, along which Sir J. C. Ross sailed 450 miles, finding only one point low enough to allow the smooth white plain of the upper surface to be seen from the mast-head. This extended, apparently boundless, and was of dazzling whiteness.

There was a long, continuous period of glacial action, with times of retreat and advance, but never a complete departure and return of a continental ice-sheet. The motion of this ice, being caused by its own weight, must have been slow indeed. Over the highlands between the St Lawrence river and Hudson bay the ice-sheet was three or four miles in thickness; over Greenland much thicker, and over the White Mountains it reached nearly or quite to the line of perpetual snow. The *till*, or coarse glacial drift, was made by the long-continued wearing and grinding of the ice-sheet. As this slowly advanced, fragments were torn from the ledges, held in the bottom of the ice, and worn by friction upon the surface over which it moved. This material, crushed beneath the ice into minute fragments or fine powder, is called the *Lower Till*. While the lower till was being made under the ice, large quantities of coarse and fine matter were swept away from hill-slopes and mountain-sides, and carried forward in the ice. As this melted, much of this matter fell loosely on the surface, forming an unstratified deposit of gravel, earth, and bowlders. This deposit geologists call the *Upper Till*. Usually this is found above the lower till, the line of separation being at a distance of from two to twenty feet. The departure of the ice-sheet was attended by a rapid deposition of the abundant materials therein contained. The retreat of the ice-sheet was toward the northwest and north, and it is probable that its final melting took place mostly on the surface, so that, at the last, great amounts of its deposits were exposed to the washing of many streams. The finer particles were generally carried away, and the strong current of the glacial rivers transported coarse gravel and bowlders of considerable size.

When these streams entered the valley from which the ice had retreated, or their currents were slackened by less rapid descent, a deposition took place, where the channel was still walled by ice, in succession of coarse gravel, fine gravel, sand, and fine silt or clay. These deposits filled the valleys, and increased in depth in the same way that additions are now made to the bottom-lands or intervals of our large rivers by the floods of spring. They are called *Modified Drift*, and geology gives this name to the period from the departure of the ice-sheet to the present. This modified drift occurs in almost every valley of New Hampshire, and comprises the intervals which are annually overflowed, and the successive terraces which rise in steps upon the sides of the

valley, the highest often forming extensive plains. Dr Dana has given the name of *Champlain Period* to the time of the deposition of the modified drift during the melting of the ice-sheet. During the Champlain period, the ice became molded upon the surface, by the process of destruction, into great basins or valleys; at the last, the passages through which the melting waters passed off came gradually to coincide with the depressions of the present surface.

These lowest and warmest portions of the land were first freed from the ice: and, as the melted area slowly extended into the continental glacier, its vast floods found their outlet at the head of the existing valley. In these channels were deposited materials gathered by the streams from the melting glacier. By the low water of winter, layers of sand were formed, and by the strong currents of summer, layers of gravel, often very coarse. These layers are irregularly bedded, here sand, and there gravel, accumulating, and interstratified without much order with each other.

These, the oldest of our deposits of modified drift, are long ridges, or intermixed short ridges and mounds, composed of very coarse water-worn gravel, or of alternate gravel and sand irregularly bedded. Wherever the ordinary fine alluvium occurs, it overlies or partly covers these deposits. The geological name for these is *Kames*.

The extensive level plains and high terraces bordering the New Hampshire rivers were also deposited in the Champlain period, as the open valleys became gradually filled with great depths of gravel, sand, and clay (alluvium), which were brought down by the glacier rivers from the melting ice-sheet, or washed from the till after the ice had retreated, and which were deposited in the same way as those made by high floods at the present day. During the recent or *terrace* period, the rivers have cut deep and wide channels in this alluvium, and the terraces mark heights at which, in their work of erosion, they have left portions of their successive flood-plains.

The lenticular accumulations of till which have been observed east of Lake Winnipiseogee lie most frequently on the northwest side of hills, which was struck by the full force of the ice-current.

The hill upon which Sandwich Lower Corner is built may serve as an example. The north side of this hill is a smooth lenticular slope of till, but ledge appears at its top and on its south side. Fernald's hill in Tuftonborough, a mile east of Melvin village, also has a very regular north and northwest slope of till.

A bed of stratified gravel and sand occurs in the lower till of this deposit. The highest point of this hill is ledge, which forms all its southeast side, being in many places precipitous. A similar mass of lower till, with modified drift beneath or enclosed in it, lies on the northwest side of a hill two miles northeast of Wolfeborough village. Pray hill, north of Pine River pond in

Wakefield, has a fine northwest slope of till, while its southeast slope is ledge. Fogg's Ridge, one mile south of Pocket hill in Ossipee, is the only true lenticular hill seen in Carroll county. This is a typical example, showing no ledges for 100 feet below its highest point. Its whole northwest and north slopes appear to be composed of till; on the south and southeast, ledges form the base of the hill, extending halfway to its top.

CHAPTER III.

GEOLOGY CONTINUED. MODIFIED DRIFT, ETC.

Saco River — Pine River — Ossipee Lake — Altitudes Around Winnipiseogee Lake — Departure of the Ice-sheet — Lake Basins — Terraces — Kames — Clay — Dunes — Lake District Elevations — Conway Bowlders — The Washington Bowlder — Ordination Rock — Madison Bowlder — White Mountain Granites.

MODIFIED DRIFT. — The southeastern part of the White Mountain district is drained by the Saco, which has its farthest sources in Saco pond and Mt Washington river. The watershed at the Crawford house, which divides this from the Lower Ammonoosuc river, is formed by a deposit of very coarse modified drift, which was swept down into this mountain-pass in the Champlain period. Its height is 1,000 feet above the sea; and Saco pond, which fills a depression in this deposit, is 20 feet lower. The small stream which issues from this pond passes through the White Mountain Notch, falling 600 feet in the first three miles, and nearly as much more in the next nine miles. Along this distance it flows between lofty mountains, whose sides are often precipitous walls of rock. A fine view of this part of its valley is afforded from the top of Mt Willard. Far above rise the rugged heights of Webster and Willey, almost vertical in their upper part, but below bending in graceful, regular curves, composed of materials which have fallen from each side, and form an apparently smoothed hollow for highway and river. The principal superficial deposits along this steep portion of the river are such rocky *débris* as has crumbled from the mountains, or the equally coarse unstratified till. In the bed of the stream these materials have become water-worn, but only limited deposits of gravel and sand are found.

At the west line of Bartlett the Saco is 745 feet above the sea. In the

next eight miles, to the mouth of Ellis river, it descends about 30 feet to the mile, flowing over modified drift. This consists of gravel and sand, and above Rocky Branch these occupy an area one fourth to one half a mile wide, which lies mostly on the south side of the river, forming a nearly continuous interval 10 to 15 feet in height, which slopes with the stream, and irregular terraces which reach 25 feet higher.

From Glen Station in Bartlett to Conway Corner, the alluvial area averages fully a mile in width, lying in nearly equal amount on each side of the river. The greater portion of this is interval from 10 to 20 feet in height, which is often seen to be composed of coarse gravel overlaid by fine silt, as on Androscoggin river. The flood-plain of the Champlain period is shown in the higher terraces of sand or fine gravel, 40 to 60 feet above the river, which are nearly continuous on both sides. North Conway is built on a wide portion of the east terrace. The form of these terraces, with their surfaces level, but usually narrow and bounded by steep escarpments, and their correspondence in height on opposite sides of the valley, make it easy to understand that a wide plain once reached across the intervening area.

Along Seavey's falls, the Saco is bordered on both sides by slopes of till and ledge. The modified drift of the highest terrace, however, is continuous between Pine and Rattlesnake hills, and thence extends two miles to the east on the north side of the river; on the south it reaches from Conway Centre to the northeast side of Walker's pond, and thence is nearly continuous, though narrow, eastward to Maine line. East from the outlet of Walker's pond, the interval between this terrace and the river on the south is not wide, but on the north it extends from one half to one mile from the river, rising with a gentle slope to a height about 25 feet above it. On this side the most elevated part of the alluvial area, as at Conway street, is only a few feet above the reach of high water. The ancient flood-plain, from 40 to 50 feet above the present river (as shown by its terrace on the south), may have extended over this whole area. It would then appear that the river here began its excavation on the north side, and has been gradually cutting its channel deeper as it has slowly moved across this area southward. Remnants of the former high flood-plain are thus found at a nearly constant height above the river for fourteen miles, sloping in this distance more than 100 feet. The height of Saco river at the state line is about 400 feet above the sea.

From the modified drift of Pine river, Ossipee lake, and Saco river, we learn the history of this part of New Hampshire in the Champlain period. After the ice-sheet had retreated from the coast, it seems for a long time to have still covered the Ossipee lake basin and the valley of Pine river and Balch ponds. The kames of this valley were deposited during this time in the channel of a glacial river, which carried forward its finer gravel and sand to form the plains that extend southeast from Balch pond. The coarse

material and irregular surface of nearly all the modified drift along the upper part of Pine river indicate that masses of ice still remained at the time of its deposition.

After this the ice-sheet disappeared from the broad, low basin of Ossipee lake, and again, for a long time, had its terminal front at the border of the low area from which it had retreated. Its moraines fill the west and higher side of the narrow valley between Madison and Conway. These gradually change, as we come to the centre of the valley, to ordinary water-kames. This appears to have been the first outlet from the melting of the ice-sheet over the Saco valley and the southeast side of the White Mountains; and the material brought down was spread out to form the extensive sand-and-gravel plains about Ossipee and Silver lakes. The comparatively small amount of levelly stratified drift associated with the kames in Madison and Conway makes it probable that the present outlet by Saco river was opened before the ice here had wholly disappeared.

The lowest points of the watershed around Winnipiseogee lake are:— Summit on railroad between Meredith village and Pemigewasset valley at Ashland, 166 feet (ten feet below the natural surface); at two and a half miles north from Meredith village, about 140; at same distance north from Centre Harbor, about 100, these points being the lowest between this and Squam lake; the Varney pass, between Moultonborough and the Bear Camp valley, about 150; summit on railroad between Wolfeborough and Salmon Falls valley, 164; between Smith's pond and Cook's pond, about 200; summit on railroad between Alton bay and Cocheco valley, 72; and near Lily pond in Gilford, between the lake and Long bay, about 75 feet. The two last of these places show by their modified drift that they were formerly outlets of the lake.

These lake basins lie upon the south side of the White Mountains, from which source we might expect a greater depth of ice to move southward and cover this area near the close of the glacial period than would at that time remain in other parts of the state to the east and west. The ice-sheet probably lay over Squam and Winnipiseogee lakes in a broad, mountain-like ridge till after it was almost wholly melted away over the lowlands of York county, Maine, in the basin of Ossipee lake, and for some distance along the Bear Camp valley. The departure of the ice-sheet along the Merrimack and Pemigewasset valley appears also to have proceeded more rapidly than upon the higher land on its east side, so that over Winnipiseogee and Squam lakes the drainage from the melting ice was outward both to the east and west.

The noticeable feature in the surface geology of these lakes is the absence of modified drift. Their shores are chiefly of coarse glacial drift or till with occasional ledges. The basin of Ossipee lake, on the contrary, is characterized by very extensive, and probably thick, deposits of modified drift, presenting a remarkable contrast. These deposits are also abundant in the Pemigewasset

valley on the west. Their conspicuous absence from these intervening basins needs to be accounted for, and this seems to be due to different rates of progress in the departure of the ice. The later continuance of the ice-sheet over these lakes turned all the drainage from the south side of the White Mountains into the Ossipee basin and Pemigewasset valley, and even caused the modified drift which was contained in this part of the ice to be mostly carried away.

At the head of Moultonborough bay we find swampy land along its east shore for a mile, and, farther east, an extensive deposit of sand, undulating and partly covered with pines, reaching a mile from the lake, with its highest portions 40 feet above it.

The next modified drift is four miles to the southeast of Melvin village. Melvin river here brought down in the Champlain period a small plain of gravel and sand, which, since that time, has been partly excavated by the stream and partly undermined and carried away by the lake, so that it forms a terrace 20 feet high. Another tributary to the lake, a mile farther southeast, is bordered by terraces of similar height near its mouth.

On the northeast side of Twenty-mile bay, two miles south from Melvin village, a bold shore of coarse till, with many large bowlders, is bordered by an old beach, about 300 feet long and 100 wide, which slopes from the water's edge to ten or twelve feet above high water. It is composed of fine stratified sand, which is clayey below a foot or two of the surface.

Kames. — The oldest of our deposits of modified drift are long ridges, or intermixed short ridges and mounds, composed of very coarse water-worn gravel, or of alternate layers of gravel and sand irregularly bedded, a section of which shows an arched or anticlinal stratification. Wherever the ordinary fine alluvium also occurs, it overlies, or in part covers, these deposits. An interesting series of kames extends from Saco river to Silver lake, and from Ossipee lake southeasterly along Pine river, and by Pine river and Balch ponds into Maine. About three miles south of Melvin village there is a kame extending two thirds of a mile from northwest to southeast along the top of a hill about 100 feet above the lake. It does not form a definite ridge, and could hardly be distinguished from the till by its contour. Its materials are coarse and fine gravel and sand interstratified. Bowlders are enclosed in many portions, but a well 30 feet deep encountered no bowlders, being all the way through sand or fine gravel. Nineteen-mile bay and brook are a half-mile farther south. Here the road passes over the alluvium brought down by this brook, which, like that at the head of Twenty-mile bay, is only three or four feet above the lake. Nineteen-mile brook is bordered by considerable widths of low alluvium for two miles above its mouth to where it is crossed by the road, a mile and a half south, for Centre Tuftonborough.

From the brook to this village, and for a half-mile farther north, kame-like

deposits of limited amount are seen here and there, at heights of 100 to 200 feet above the lake. East from this road, interesting kames extend more than a mile along the northeast side of Nineteen-mile brook. These cover a width of a fourth of a mile, consisting of successive small plains from half an acre to two or three acres in extent, usually surrounded by hollows, and rising one after another from 30 or 50 to 100 feet above the stream, or fully 150 feet above the lake. These small level-topped deposits consist of sand and water-worn gravel, with the largest pebbles about one foot in diameter. Bowlders are occasionally but not frequently enclosed. These kames begin about two miles southeast from that described between Twenty-mile and Nineteen-mile bays. These, and the similar deposits which occasionally appear about Centre Tuftonborough, probably had a common date and cause. Advancing to the southeast we leave the modified drift, but cross a watershed which is probably lower than the highest of these kames, and thence follow Hersey brook to Lake Wentworth. A sandy plain, about 50 feet above the pond, or 75 feet above the lake, is found on the west side of this brook near its mouth, covering about half a mile square. The shores of this pond, like those of the lake, are almost entirely till or ledge.

Upper Beech pond, covering perhaps 150 acres, and about 300 feet above Winnipiseogee, is situated a mile and a half northeast from the kames last described. Its outlet is to Ossipee lake by Beech river, but only a very slight barrier at its southwest side prevents its flowing to Winnipiseogee lake by Nineteen-mile brook. This barrier consists of a kame, which in its northwest portion is a nearly level plain three or four acres in extent, but for several hundred feet southeast from this it is narrowed to a mere ridge. The gravel of the small plain is but slightly water-worn, the rock fragments being from a foot to a foot and a half in size. The ridge consists of sand or fine gravel, in which fragments larger than six inches are uncommon.

This whole deposit is bounded by steep slopes, both against the pond and on the opposite side. The height of the plain is 20 to 30 feet above the pond, while its southwest slope falls abruptly to 20 or 30 feet below it. Large springs, fed from the pond, issue at the bottom of this bank. Except at this point and its outlet, this pond is surrounded by high hills; no other kame-like deposits occur on its shores or in the steeply sloping valley that descends towards the southwest from this barrier.

The shores of the lake through Wolfeborough have no modified drift worthy of note.

On the east side of Squam lake, in Moultonborough, are frequent deposits of clay. This was used for brick-making sixty years ago. The side of Red hill, which rises near at hand on the east, is said to have in many places (to a height 300 feet above the lake) a stratum of clay underlying one to three feet of coarse till. On the north side of this lake the clay in the southwest

corner of Sandwich, which was extensively worked for brick-making sixty years ago, appears to belong in the same class.

At Wolfeborough, the hillside of till southeast from the "Bridge" has an underlying stratum of clay. Wells at the Glendon house, about twenty-five feet above the lake, show some six feet of till, then an equal depth of clay with till beneath. Near the Pavilion, about fifty feet above the lake, a well showed eight feet of coarse till, then two feet of ferruginous earth, then twelve feet of clay free from stones, and underlaid by the compact, stony, lower till. About thirty rods southeast from the last, a well passed through eight feet of till, and then through four feet of clay underlaid by till. About the same distance farther southeast a well found this layer of clay only one foot thick, occurring ten feet below the surface. The last two places are only a few feet higher than that near the Pavilion. Nearly all that part of the village which lies southeast from the "Bridge" is built on a thick mass of till, which encloses a continuous stratum of clay. Northeast from the Pavilion a slope descends in about twenty-five rods to a small pond, which is tributary to the lake and of the same height. This slope has a surface of till with numerous bowlders; but excavations for brick-making show that the clay beneath has a thickness of fully twenty feet, with its bottom resting on till only a few feet above the lake. The till on the surface is from one to eight feet deep. This clay is free from pebbles, and is finely laminated in its lower portion, while its upper part sometimes crumbles into small angular pieces. No deposits of clay appear to occur in the thinner till which covers the hillside northwest from the "Bridge."

At the northwest ends of Rattlesnake and Davis islands, deposits of clay are found similar to that of Clay point, and, in former times, it was excavated at both these places for brick-making.

The series of kames in Tuftonborough and Wolfeborough was probably formed at nearly the same time by a glacial river from the northwest, after the ice had disappeared from the south end of the lake, and from the basin of Lake Wentworth.

Dunes. — Wind-blown banks of sand, or *dunes*, apparently isolated on the hillsides, are occasionally found along the east side of Connecticut and Merrimack valleys and southeast of Ossipee lake, at heights varying from the level of the highest terrace or plain to 200 feet above it. These patches of sand are very conspicuous because they are often destitute of vegetation, being blown in drifts by the wind. They vary in size, the longest sometimes covering an acre or more, with their thickest portions from 10 to 15 feet in depth. These dunes appear to have been swept up from the broad plains of the Champlain period, before forests had fully covered the land, by the strong northwest winds, which we may suppose prevailed then the same as now. Since the clearing away of the forest, the upper portion of these trains of sand has

sometimes been carried several hundred feet onward, and from thirty to fifty feet higher. The excavation of the old drifts has been six or seven feet in depth, as shown by great stumps, beneath which the sand has been swept away. These dunes are ridged, channeled, and heaped up by the wind in the same manner as the more extensive dunes of a seacoast.

Lake District Elevations. — The Ossipee mountains have an area in oval form of from six by ten miles, and are situated in the adjoining corners of Ossipee, Tamworth, Moultonborough, and Tuftonborough. The Bear Camp river flows along the northern side. Two streams flowing east have cut very large valleys out of the eastern side, the largest, Lovell's (Lovewell's) river; the smaller, a tributary of Pine river heading in Dan Hole pond. The highest Ossipee mountain has an altitude of about 2,000 feet. Red hill was named in 1797 Mt Wentworth by Dr Dwight, in honor of Gov. John Wentworth. Its length is three miles, with a breadth of one half that distance. It lies in Moultonborough and Sandwich. Green mountain (Effingham) is about four miles long and shaped much like Red hill. The sandy plains of Ossipee, Freedom, and Madison have an elevation of from four hundred to five hundred and fifty feet. Between Ossipee and Passaconaway mountains in Tamworth and Sandwich, the average elevation is from five hundred and fifty to six hundred and fifty feet. The highest points in Tamworth are Chatman's, Great, and McDaniel's hills. The soil here is much better than in the sandy plains eastward, and the extensive meadows along the Bear Camp river are profitable to their owners, as well as gratifying to the eyes of the artistic visitors. Bear Camp river has its source in several streams flowing from the south side of the Sandwich and Albany mountains. It passes through Tamworth in an easterly direction, and receives a considerable stream coming from Albany, in Ossipee, and falls into Ossipee lake on its western border.

Conway Bowlders. — Prof. E. J. Houston described a large bowlder in North Conway in much detail in the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, in 1871. He calls it the Pequawket bowlder. "It is of coarse granite, with a preponderance of feldspar, considerable quartz, and very little mica. The general form is that of a paralleloped, one of whose longer sides is partly buried. The length is 52 feet 6 inches; greatest breadth, 21 feet; greatest height, 33 feet 2 inches; and it is estimated to weigh 2,300 tons. Several large fragments surround the mass, seemingly once connected with it. One is 31 feet 7 inches long, 15 feet 3 inches broad, and 11 feet 7 inches high. Several spruces and beeches conceal the bowlder from the road. A few hundred feet below the Pequawket is another mass 31 by 18 by 21 feet."

The Washington Bowlder is about a mile northeast from Conway Centre, near Pine hill. Its dimensions may be expressed by about 30 feet wide, 40 long, and 25 high. It is one of the notable objects of Conway, and is composed of the granite for which the town is famous.

Bartlett Bowlder. — This is not so noted for size, as position. It has the typical shape of glaciated stones, is 15 feet long, 12 feet wide, 10 feet high, and rests upon four smaller blocks. The entire assemblage rests on stratified sand; hence it was moved to its present position at the time of the melting of the ice.

Ordination Rock. — This is in Tamworth, west of the centre village, and has a flat top reached by artificial steps, and is surmounted by a monument. It is 30 feet long, 20 feet wide, 15 high, and composed of Conway granite. It came from the north or northeast. This rock takes its name from the fact that on September 12, 1792, Rev. Samuel Hidden was, on its top, ordained pastor of the First Church of Tamworth. [See Tamworth history elsewhere in this volume.]

Madison Bowlder. — The largest of these glacial "travelers" on this continent is perhaps the one situated in the northwest part of Madison, not far from the White Ledge quarries. Its length is 75 feet, height from the surface of the ground 38 feet, and it has six sides, respectively 32, 22, 75, 31, 14, and $40\frac{2}{3}$ feet, making a circumference of $214\frac{2}{3}$ feet. The existence of this rock is known to comparatively few; it is rarely visited, and was first examined and measured by B. F. Clark and C. W. Wilder about 1887. It is granite of a porphyritic texture, and closely resembles the rock forming the summit of Mt Willard. The lower ends are scow-shaped, and the mass rests upon a bed of pieces of rock of the same material. A few bowlders are near by, one or two of them being as large or larger than Ordination Rock. One end and one side have evidently been polished in its journey hither.

White Mountain Granites. — These are the Conway, Albany, Chocorua, and sienite groups. Certain portions of these mountains can be quarried and made a marketable commodity. Other parts are unsuitable for building purposes, because they easily disintegrate. This disintegration is caused by the presence of innumerable pores in the feldspar which admit water charged with carbonic acid. The Conway granite mountains are not of this character. The other varieties also afford grades of building-stone which has only to be utilized to be appreciated. The finer grained varieties of Conway marble near the Portland and Ogdensburgh railroad are very durable.

CHAPTER IV.

MINERALS.

Copper — Arsenic — Galenite and Silver — Bornite — Sphalerite — Pyrite — Chalcopyrite — Arsenopyrite — Fluorite — Hematite — Magnetite — Tin — Limonite — Quartz — Beryl — Epidote — Mica — Feldspar — Tourmaline — Chiastolite — Fibrolite — Apatite — Scorodite — Calcite — Novaculite — Gold.

COPPER. — On Eastman's hill, Jackson, native copper was found while blasting for tin ore, and in connection with other copper ores.

Arsenic. — Native arsenic is a rare mineral in the United States, and almost its only localities are in New Hampshire. It has been seen at the tin mine in Jackson. It occurs in thin layers in a dark-blue mica schist, associated with iron and arsenical pyrites.

Galenite. — Galena is common in New Hampshire. It occurs in small beds and veins, and though it has never been found in such large quantities as to make it a profitable lead ore, yet the uniform presence in it of varying amounts of silver has always made it a mineral of great interest, and numerous attempts have been made to mine it. It is well to bear in mind that no marked success has ever yet attended these operations. The galenas that are found in these highly crystalline regions are often quite rich in silver; and, as rich ores have been found in this state, the zeal in searching for them has always been active, but the amount of ore is always small and its extraction difficult. In Madison, where the surface indications were promising and extensive operations begun, the money expended was lost, and the workings long abandoned, but lately the mine has been again opened with flattering prospects. Galena may be found in Madison, near White pond in Tamworth, and in small quantities scattered through the rocks in general. The galena from Madison was assayed and 94 ounces to the ton obtained with a large per cent. of silver. Though it is widely distributed, it may be quite safely affirmed that New England will never add any very great amount to the world's production of silver.

Bornite. — Sulphide of copper occurs sparingly, associated with other copper ores, in Jackson.

Sphalerite. — At Madison there is a large vein of zinc blende.

Pyrite. — Iron pyrites is very common, both in masses and as a constituent of the rocks. It forms a large proportion of the material of some metallic veins. At Red hill, in Moultonborough, it is to be obtained in abundance.

Chalcopyrite is widely distributed over the state in varying amounts, but never in such quantity as to make workable deposits, although openings have been made with the hope of profit. It is found in Madison and Jackson.

Arsenopyrite. — Large masses of the non-crystalline variety are found at Jackson.

Fluorite is found at the Notch in beautiful sea-green octahedrons, of the size of hickory nuts and of perfect form. It occurs in the quartz veins. These green octahedrons are found on Mts Crawford and Webster, at Bemis brook, and, indeed, all along the White Mountain Notch. It is also found at Jackson in crystals of green, white, and purple. Fluor spar also occurs as a microscopic ingredient of the granites and sienites on Chocorua mountain.

Hematite. — A part of the iron ore in the beds at Bartlett and Jackson is hematite.

Magnetite. — Large amounts of magnetic iron are associated with the hematite at Bartlett. It is also found on Thorn mountain, in Jackson.

Tin was first discovered in the United States in 1841, at Jackson. Large excavations have been made with the idea of extracting the ore, but no quantities sufficient to yield metal of consequence were found. The tin at Jackson is dark-colored and opaque, except in the thinnest fragments. The veins are from half an inch to several inches wide, but they are mostly filled with arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, and other minerals. The veins are in mica schist.

Limonite. — Bog iron ore has been found in the bottom of Six-mile pond, in Madison, also in Moultonborough.

Quartz. — Common transparent, glassy quartz forms a large proportion of our rocks, and is, moreover, found in the most grand and beautiful crystallizations. Fine, large, clear crystals are found at Bartlett and the White Mountain Notch. Smoky quartz is found at Bartlett and the Notch. Quartz of a delicate rose color, called rose quartz, occurs in mica schist rocks in the White Mountains, and is quite abundant on Mt Washington; much of it is annually carried away by tourists. Amethyst, or purple quartz, is found at Mt Crawford.

Beryl. — The largest beryls of the world are in New Hampshire. Professor Hitchcock obtained one for the state museum weighing half a ton. Smaller but much more perfect crystals are found in the islands of Lake Winnipiseogee, Chatham (in the stream near the path to Baldface), and at many places in the White Mountains.

Epidote fills a vein in Jackson, from which immense crystals have been taken, some of which were eight inches in diameter and of a fine green color. Smaller but better crystals, and also twins, are more common.

Mica in New Hampshire is an important mineral from an economic standpoint, and a most common and interesting rock constituent. The color of

granites, as well as many schists, is largely due to the kind of mica they contain. Granites that contain the white micas are light colored, while the black micas make the granite dark colored in proportion to the quantity of mica contained.

Feldspar. — In a county like Carroll, which is covered by crystalline rocks, feldspar is, next to quartz, the predominant mineral.

Tourmaline. — Localities of note for black tourmaline are Moultonborough and White Mountain Notch (very large). All through the White Mountains little tourmalines are seen here and there scattered through the schists. Sometimes they are very abundant and of considerable size, and sometimes small and sparsely disseminated.

Chiastolite. — The variety of andalusite called chiastolite is abundant in the state. It abounds on some parts of Mt Washington, in Albany, and other places in Carroll county.

Fibrolite exists in some of the schists of the White Mountains in such amounts as to give a character to the rock.

Apatite is found in Jackson. The augite sienite of Jackson is filled with very perfect crystals which are large enough for optical examination. The gabbros at Mt Washington contain apatite in fine crystals of some size.

Scorodite, the hydrous arsenate of iron, is said to have been found at the tin mines in Jackson.

Calcite. — Crystals of calcite are found at the Notch.

Novaculite, or oil-stone, so highly prized for sharpening tools, exists in Tamworth of a black color.

Gold has been mined for to some extent, although geologists consider it not present in any quantity. The "Diamond Ledge Gold" mine was opened near Sandwich Centre in 1877, and a yield of $49 a ton was claimed. A company is now developing a property in Sandwich. Certain quartz veins in Ossipee and Wakefield have been supposed to contain gold.

CHAPTER V.

FLORA.

Alleghanian, Canadian, Arctic or Alpine Divisions — White-Pine — Pitch and Red-Pine — Hemlock — Oaks — Chestnut — Butternut — Elm — Maples — Birches — Beech — Black and White Ash — Black, Choke, and Fire Cherries — Black-Spruce — White-Spruce — Balsam-Fir — American Larch — Poplar — Small Trees and Shrubs — Alpine Plants.

CARROLL COUNTY is on the transition line between the southern or *Alleghanian* division of New England flora and the northern or *Canadian* division. If we were to attempt to draw an abrupt line of division, it would run from the Maine line in Conway to Lake Winnipiseogee, marking an elevation of from five to six hundred feet above the sea; but an arbitrary line cannot be drawn. The two divisions interweave, advance and retire, and intermingle with each other for some distance. In the northern section are the black and white spruce, arbor-vitæ, balsam-fir, sugar-maple, and beech. In the southern division are the chestnut, white-oak, etc.; while the range of the various pines and walnuts, red-oak and hemlock, and the white or river maple is principally confined to this division. The White Mountains introduce another division of flora into this county — the *Arctic* or *Alpine*, which is not that of trees, but only of dwarfed and abnormal growths and mossy and lichenous plants. We will enumerate a few of the principal plants of each division, and refer the reader for further information to the proper botanical works.

White-Pine. — During the Indian occupation the territory now Carroll county was covered with heavy forests. The king of all the towering growths was the massive white-pine. At the commencement of European possession of this state all the river valleys were filled with a stately growth, reaching in some cases to a height of two hundred and fifty feet, and a diameter of from four to six feet. This was an undeveloped mine of untold wealth. After 1721 there was a special reservation in all of the royal grants of "all white-pines fit for masting the royal navy," and wherever the wilderness was traversed by the surveyors of the royal forest, the "broad arrow" was stamped upon the most splendid specimens. To cut these stamped trees for any other purpose than masts in the royal navy was, under British law, a felony, and punishable by a fine of £100 sterling for each "mast-tree" cut down. This arbitrary reservation caused great indignation in the thickly settled portions of the colony, and was, doubtless, one of the causes leading to the independence of the colony. Only here and there are scattered isolated white-pines of the original growth; the lumberman's axe has cut the rest away.

Pitch and Red Pine. — The pitch-pine grew in numbers on the sandy plains and drift-knolls from Lake Winnipiseogee to North Conway, and yet is found in plenteous numbers of smaller trees. The handsome red-pine was scattered in groups, according to its companionable way, over the same territory, and went to a higher altitude, going up the Saco valley to the head of the Notch. This is a very ornamental tree, of rapid growth, and worthy of special attention for its beauty.

Hemlock. — The hemlock is as much at home in this county as in any part of the state, and was in great abundance in early days. It has not been so closely cut off as the white-pine, and will be a valuable product for years. It does not often ascend high on the mountain-sides, and may be said to be found at and below the foot of the mountains. It is frequently of immense size. A tree cut in Moultonborough was 90 feet long, with 290 rings of growth.

Oaks. — The white-oak extended, and is now found, in the southern part of the county as far north as Ossipee lake. Its limit in altitude is about five hundred feet above the sea. The scrub, pin, or barren oak lives in sterner air, and is found as high as the sandy plains of Madison and Conway. The charming chestnut-oak finds one of its few abiding-places in New Hampshire in Ossipee, where it flourishes abundantly. The yellow-oak is usually a companion of the white-oak, and is found in the lower towns of Carroll. The red-oak is the hardiest of the oaks, and grows as high up as the lower part of the Notch, or to about one thousand feet above tide-water.

Chestnut. — The chestnut, like the white-oak, is found in the lower part of the county. In a few localities near Lake Winnipiseogee, where the water modifies the temperature, it grows at a greater height than its real limit of altitude — four hundred feet above the sea.

Butternut. — This grows along the borders of the streams to the base of the mountains.

Hickory. — The shell-bark variety clings around the vicinity of Lake Winnipiseogee and the lower lands of the county.

Elm. — The American elm, singly or in groups of very small numbers, adds a picturesque charm to the river landscapes all through the county, and follows them closely to the mountains.

Maples. — The sugar or rock maple is a valuable economic factor in the wealth of the section where it is found, producing valuable timber and the celebrated maple sugar and sirup. It grows in good soil, and, easily transplanted, makes one of the finest shade-trees. The red-maple gives the brilliant scarlet hue to the autumnal foliage, and its plenty and habitat will then be shown to be universal in the county below mountain altitudes.

Birches. — The black, yellow, and canoe birches occupy the same range for the most part as the red-oak, yet the canoe or paper birch attains the highest elevation, its white bark showing in striking contrast with the deep-green foliage of the spruces and firs upon the mountain-sides.

Beech. — This is one of the common trees of the county below the foot of the mountains, not so numerous in the Notch as lower down, however. It is not a stately tree; almost always it is low, with "long diverging arms, stretching outward at a large angle."

Black and White Ash. — These trees occur in the lower altitudes of the county, and approach the mountains, but do not ascend them.

Black, Choke, and Fire Cherries. — These are found in the intervales as natives, and the latter varieties spring up thickly as second growth in some places where the land has been cleared.

Black-Spruce. — This magnificent tree rises to the height of the lower forest, but adds to the general effect as much by its sombre masses of color as by its outline; the elegance peculiar to it in isolated positions is usually not attained in any great perfection in the thick woods. It makes huge forests itself, redolent of healing perfume, carpeted inimitably with thick mats of fresh moss. Here the spruce has sometimes attained enormous size. Josselyn, in 1672, tells of spruce-trees "three fathom," eighteen feet, round about. Its blackish-green foliage appears along the mountain-sides, and, with the fir, it is the last of the aborescent vegetation to yield to the increased cold and fierce winds of the higher summits. Since the comparatively recent discovery of its excellence in lumber, extensive lumbering operations have been carried on, and the original growth is fast passing away. Unlike the white-pine, however, a new growth springs up, and, with proper attention and care, the supply may be kept up for a long period.

White-Spruce. — This differs from the preceding in being of less size, having a lighter color and a more graceful habit.

Balsam-Fir. — This is a lovely tree, of rare elegance of form, and has the most beautiful foliage of any of the evergreens, and also the smoothest trunk. The fir, intermingled with the black-spruce in about equal numbers, gives to the White Mountain scenery one of its most peculiar features.

American Larch. — This tree, known also as the tamarack, or hackmatack, is chiefly found in swamps of small extent, and is a very graceful tree. It is deciduous, but bears many of the characteristics of the evergreens.

Poplar. — Two varieties occur in Carroll county. One, a small tree, common in light soil, springs up in great abundance where woodland is cleared away. This is the American aspen, and closely resembles the aspen of Europe, so celebrated by the poets. It ascends, in burnt lands, several thousand feet up the mountain-sides. The other is a larger tree, often attaining considerable size. In spring the young leaves are covered with white down, by which the tree can be distinguished a long way off. The dark color of its bark gives it the name "black-poplar." Its wood is in great demand for the manufacture of wood-pulp.

Small Trees and Shrubs. — Among these we mention the mountain-ash,

mountain-laurel, red-cedar or savin, juniper, witch-hazel, striped-maple or moosewood, mountain-maple, cranberry (high bush) or pembina, several alders and willows, blackberry, raspberry, elder, blueberry, mountain holly. The shrubs grow smaller and smaller as the mountains are ascended. The mountain-aster and golden-rod, the white orchis, white hellebore, wood-sorrel, and Solomon's seal ascend into the "black growth," while the clintonia, bunchberry, bluets, creeping snowberry, and purple trilliums keep them company and cease to grow at about the same altitude. The red-cedar is found in Hart's Location and other places.

Alpine Plants. — An Alpine or Arctic vegetation is found on the treeless region of the upper heights of Mt Washington and adjacent peaks, where alone are found the conditions favorable to their growth. They are of great hardihood, and sometimes bloom amid ice and snow. The region they occupy is a wind-swept tract above the limit of the growth of trees, and is about eight miles long by two miles wide. Here dwell about fifty strictly Alpine species, found nowhere else in the state. About fifty other species are "sub-Alpines," and are found elsewhere in New Hampshire, and along the base of the White Mountains. These occupy the ravines and lower portion of the treeless region, but not the upper summits. The firs and spruces become more and more dwarfish as they ascend the mountain, at last rising but a few feet, while their branches spread out horizontally for a long distance, and become thickly interwoven. They present an almost even upper surface, strong enough for a man to walk upon. These dwarf trees at last disappear, giving place to the dwarf birch, Alpine willows, Labrador tea, and Lapland rhododendron, which spread out over the nearest rocks after rising a few inches above the ground, thus gaining the warmth which enables them to live in spite of cold and storm. On the mountain-tops these disappear and are succeeded by the Greenland sandwort, cassiope, diapensia, azalia, Alpine bearberry and heath, mingling with Arctic rushes, sedges, and lichens. On some of the warmer spots of the higher elevations grow the Alpine violet, the eyebright, mountain cudweed and sorrel, and the beautiful grasses which are found on the summits of the Alps in Switzerland.

The various trees brought in by Europeans have adapted themselves well to their surroundings; the locust especially seems to thrive. It is not necessary for the purpose of this work to enumerate these.

CHAPTER VI.

INDIAN HISTORY.

Aboriginal Indians — Iroquois — Mohawks — Algonquins — New England Tribes — Wigwams — Social Life, Government, and Language — Food — Religion — Taratines — War, Famine, and Plague — Nipmucks — Passaconaway — Wonalancet — Kancamagus — Lovewell's Enterprises, Battle, etc. — Death of Paugus — Abenaquis — St Francis Village — Bounties for Scalps and Prisoners.

WHEN the Europeans first landed on the Continent of America, the Indians who inhabited the Atlantic slope and dwelt in the valleys of the Connecticut and St Lawrence, in the basin of the Great Lakes, and the fertile valleys of the Alleghany region, were composed of two great nations and their sub-divisions. These were soon known to the whites under the French appellation of Iroquois and Algonquins (Ale-zhone-ke-we-ne, people of one language). These nations differed in language and lineage, in manners and customs, in the construction of their dwellings and boats, and were hereditary enemies.

The Iroquois proper, who gave their name to one division, the ablest and most powerful of this family, were the Five Nations, called by themselves the Ho-de-no-sau-nee, "the people of the long house." They compared their union of five tribes, stretched along a narrow valley for more than two hundred miles in Central New York, to one of their long wigwams containing many families. Among all the aborigines of America there were none so politic and intelligent, none so warlike and fierce, none with such a contrasting array of virtues and vices as the true Iroquois. All surrounding tribes, whether of their own family or of the Algonquins, stood in awe of them. They followed the warpath, and their warcry was heard on the banks of the Mississippi, on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, where the Atlantic breakers dash in Massachusetts Bay, and the high tides rise and fall in the Bay of Fundy. "Some of the small tribes were nearly exterminated by their ferocity and barbarity. They were more cruel to the Eastern Indians than those Indians were to the Europeans." The New England tribes, with scarce an exception, paid them tribute: and the Montagnais, far north on the Saguenay, called by the French "the paupers of the wilderness," would start from their midnight slumbers at dreams of the Iroquois, and run, terror-stricken, into the forest. They were the conquerors of the New World, and justly carried the title of "The Romans of the West." The Jesuit father, Ragueneau, wrote, in 1650, in his "Révélations des Hurons,"

"My pen has no ink black enough to paint the fury of the Iroquois." The tribe which guarded the eastern door of the typical long house was the most active and most bloodthirsty one of this fierce family, the dreaded Mohawks, to whom the Connecticut River Indians gave the appellation of Ma-qua-ogs, or Maquas — "man-eaters." The Mohawk country proper was west of the Hudson river, but by right of conquest they claimed all the country between the Hudson and the sources of the north and easterly branches of the Connecticut, and by virtue of this claim all the Indians of the Connecticut valley paid them annual tribute.

The few tribes of the Iroquois were surrounded on all sides by the much more numerous Algonquins, to which family all the New England tribes belonged. Along the valley of the St Lawrence dwelt the Algonquins proper, the Abinaquis, the Montagnais, and other roving tribes. These tribes were often forced, during the long Canadian winters when game grew scarce, to subsist on buds and bark, and sometimes even on the wood of forest trees, for many weeks together. From this they were called in mockery by their bitter enemies, the Mohawks, "Ad-i-ron-daks," tree-eaters. The late B. D. Eastman, who fairly reveled in aboriginal languages, gives this concerning the Abinaquis, in his sketch of North Conway: —

"The Ale-zhone-ke-we-ne confederacy, located in the northeast, on territory between *Mass-ad-chu-set*, 'near the great hills or mountains,' now called Massachusetts, on the south, and *Hech-sepe*, 'chief river,' now called St Lawrence, on the northeast, were called the *Ab-e-na-kies*. This name is thought to be a disguise of the name Wan-ban-ak-kees, which by some Indians is pronounced Oob-an-ak-kees. This name was probably applied to distinguish them as the people dwelling in the region of the *Wan-ban-ben*, 'Aurora Borealis,' or 'Northern Lights.' So the name Abenakees appears to mean the 'Northern Light People.'. The elements of this name has place in many Indian names in the country they occupied. Their confederate sign manual or *totem* was 'Great Bear,' *Masse-machks*, which is a corruption of the Ale-zhone-ke-we-ne term for 'Great Bear,' *Mishe-mo-kwoir*. Probably the name Mich-mack and Merrimack had their origin from this name — one given to the Indians resident on the river, the other the river itself."

Wigwams. — The Algonquin Indians made their wigwams small and round, and for one or two families only; while the Iroquois built theirs long and narrow, each for the use of many families. The Algonquin wigwam was made of poles set up around a circle, from ten to twelve feet across. The poles met at the top, forming a circular framework, which was covered with bark-mats or skins; in the centre was the fire, the smoke escaping from a hole in the top. In these wigwams men, women, children, and dogs crowded promiscuously together in complete violation of all our rules of modern housekeeping.

Social Life, Government, and Language. — The government of the Indian

was completely patriarchal. The only law was the custom of the tribe: conforming to that, he was otherwise as free as the air he breathed to follow the bent of his own wild will. In his solitary cabin he was the head of his family, and his "squaw" was but his slave to do the drudgery. Over tribes were principal chiefs called *sachems*, and lesser ones called *sagamores*. The direct succession was invariably in the female line. The war-chiefs were only leaders in times of war, and won their distinction only by their valor on the warpath. The Indian language, in the language of modern comparative philology, was neither *monosyllabic* like the Chinese, nor *inflecting* like that of the civilized Caucasian stock, but was *agglutinating*, like that of the northwestern Asiatic tribes and those of southeastern Europe. They express ideas by stringing words together in one compound vocable. The Algonquin languages were harsh and guttural, not euphonious like that of the Iroquois. Contrast the Algonquin names A-gi-o-cho-ok, Co-os, Squa-ke-ag, Am-os-ke-ag, Win-ni-pi-se-o-gee, Waum-bek-ket-meth-na, with Hi-a-wath-a, O-no-a-la-go-na, Kay-ad-ross-se-ra, Ska-nek-ta-da.

Food. — The Indians had fish, game, nuts, berries, roots, corn, acorns, squashes, a kind of bean called now "seiva" bean, and a species of sunflower, with roots like an artichoke. Fish were speared or taken with lines, nets, or snares, made of the sinews of deer or fibres of moosewood. Their fish-hooks were made of the bones of fishes or of birds. They caught the moose, the deer, and the bear in the winter season by shooting with bows and arrows, by snaring, or in pitfalls. They cooked their fish by roasting before the fire on the end of a long stick, or by boiling in closely woven baskets, or stone or wooden vessels. They made water boil, not by hanging over the fire, but by the constant immersion of hot stones. The corn boiled alone was "hominy;" with beans, "succotash."

Religion. — The aborigines had but a vaguely crude idea, if an idea at all, of religion. They had no priests, no altars, no sacrifice. They had "medicine-men" — mere conjurors — who added nothing to the mysterious awe and superstition which enveloped the whole race. The Indian spiritualized everything in nature: heard "aery tongues on sands and shores and desert wildernesses," saw "calling shapes and beckoning shadows dire" on every hand. The flight or cry of a bird, the humming of a bee, the crawling of an insect, the turning of a leaf, the whisper of a breeze, all were mystic signals of good or evil import, by which he was guided in the most important undertakings. He placed the greatest confidence in dreams, which were to him revelations from the spirit-world, guiding him to the places where his game lurked, and to the haunts of his enemies. He invoked their aid on all occasions to instruct him how to cure the sick, or reveal to him his enemies.

Three centuries of contact with our civilization has unchanged him, and he is still the wild, untamed child of nature. "He will not," says Parkman, "learn

the arts of civilization, and he and his forest must perish together. The stern, unchanging features of his mind excite our admiration from their immutability; and we look with deep interest on the fate of this irreclaimable son of the wilderness, the child who will not be weaned from the breast of his rugged mother."

A powerful confederacy of tribes occupied New Hampshire and Maine when Captain Smith sailed along the coast and named New England. The leading chief was the one who ruled over the Penobscot tribe, which dwelt along the river of that name. Shortly after this (1615) the Taratines sent war parties from Acadia and captured the chief village of the Penobscots, and nearly exterminated the tribe. This dissolved the confederation, and a season of civil war and anarchy ensued. The Taratines, flushed with victory, sent forces by land and sea against the various tribes, and conquered all opposition. It was a war of extinction to the weak tribes. There was no time for hunting, fishing, or corn-planting, and a grievous famine fell on those whom the tomahawk had spared. Closely following this, and in conjunction therewith (1616), a mysterious plague developed rapidly near the sea, and raged through a wide extent of territory for three successive summers, sweeping away whole tribes, and leaving a solitude in the most populated sections. Nine tenths of the Indian population was exterminated by the combined action of the three forces of war, famine, and pestilence. As these ceased, new tribal arrangements were formed, and a confederation of thirteen tribes was organized with the historic Passaconaway, of Pennacook, as *bashaba*, or chieftain.

The tribes were then located throughout this northern and eastern section substantially thus: the Taratines occupied the Penobscot valley, and drew tribute from surrounding tribes. They were a kindred tribe to the Abenaquis, which held its territory from the St Lawrence and Lake Champlain to the Kennebec. The New Hampshire tribes were known as *Nipmucks*, fresh-water people. The Nipmucks were composed of the Nashaways, living on the Nashua river; the Souhegans, in the Souhegan valley; the Squamscotts, around Exeter; the Pascataquakes, between Dover and Portsmouth; the Newichawanocks, along Salmon Falls river; the Amoskeags, at and around Manchester; the Pennacooks, around Concord; the Winnipiseogees, south and west of the lake of that name; the "swift deer-hunting Coo-ash-aukes," on the Connecticut; the Pemigewassets, in the valley of that name; the Ossipees, around Ossipee lake and along the north shore of Winnipiseogee lake; the Pequawkets, in the Saco valley; the Anasagunticooks, a powerful tribe, controlled the territory of the Ameriscoggin (Androscoggin).

The Massachusetts occupied the lands around the bay of that name and the adjacent islands. What is now Vermont was a contested ground, where no tribe had a permanent home. It was the beaver-hunting country of the Mohawks, also claimed, and at times occupied, by the Abenaquis.

Passaconaway was in authority from before 1620 to 1660. He was a better friend to the whites than they were to him. He restrained his warriors from making war on the English for many years, and kept the peace during the exciting period of King Philip's War. His warriors later could not be held back from war on the whites, and he resigned the chieftainship to his son Wonalancet. In 1685 Wonalancet was succeeded by Kancamagus, his grandson, an able and adroit statesman and a brave and skilful warrior. He was abused and ill-treated by the English, whose friendship he tried hard to retain, and became their dangerous enemy. He planned and conducted in person the attack on Dover, which proved so disastrous to both whites and Indians. This was in 1686, and the result was the virtual sweeping out of existence of the Pennacooks.

Passaconaway, Wonalancet, and Kancamagus were all of them men of more than ordinary power; equal in mental vigor, physical proportions, and moral qualities to any of their white contemporaries.

From this time the northern tribes of the broken confederation remained in hostility to the English, and war and warlike forays existed for a long term of years. The Indians had been foolishly repulsed by the English, and were stanch and valuable allies of the French. "The war on the part of the Indians was one of ambushes and surprises." They were secret as beasts of prey, skilful marksmen, swift of foot, patient of fatigue, familiar with every path and nook of the forest, and frantic with the passion for vengeance and destruction. The laborer in the field and the woodman felling trees were shot down by skulking foes who were invisible. The mother left alone in the house was in constant fear of the tomahawk for herself and her children. There was no hour of freedom from peril. The dusky red men hung upon the skirts of the colonial villages "like the lightning on the edge of the cloud."

Military expeditions from Massachusetts and the lower New Hampshire settlements, also composed of "skilful marksmen," tireless woodsmen, and daring adventurers, thirsting for vengeance and destruction, were often sent out.

The most important of these in far-reaching consequences of crushing the Indian strength in this part of New England, and securing peace and immunity from attack, were under the leadership of Captain John Lovewell, and have made Carroll county historic ground. The stirring adventures and tragedies enacted on and near the soil of what we now call Carroll county, where he and most of his heroic party met death bravely, carrying death at the same time to their enemies, have been finely given by Hon. John H. Goodale in his History of Nashua, written for J. W. Lewis & Co.'s History of Hillsborough County, and we copy his very graphic account, which will show that neither the English nor the Indians were governed much by humanity or the principles of the gospel of peace.

"With the exception of General John Stark, no other name in the colonial annals of New England is so well known as that of Captain John Lovewell. He was born in that part of old Dunstable which afterward fell within the limits of Nashua, in a cabin near Salmon Brook. He was the oldest son of John Lovewell, who came over from England about 1670. His grandfather served in the army of Oliver Cromwell. His father appears to have fought under the famous Captain Church during King Philip's War. He was a man of unusual courage and physical vigor. At the time of his death, in 1752, he was probably a centenarian, but not, as erroneously reported, one hundred and twenty years old.

"Captain John Lovewell, Jr, was, like his father, a man of great courage and ready to engage in daring enterprises. During his boyhood Dunstable was constantly assailed by merciless savages, and at a very early age he began to engage in scouts, which required the exercise of the utmost caution, promptitude, and bravery. At eighteen years of age he was actively engaged in exploring the wilderness to find the lurking-places of the Indians. Having the qualities of leadership, his ability was early recognized, and at the age of twenty-five he ranked as the best equipped, most daring and versatile scout in the frontier settlements. This was no trivial compliment, for no township in New England had, in the first half of the eighteenth century, a more experienced, adroit, and courageous corps of Indian fighters than Dunstable.

"The fate of Lieutenant French and his party, in September, 1724, had a dispiriting effect on the inhabitants of Dunstable. But Captain John Lovewell, Jr, then thirty years old, was determined to carry the war to the strongholds of the savages and destroy them, as Captain Church had destroyed the followers of King Philip. 'These barbarous outrages must be stopped, and I am ready to lead the men who will do it,' was his declaration to his comrades. Joined by Josiah Farwell and Jonathan Robbins, a petition was sent to the General Court of Massachusetts for leave to raise a company to scout against the Indians. The original petition, signed by them, is on file in the office of the Secretary of State in Boston, and is as follows: —

The humble memorial of John Lovewell, Josiah Farwell, Jonathan Roberts, all of Dunstable, sheweth:

That your petitioners, with near forty or fifty others, are inclinable to range and to keep out in the woods for several months together, in order to kill and destroy their enemy Indians, provided they can meet with Incouragement suitable. And your Petitioners are Imployed and desired by many others Humbly to propose and submit to your Honors' consideration, that if such soldiers may be allowed five shillings per day, in case they kill any enemy Indian, and possess his scalp, they will Imploy themselves in Indian hunting one whole year; and if within that time they do not kill any, they are content to be allowed nothing for their wages, time and trouble.

John Lovewell.
Josiah Farwell.
Jonathan Robbins.

Dunstable, Nov., 1724.

"This petition was granted, with the change of the compensation to a bounty of one hundred pounds per scalp. Volunteers came forward with alacrity, the company was organized, and the commission of captain given to Lovewell.

"With this picked company Captain Lovewell started on an excursion northward to Lake Winnipesaukee. On the 10th of December, 1724, the party came upon a wigwam in which were two Indians — a man and a boy. They killed and scalped the man, and brought the boy alive to Boston, where they received the promised bounty and two shillings and sixpence per day.

"This success was small, but it gave courage, and the company grew from thirty to eighty-seven. They started the second time on January 27, 1725. Crossing the Merrimack at Nashua, they followed the river route on the east side to the southeast corner of Lake Winnipesaukee, where they arrived on the 9th of February. Provisions falling short, thirty of them were dismissed by lot and returned home. The company went on to Bear Camp river, in Tamworth, where, discovering Indian tracks, they changed their course and followed them in a southeast direction till, just before sunset on the 20th, they saw smoke, by which they judged the enemy were encamped for the night. Keeping concealed till after midnight, they then silently advanced, and discovered ten Indians asleep round a fire by the side of a frozen pond. Lovewell now resolved to make sure work, and placing his men conveniently, ordered them to fire, five at once, as quickly after each other as possible, and another part to reserve their fire. He gave the signal by firing his own gun, which killed two of them: the men, firing as directed, killed five more on the spot: the other three starting up from their sleep, two were shot dead on the spot by the reserve. The other, wounded, attempted to escape across the pond, was seized by a dog and held fast till they killed him. In a few minutes the whole party was killed, and a raid on some settlement prevented. These Indians were coming from Canada with new guns and plenty of ammunition. They had also some spare blankets, moccasins and snowshoes for the use of the prisoners they expected to take. The pond where this success was achieved is in the town of Wakefield, and has ever since borne the name of Lovewell's Pond. The company then went to Boston through Dover, where they displayed the scalps and guns taken from the savages. In Boston they received the bounty of one thousand pounds from the public treasury.

"Captain Lovewell now planned the bold design of attacking the Pequawkets in their chief village on the Saco river, in Fryeburg, Maine. This tribe was powerful and ferocious. Its chief was Paugus, a noted warrior, whose name inspired terror wherever he was known. To reach Pequawket was a task involving hardships and danger. There is no doubt that Captain Lovewell underestimated the perils of the march and the risk from ambuscades. One hundred and thirty miles in early spring, through a wilderness not marked by a trail to a locality never visited by the invaders, but every rod familiar to the

wily foe, were serious disadvantages. Besides this, the company, at the start, only consisted of forty-six men. They left Salmon brook on the 16th of April, 1725. They had traveled but a few miles when Toby, an Indian, falling sick, was obliged to return, which he did with great reluctance.

"At Contoocook (now Boscawen) William Cummings, of Dunstable, became so disabled by a wound received from the enemy years before that the captain sent him back with a kinsman to accompany him. They proceeded on to the west shore of Ossipee lake, where Benjamin Kidder, of Nutfield (now Londonderry), falling sick, the captain halted and built a rude fort, having the lake shore to the east and Ossipee river on the north side. This was intended as a refuge in case of disaster. Here Captain Lovewell left with Kidder the surgeon, a sergeant, and seven other men as a guard. He also left a quantity of provisions to lighten the loads of the men, and which would be a needed supply on their return.

"With only thirty-four men, Captain Lovewell, not disheartened, proceeded on his march from Ossipee lake to Pequawket village, a distance of nearly forty miles through a rough forest. None of the party were acquainted with the route. Of the thirty-four in the company, only eight were from that portion of Dunstable now included in Nashua. The others were from neighboring towns, largely from Groton, Billerica, and Woburn. Dunstable furnished the captain, lieutenants, and nearly all the minor officers of the expedition. The eight men from Dunstable were Captain John Lovewell, Lieutenant Josiah Farwell, Lieutenant Jonathan Robbins, Ensign John Harwood, Sergeant Noah Johnson, Corporal Benjamin Hassell, Robert Usher, and Samuel Whiting, privates.

"On Thursday, two days before the fight, the company were apprehensive that they were discovered and watched by the enemy, and on Friday night the watch heard the Indians rustling in the underbrush, and alarmed the company, but the darkness was such they made no discovery. Very early in the morning of Saturday, May 8, while they were at prayers, they heard the report of a gun. Soon after they discovered an Indian on a point running out into Saco pond. The company decided that the purpose of the Indian was to draw them into an ambush concealed between himself and the soldiers. The inference was a mistake, and a fatal one to a majority of the party. Expecting an immediate attack, a consultation was held to determine whether it was better to venture an engagement with the enemy or to make a speedy retreat. The men boldly answered: 'We have prayed all along that we might find the foe, and we had rather trust Providence with our lives, yea, die for our country, than try to return without seeing them, and be called cowards for our conduct.'

"Captain Lovewell readily complied, and led them on, though not without manifesting some apprehensions. Supposing the enemy to be in front, he ordered the men to lay down their packs and march with the greatest caution

and in the utmost readiness. In this way they advanced a mile and a half, when Ensign Wyman spied an Indian approaching among the trees. Giving a signal, all the men concealed themselves, and as the Indian came nearer several guns were fired at him. He at once fired at Captain Lovewell with beaver shot, wounding him severely, though he made little complaint, and was still able to travel. Ensign Wyman then fired and killed the Indian, and Chaplain Frye scalped him. They then returned toward their packs, which had already been found and seized by the savages, who, in reality, were lurking in their rear, and who were elated by discovering from the number of the packs that their own force was more than double that of the whites. It was now ten o'clock, and just before reaching the place, on a plain of scattered pines about thirty rods from the pond, the Indians rose up in front and rear in two parties, and ran toward the whites with their guns presented. The whites instantly presented their guns and rushed to meet them.

"When both parties came within twenty yards of each other, they fired. The Indians suffered far the more heavily, and hastily retreated a few rods into a low pine thicket, where it was hardly possible to see one of them. Three or four rounds followed from each side. The savages had more than twice the number of our men and greatly the advantage in their concealed position, and their shots began to tell fearfully. Already nine of the whites were killed and three were fatally wounded. This was more than one third of their number. Among the dead were Captain Lovewell and Ensign Harwood, and both lieutenant Farwell and Lieutenant Robbins were injured beyond recovery. Ensign Wyman ordered a retreat to the pond, and probably saved the company from entire destruction, as the pond protected their rear.

"The fight continued obstinately till sunset, the savages howling, yelling, and barking, and making all sorts of hideous noises, the whites frequently shouting and huzzahing. Some of the Indians, holding up ropes, asked the English if they would take quarter, but were promptly told that they would have no quarter save at the muzzles of their guns.

"About the middle of the afternoon the chaplain, Jonathan Frye, of Andover, who graduated at Harvard in 1723, and who had fought bravely, fell terribly wounded. When he could fight no longer, he prayed audibly for the preservation of the rest of the company.

"The fight had lasted nearly eight hours, and at intervals was furious. The reader will understand that it was very unlike a battle between two parties of civilized infantry. In fighting these savages, who concealed themselves behind trees, logs, bushes, and rocks, the whites were compelled to adopt similar tactics. In such a fight, while obeying general orders, each soldier fires at the foe when he can discern an exposed head or body. This Pequawket contest lasted from ten in the morning till night, but it was not continuous. There were intervals of nearly or quite half an hour, which were hardly disturbed by

the crack of a single musket. But in these intervals the savages were skulking and creeping to get a near view and sure aim at some white soldier, while our men were desperately on the alert to detect their approach and slay them. Noticing a lull among the warriors, Ensign Wyman crept up behind a bush and discovered a group apparently in council, and by a careful shot brought down their leader.

"It was in the latter part of the fight that Paugus, the Indian chief, met his fate. He was well known by most of Lovewell's men, and several times he called aloud to John Chamberlain, a stalwart soldier from Groton. Meanwhile the guns of both these combatants became too foul for use, and both went down to the pond to clean them. Standing but a few yards apart, with a small brook between them, both began to load together, and with mutual threats thrust powder and ball into their weapons. Chamberlain primed his gun by striking the breach heavily on the ground. This enabled him to fire a second before his foe, whose erring aim failed to hit Chamberlain.

"At twilight the savages withdrew, disheartened by the loss of their chief. From information afterwards obtained, it is believed that not more than twenty of the Indians escaped unhurt, and, thus weakened, they did not hazard a renewal of the struggle. But our men, not knowing their condition, expected a speedy return. About midnight, the moon having arisen, they collected together, hungry and very faint, all their food having been snatched by the Indians with their packs. On examining the situation, they found Jacob Farrar just expiring, and Lieutenant Robbins and Robert Usher unable to rise; four others, namely, Lieutenant Farwell, Frye, Jones, and Davis, very dangerously wounded, seven badly wounded, and nine unhurt.

"A speedy return to the fort at Ossipee was the only course left them. Lieutenant Robbins told his companions to load his gun and leave it with him, saying, 'As the Indians will come in the morning to scalp me, I will kill one more if I can.' One man, Solomon Keyes, of Billerica, was missing. When he had fought till he had received three wounds, and had become so weak that he could not stand, he crawled up to Ensign Wyman and said: 'I am a dead man, but if possible I will get out of the way so that the Indians shall not have my scalp.' He then crept away to some rushes on the beach, where, discovering a canoe, he rolled over into it. There was a gentle north wind, and drifting southward three miles, he was landed on the shore nearest the fort. Gaining strength, he was able to reach the fort and join his comrades.

"Leaving the dead unburied, and faint from hunger and fatigue, the survivors started before dawn for Ossipee. A sad prospect was before them. The Indians, knowing their destitution, were expected at every moment to fall upon them. Their homes were a hundred and thirty miles distant; ten of their number had fallen, and eight were groaning with the agony of terrible wounds. After walking a mile and a half, four of the wounded men —

Lieutenant Farwell, Chaplain Frye, and Privates Davis and Jones were unable to go farther, and urged the others to hasten to the fort and send a fresh recruit to their rescue. The party hurried on as fast as strength would permit to the Ossipee fort. To their dismay they found it deserted. One of their number, in the first hour of the battle, terrified by the death of the commander and others, sneakingly had fled to the fort and gave the men posted there so frightful an account that they all fled hastily toward Dunstable. Fortunately, some of the coarse provisions were left, but not a tithe of what were needed. Resting briefly, they continued their travels in detached parties to Dunstable, the majority reaching there on the night of the 13th of May, and the others two days later. They suffered severely from want of food. From Saturday morning till Wednesday — four days — they were entirely without any kind of food, when they caught some squirrels and partridges, which were roasted whole and greatly improved their strength.

"Eleazer Davis and Josiah Jones, two of the wounded, who were left near the battle-ground, survived, and after great suffering reached Berwick, Me. Finding, after several days, no aid from the fort, they all went several miles together. Chaplain Frye laid down and probably survived only a few hours. Lieutenant Farwell reached within a few miles of the fort, and was not heard of afterwards. He was deservedly lamented as a man in whom was combined unusual bravery with timely discretion. There is little doubt but he and several others of the wounded would have recovered if they could have had food and medical care. Their sufferings must have been terrible.

"The news of this disaster caused deep grief and consternation at Dunstable. A company, under Colonel Tyng, went to the place of action, and buried the bodies of Captain Lovewell and ten of his men at the foot of a tall pine-tree. A monument now marks the spot. The General Court of Massachusetts gave fifteen hundred pounds to the widows and orphans, and a handsome bounty of lands to the survivors."

In the fight which resulted so fatally to Captain Lovewell and a majority of his command, the numbers engaged were inconsiderable. But, while temporarily disastrous, the results proved of incalculable advantage to the border settlements. From that day the courage and power of the red men were destroyed. They soon withdrew from their ancient haunts and hunting grounds in New Hampshire to the French settlements in Canada. No subsequent attacks by an organized force of Indians were made upon Dunstable, and their raids made afterwards at Concord, Hillsborough, and Charlestown were merely spasmodic efforts, instigated, and in some instances led, by French officers. Yet such had been the experience of the past that for years the pioneer settlers listened in the still watches of the night for the footfall of the stealthy savage; the musket was the companion of his pillow, and in his sleep he dreamed of the fierce yells of the merciless foe.

The expedition of Captain Lovewell was no doubt hazardous in view of the difficulties of the march and the small number of his men. One fifth of his force, besides the surgeon, was left at the fort at Ossipee. Captain Lovewell intended to surprise Paugus by attacking him in his camp. Unfortunately, the reverse happened. Paugus and his eighty warriors were returning from a journey down the Saco, when they discovered the track of the invaders. For forty hours they stealthily followed and saw the soldiers dispose of their packs, so that all the provisions and blankets fell into their own hands, with the knowledge of their small force. Thus prepared, they expected from their chosen ambush to annihilate or to capture the entire party.

Thus ended the memorable campaign against the Pequawkets. Deep and universal was the gratitude of the people at the prospect of peace. For fifty years had the war been raging with little cessation and with a series of surprises, devastations, and massacres that seemed to threaten annihilation. The scene of this desperate and bloody action at Fryeburg is often visited, and in song and eulogy are commemorated the heroes of "Lovewell's fight."

[Suncook, now Pembroke, was granted originally in May, 1727, by Massachusetts to Captain Lovewell and his faithful comrades, in consideration of their services against the Indians. There were sixty grantees, forty-six of whom went with Lovewell in his last march to Pequawket. The others were among those who were in his first enterprises.]

Abnaquis. — A veil of romance surrounds this now really extinct people. The French, who have been in circumstances to know them best, award them a high place, with, perhaps, a kinship with that peculiar European people, the Basques. The Jesuit father, Eugene Vetromile, in his work, "The Abnakis Indians," expresses the French view of them in these words: "The Abnakis bear evident marks of having been an original people in their name, manners, and language. They show a kind of civilization which must be the effect of antiquity and of a past flourishing age. We never read of their having been treacherous, nor of a want of honor or conscience in fulfilling their private or public word. They had a regular method of writing, like the Chinese, Japanese, etc., but with different characters."

On a map published in 1660, the Abnaquis (Abnaquotii) are located between the Kennebec (Kinibakius fluvius) and Lake Champlain (Lacus Champlenius), occupying the head-waters of the Kennebec, the Androscoggin (fluvius Amingocoutius), of the Saco (Choacatius fluvius), and another unnamed river, perhaps the Presumpscot. Here they were located for many generations antecedent to this date. That branch of them in the Saco valley and Carroll county territory, known as Sokokis, Ossipees, and Pequawkets, was noticed by the earliest navigators. Captain John Smith, in 1614, mentions, among other names, that of Sawogotuck (Saco); and La Honton says: "The Sokokis were one of the tribes of the country." Gorges calls

them Sockhigones. Two of their chiefs, about 1640, conveyed lands. Their names were Fluellen and Captain Sunday, and who succeeded them is well known in history.

Charlevoix mentions them, and says, "They were one of the tribes that founded the settlement at St Francis, Canada, where some of their descendants still reside." Williamson, in his "History of Maine," says "they were a numerous people, and that their original place of residence was on the islands, near the falls of the Saco, a few miles from the sea; and that, at an early period, they employed English carpenters to build them a strong fort of timber, fourteen feet high, with flankers." This was to protect themselves from the Mohawks. He also states that there were two branches, one of which had its residence on the banks of the Ossipee, and the other on the alluvial land in the bends of the Saco, at and above the present town of Fryeburg. At the treaty of peace, held at Sagadahoc in 1702, there were delegates from those inhabiting at Winnesockee, Ossipee, and Pigwacket. At the attack of Falmouth, now Portland, in August, 1676, it is stated the sagamore of Pegwacket was taken and killed; and also, by an Indian that was taken, the army was informed, "Y^t at Pegwacket there are twenty English captives." Belknap mentions that Natambomet, sagamore of Saco, signed a treaty of peace in 1685; and in 1702, in the treaty before referred to at Sagadahoc, Governor Dudley met, among delegates from other tribes, Watorota-nunton, Hegon, and Adiawonda, chiefs of the Pequawkets. The latter name figures in the annals of the tribe for the next half-century. In the treaty made at Portsmouth, in 1713, with all the eastern Indians, the Pigwockets are mentioned, but the names of their delegates cannot be identified. In that of 1717, held at Arrowsic, on the Kennebec, two of their chiefs, Adeawando and Scawesco, appear, and sign the treaty with a cross. They were probably, at that period, as numerous as any of the eastern tribes, although a considerable part of them had gone some years before to join the settlement at St Francis.

The valleys of the Ossipee and Bear Camp rivers were possessed by them, and here was the place of burial. The mound resulting from this rite is still plainly to be seen. [See description in Ossipee.]

The precise period when they permanently left the lower part of the Saco is unknown, but it is likely it preceded the early settlement there. With their change of residence, they soon changed their name of Sokokis, and were known as Ossipees and Pequawkets. The latter has been written in a great variety of ways. It is found with at least twenty variations. At the time of Lovewell's fight, it seems mainly to have been written Pigwocket. Belknap wrote it Pequawket, and he has generally been followed by succeeding historians: but Judge Potter, in his "History of Manchester," spells it Pequaquauké. The true meaning of the word is "crooked place." It is, like most Indian names, a compound word, made up from *Peque* or *Pequaw*, crooked; *auk*,

place or locality: *et*, a verbal termination, meaning "it is," or "here it is" — Pequauket. It is singularly expressive of the locality; for here the Saco makes perhaps the most remarkable crooks or bends of any stream in New England, running a distance said to be about thirty miles to gain less than six. Eliot, in his Indian Bible, and Roger Williams use nearly the same word to express crooked or winding. Of their numbers at the time of the battle with Lovewell, it can only be conjectured; but we now know that all the tribes had been much reduced by pestilence. In this action they must have lost fifteen or twenty of their warriors killed or badly wounded. Paugus (the oak) and Wahawah (the broad-shouldered) were brave and daring leaders, but they were war-chiefs, not treaty-makers nor principal chiefs, though Paugus had been long known as a chief leader in their forays against the frontiers. Adeawonda had represented the tribe at treaties for more than twenty years previous. In 1726, Captain John Giles, who commanded the fort at Saco and had a long experience with all the Indians in Maine, made a list of the men over sixteen years in the various tribes, which is preserved in the "Maine Historical Collections." He puts down "the Paquakig (Pequawkets) as only twenty-four fighting men." This was, no doubt, correct. He says, "Their chief is Edewancho" (Adeawando). At the close of Lovewell's War, a treaty was made, to which the Pequawkets were a party; and from that period we hear nothing of them for several years. They had suffered too severely by the hands of Lovewell and his company to wish for another trial. They found they were not secure in their remote village, and a part of them — the most warlike — emigrated to Canada. Those who remained always advocated and practised peace with the whites, while the emigrants to Canada became our bitterest enemies.

In Rev. Mr Smith's journal, kept at Falmouth, we find under date of July 9, 1745: "Several gentlemen are with the Mohawks, down at St Georges, treating with the Penobscott Indians about peace. About twenty Saco Indians are at Boston, pretending to live with us."

At the treaty of Falmouth in 1749, the Pigwacket Indians are named as being present; but it was decided by the commissioners that, as they had not been engaged in the war, it was not necessary that they should join in the treaty.

There is no doubt that, soon after the close of Lovewell's War, a part of the tribe, with their neighbors, the Anasagunticooks and Noridgewocks, emigrated to Canada, and among them their chief, Adeawando, where he was a favorite of the governor-general, and, as he had been at Pequawket, their statesman, but not their military chief. In 1752 Captain Phineas Stevens proceeded to Canada as a delegate from the governor of Massachusetts to confer with the St. Francis tribe and redeem some prisoners they had taken from New England. In a conference held at Quebec, "Atewanto" was the

chief speaker, and made an eloquent reply, in which he charged the English with trespassing on their lands. "He said, 'We acknowledge no other land of yours but your settlements, wherever you have built; and we will not consent, under any pretext, that you pass beyond them.' 'The lands *we* possess have been given us by the great Master of life. We acknowledge to hold only from him.'"[1]

In a letter from Jacob Wendell, a resident of Boston, but dated New York, 1749 (see N. Y. Col. Hist. vol. vi.), he says, "That, in the beginning of the war with France (1745), some men, women, and children, of a tribe called by us Pigwackett, came to a fort near where they lived, and desired that they might live among the English; for that they desired they might not be concerned in the war: and they lived some time at the fort; but, when war was proclaimed against the eastern Indians, they were brought up to Boston, where good care was taken of them by the government, a suitable place, about fifty miles from Boston, provided for them to live at, where there was good fishing and fowling, and their clothing and what else they wanted provided for them by the government. On the application, this summer, of the eastern Indians to Governor Shirley for peace, and the messengers promising to call in all the heads of the tribes concerned with them in the war, it was concluded by the governor, if these Pigwackett Indians desire it, they should go down there; and I am informed by Mr Boylston, who left Boston some time after me, that he saw those Indians there, and the commissary-general told him he had orders to provide for and send them all down to Casco bay, where the treaty was appointed; that, I believe, the account thereof may be sent to Canada before now, and the St François satisfied. Thus I have given your Excellency a true account of these Indians; and hope, when the governor-general has it sent him, he will send home the poor prisoners belonging to this as well as to the neighboring provinces."

It may be inferred from this letter that when the war of 1745 began, instead of joining the other eastern tribes against the whites, they remembered Lovewell's fight twenty years before, and were so determined to preserve their neutrality, that they left that part of the country, and only returned when peace was to be made.

Of that part of the tribe which remained but little more can be ascertained. Douglass the historian, who wrote about 1750, says, "The Pequawket Indians live in two towns (probably at Pequawket and at Ossipee), and have only about a dozen fighting-men. They often travel to Canada by way of Connecticut river."

After the conquest of Canada and the occupation of the Saco valley by the whites, the remnant of the tribe remained about the upper part of Connecticut river till the beginning of the Revolution. The last trace of them, as a tribe, is

[1] See Kidder's Abanaki Indians, "Maine Historical Col." vol. vi.

in a petition to the government of Massachusetts, dated at Fryeburg, in which they ask for guns, blankets, and ammunition for thirteen men who are willing to enroll themselves on the patriot side. This document was indorsed by the proper authorities, and the request was granted. In Drake's "Book of the Indians" is the following: "With the Androscoggins, the Pigwackets retired to the sources of the Connecticut river, who, in the time of the Revolution, were under a chief named Philip." [The signer of the famous deed of June 8, 1796, conveying northern New Hampshire and a part of Maine to Thomas Eames and others.]

Long after this, solitary members, and sometimes a family, lingered around the vicinity of their ancient home, and the old people of a generation ago remembered the names of Old Philip, Tom Hegon, and Swarson, and also the fact that a number of them were engaged in the colonial army of the Revolution, for which they received suitable rewards. The central metropolis of the Abenaquis Indians was St Francis,[1] midway between Quebec and Montreal, on the St Lawrence, where it receives the St Francis river. This was in easy communication with the New England frontiers, here were planned many bloody expeditions against the lower New Hampshire settlements, and here were paid by the French the bounties they allowed for English scalps and prisoners. This wealthy Indian settlement held up the hands of New Hampshire Indians in their attacks, and joined them in their raids to glut their revenge in the blood of the New Englanders. Their trails came down the Pemigewasset, the Notch, and other defiles of the mountains, and their jubilant cries as they returned laden with prisoners, scalps, and spoils were heard among the pines of Winnipiseogee and Ossipee, and were reflected from the rocky sides of the mountain passes. This village was a city of refuge for all the outlawed savages of English territory, and here after their crushing defeats were gladly received the remnants of the followers of Philip, Mesandowit, Wahawah, Kancamagus, and Paugus. [In 1755 the English government declared all Indian tribes in this section, except the Penobscots, "enemies, traitors, and rebells," and offered a bounty of £250 for each scalp of a killed Indian, and £300 for each Indian prisoner delivered at Portsmouth.]

The passing away of these broken bands took away the fear of savage men from the Winnipiseogee and Saco regions, and they were soon opened to civilized occupancy. "Thus the aboriginal inhabitants, who held the lands of New Hampshire as their own, have been swept away. Long and valiantly did they contend for the inheritance bequeathed to them by their fathers; but fate had decided against them, and their valor was in vain. With bitter feelings of unavailing regret, the Indian looked for the last time upon the happy places where for ages his ancestors had lived and loved, rejoiced and wept, and passed away, to be known no more forever."

[1] St Francis de Sales gave name to this village.

CHAPTER VII.

EARLY HISTORY.

The Sokokis and Pequawkets — Eastern Boundary Line — Walter Bryant's Journal — Continuation of Boundary Line — Ranging Parties and Military Occupation — Early Grants — Townships Granted — First Settlement — Early Censuses — Population, Polls, and Real Estate — Rapid Increase — Early Selectmen.

FROM the time of Darby Field's visits to the White Hills (1632–1642) and that of Thomas Gorges and Richard Vines, who came up the Saco from the settlement at the mouth in canoes in August, 1642, for many years the territory now Carroll county knew nothing of the white man. The Sokokis and Pequawket Indians had unmolested occupancy of the Saco valley, where the cornfields grew as luxuriantly for them as if they were the men of to-day. Their villages were scattered here and there in the fertile vale, the chief one being along the river stretching from Conway into Fryeburg. They were brave, full of war, great in hunting and deeds of valor. Before the defeat of Lovewell (1725), in which one of their chiefs, Paugus, was killed, they were numerous and prosperous. They numbered about 500 warriors in their palmy days, but were broken and scattered after that terrible fight, which not only killed one sixth of their ablest men, but demonstrated that the English were determined to occupy the lands they had known as theirs.

Remnants of their tribe and the Ossipees continued to occupy the country, and the white man at once made preparations for settlement. Three townships were laid out on the east shore of Winnipiseogee in 1726, and were surveyed in 1728. But terror of Indians prevented establishment of homes, and there were only occasional trapping and hunting expeditions to this country (of which no records have been preserved) until the question of the eastern boundary of New Hampshire became a subject of reference to commissioners. The claims of New Hampshire as to the line were "that the boundary line of New Hampshire should begin at the centre of Piscataqua harbor, and so pass up the same into the river Newichawannock, and through the same into the farthest head thereof, and from thence northwestward (that is, north, less than a quarter of a point westwardly) as far as the British Dominions extends," etc. The commissioners reported in September, 1737, that this line, after leaving the farthest head of Pascataqua river, should "run north, two degrees west, till one hundred and twenty miles were finished."

Massachusetts appealed from this decision, and in 1740, all delays being

exhausted, the lords in council sustained the commissioners' report. In the same year arrangements were completed for the survey and establishment of proper designations, and the next spring, very early, Walter Bryant, a royal surveyor, with his corps of assistants, spotted and measured it about thirty miles. This was the first definite act of occupation of this part of the state by colonial authority. It was a difficult undertaking. All the tangled wilderness was rendered more difficult to penetrate by the deep and thawing snows, and the fear of Indians was not an imaginary danger. We reproduce his journal.

1741. March 13. *Fryday.* I set out from New-Market with eight men to assist me, in running and marking out one of the Province Bounderys — lodged at Cochecho.

14. *Saturday.* Sent our Baggage on loging sheds to Rochester from Cochecho under the care of three men, the other five continuing with me at Cochecho, it being foul weather.

15. *Sunday.* Attended Public worship at Cochecho and in the evening went to Rochester and lodged there.

16. *Monday.* Travelled through the upper part of Rochester and lodg'd in a Loging Camp.

17. *Tuesday.* Went on Salmon Fall River & travell'd up said River on the ice above the second pond and campt.

18. *Wednesday.* Went to the third pond, & about two of the clock in the afternoon it rain'd & snow'd very hard & oblidg'd us to camp — extream stormy that night and two men sick.

19. *Thursday.* Went to the head of Nechawannock River and there set my course, being North two Degrees West, but by the needle North Eight Degrees East, and run half a mile on a neck of Land with three men — then return'd to the other five & campt.

20. *Fryday.* Crost the head pond which was a mile over, and at two hundred rods distance from sd head pond was another which lay so in my course that I crost it three times, and has communication with Monsum River as I suppose — from the last mention'd pond, for six mile together I found the land to be pretty even, the growth generally White and Pitch Pine. (N. B. At the end of every mile I mark'd a tree where the place would admit of it, with the number of miles from the head of Nechawannock River.) Went over a mountain from the summit of which I plainly see the White Hills & Ossipa Pond, which [pond] bore about North West and was about four mile distant. There also lay on the north side of said Mountain at a mile distant a pond in the form of a Circle, of the Diameter of three miles, the East end of which I crost. I also crost the River which comes from the East and runs into said pond & campt, had good travelling to-day & went between seven and eight miles.

21. *Saturday.* In travelling five miles (the land pretty level) from the place where I campt last night, I came to a river which runs out from the last mention'd pond & there track'd an Indian & three Dogs, kill'd two Deer & Campt.

22. *Sunday.* Remain'd in my Camp & about nine o'clock at night the camp was hail'd by two Indians (who were within fifteen rods of it) in so broken English that they called three times before I could understand what they said, which was, "What you do there," — upon which I spoke to them and immediately upon my speaking they ask'd what news. I told them it was Peace. They answer'd, "May be no." But however, upon my telling them they should not be hurt, and bidding them to come to the Camp, they came and behav'd very orderly and gave me an account of Ossipa pond & River, as also of a place call'd Pigwacket. They told me the way to know when I was at Pigwacket was by observing a certain River which had three large hills on the southwest side of it, which narrative of said Indians respecting Ossipa, &c., I found to correspond pretty well with my observations.

They also informed me of their names which were Sentur & Pease. Sentur is an old man, was in Capt. Lovewell's fight, at which time he was much wounded and lost one of his eyes; the other is a young man. They informed me there living was at Ossipa pond. They had no gun but hatchett and spears. Our snow shoes being something broken they readily imparted wherewith to mend them. They would have purchased a gun of me, but could not spare one. They were very inquisitive to know what bro't Englishmen so far in the woods in peace, whereupon I inform'd them. And upon the whole they said they tho't it was war finding Englishmen so far in the woods & further that there were sundry companys of Indians a hunting & they believed that none of sd companys would let me proceed if they should meet with me.

23. *Monday.* Parted with Indians & went to Ossipa River which is fifteen mile from the head of Salmon Fall which number of miles I mark'd on a pretty large Tree that lay convenient. (And in my return I found on said Tree a sword handsomely form'd grasp'd by a hand.) One mile from Ossipa River came to a mountain from the top of which I saw the White Hills. Travell'd over five large mountains. Campt.

24. *Tuesday.* Found the snow very soft to-day, so that we sunk half leg deep in snow shoes. See where two Indians had Campt on Hemlock Boughs. Campt. Snow'd all night.

25. *Wednesday.* Continued snowing all day & night. The general depth of the snow with what fell last night & to-day was four foot and an half to five feet deep.

26. *Thursday.* The Weather fair & clear and in my travel to-day saw the White Hills which were West and by North from me, and about seven miles distant as near as I could guess. I also see Pigwaket Plain or Intervale Land as also Pigwaket River which runs from the North West to the South East and cuts the aforesaid Interval to two Triangles, it lying North & South about eight miles in length & four in breadth. About two or three miles beyond Pigwaket I saw a large body of Water three or four miles long & half a mile broad, but whether River or Pond I do not know.

27. *Fryday.* Finding the travelling Difficult by the softness of the snow and the Rivers and Brooks breaking up, together with some backwardness in my men to venture any further, I concluded to return, which I did accordingly, and on Wednesday the first of April we got safe back to New Market and all in good health.

Walter Bryent.

In 1768 this line was continued to the neighborhood of Umbagog lake by Isaac Rindge and a corps of men, and by this time the progress of the settlements northward had reached north and east of lake Winnipiseogee.

From 1745 to 1749, however, and from 1754 to 1760, the horrors of Indian wars on the frontiers had prevented settlements being formed, but ranging parties had penetrated the wilds, and quite a number had become somewhat conversant with the country we are considering.

In the autumn of 1746 the regiment of New Hampshire troops commanded by Colonel Atkinson was ordered into the Winnipiseogee country to make winter quarters, and as a picket-post against the incursions of French and Indians from Canada. The regiment built a strong fort in Sanbornton, at the head of Little Bay, and named it Fort Atkinson. The troops remained here for nearly a year in idleness, under the lax discipline of the provincial commanders, and much of the time was spent in fishing and hunting excursions among the mountains and on and along Lake Winnipiseogee, in which the character and capabilities of the country as far north as the Sandwich Range were defined and minutely studied.

The soldiers carried back the most glowing reports of the country, and, as Potter says, "the expedition, apparently so fruitless, had its immediate advantages, for, aside from the protection afforded by it, the various scouts and fishing expeditions explored minutely the entire basin of the Winnipiseogee, and turned the attention of emigrants and speculators to the fine lands and valuable forests in that section of the province. And as soon as the French and Indian wars were at an end in 1760, the Winnipiseogee basin was at once granted and settled."

Timothy Nash, Benjamin Sawyer, and other hunters had traversed the region of the White Mountains and Pemigewasset valley before the French and Indian wars, and now returned to make permanent camps in this paradise of game. They, as well as the soldiers, carried to the settlements below wonderful stories of this land of richness and marvels, and the colonists now had opportunities for peaceful explorations under advantages unknown before.

Lake Winnipiseogee was carefully measured and mapped in 1753, and soon the lake and river basins in all the northern part of the state were visited by prospectors, for a colonizing fever had broken out among the people of the old towns of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire, and after the conquest of Canada (1760) the lands prospected were laid out, granted, and settled in rapid succession. Under Governors Benning Wentworth and John Wentworth hundreds of grants were issued, and complaints were rife that exorbitant fees were taken for passing patents of land, that some of the best land in the province was granted to people of Massachusetts and Connecticut with views of personal reward, that members of the Wentworth family and their intimate friends were almost invariably placed among the grantees.

There was undoubtedly much truth in these charges, and there was evidently great favoritism in the distribution of grants. One incident showing the looseness in which this matter was treated has come down to us in nearly every work of history published concerning the state, and is as follows: —

In 1763 General Jonathan Moulton, of Hampton, a personal friend of Gov. Benning Wentworth, and a grantee of Moultonborough, hoisted a British flag upon the horns of an enormous ox weighing 1,400 pounds, which he had fattened for the purpose, and with drum and fife accompaniment and a great parade, drove it to Portsmouth as a present for the governor. He refused all compensation, but as a slight token of esteem from so dear a friend, he would accept a charter of a small gore of land he had discovered adjoining Moultonborough. The governor pleasantly had the grant issued. It conveyed to the wily general 26,972 acres of land, now comprising the towns of New Hampton and Centre Harbor. [For authentic statement see Moultonborough.]

Mark Hunking Wentworth, whose name appears so often in the charters of towns, was a brother of Benning Wentworth, and father of John Wentworth, who succeeded his uncle as provincial governor.

Townships granted. — The country in Vermont and New Hampshire along the Connecticut, the territory along the Androscoggin, the Saco, and in the Winnipiseogee lake section was speedily disposed of. Sandwich and Moultonborough were granted in 1763; the various grants constituting Adams, in the decade from 1764 to 1774; Conway, 1765; those organized into Bartlett, from 1765 to 1772; Burton, Eaton, and Tamworth in 1766; Chatham, 1767; Wolfeborough, 1770; Chadbourne's and Hart's Location, 1772.

Settlements were begun almost simultaneously in Sandwich, Moultonborough, Conway, and other places in 1763, 1764, and 1765. The forests resounded with the woodman's strokes: the hand of industry rapidly, and as if by enchantment, laid open new fields and erected commodious habitations: commerce was extended. The ways over which came the early pioneers could not be dignified with the name of roads: they passed through deep and tangled forests, over rough hills and mountains, often along and across troublesome and dangerous streams, not unfrequently through swamps of jungle-like growths, and miry and hazardous, where wolves, bears, and catamounts obstructed and alarmed their progress. The forests they could not cut down as they passed along; the obstructing rocks they could not remove; the swamps they could not make passable by causeways; over the streams they could not make bridges; but over and along these paths (often but a mere trail indicated by "blazes" or "spots" cut from the sides of trees) men, women, and children ventured through the combination of evils, penetrated the recesses of the wilderness, climbed the hills, wound their way among the rocks, carefully avoiding surprises from venomous reptiles warming themselves in the rays of the sun, struggled on foot or on horseback through the ooze and mire of the swamps, and swam or forded among the treacherous quicksands of deep and rapid streams.

In 1773 a census of the province was taken by order of "His Excellency, John Wentworth, Governor." There was now a permanent population of 1,194, divided thus: East Town 248, Leavitt's Town 111, Moultonborough 263, Sandwich 204, Wolfeborough 165, Conway 203.

In 1775 there had been a gain of nearly thirty-three per cent., as the population was 1,579, divided as follows: Wakefield 320, Leavittstown 83, Wolfeborough 211, Ossipee 26, Conway 273, Tamworth 151, Sandwich 243, Moultonborough 272.

In 1777 were taxed on polls and real estate on towns reported, Sandwich 60 polls, £53 3s. 0p., ratable estate; Wolfeborough 44 polls, estates £107 4s. 7p.; Wakefield 81 polls, estates £135 8s. 3p.

The growth was now rapid and valuable. The families of wealth and consideration, who had waited for the pioneers to prepare the way for their coming, had now brought flocks and herds, and cast in their lot with the advance guards of civilization. By 1790 the population had increased 200

per cent. in fifteen years. It was now, in spite of the losses of the Revolution, 4,850, distributed in the towns of Conway 574, Eaton 253, Effingham 154, Ossipee 339, Wakefield 646, Wolfeborough 447, Tuftonborough 109, Moultonborough 565, Sandwich 905, Tamworth 266, Albany 133, Bartlett 248, Chatham 58, Hart's Location 12, Burton 141.

The increase and influx of inhabitants during the last decade of the last century was nothing less than marvelous. The nineteenth century commences with fifteen towns in Carroll county territory, having 9,519 inhabitants: Adams 180, Bartlett 548, Brookfield 504, Burton 264, Chatham 183, Conway 705, Eaton 381, Effingham 451, Moultonborough 857, Ossipee 1,143, Sandwich 1,413, Tamworth 757, Tuftonborough 357, Wakefield 835, Wolfeborough 941.

Town organizations had early introduced the law and order of old communities. Four towns had duly elected selectmen in 1773. Conway elected Abiel Lovejoy and John Webster; Sandwich, Bagley Weed and Daniel Beede; Moultonborough, Bradbury Richardson and John Adams; Wolfeborough, Benjamin Folsom, Thomas Taylor, and James Connor.

Within less than forty years from the granting of the first town in this territory, the land of the Indian and his barbarous companions, the wolf, the panther, and the bear, had been reclaimed to civilization, and a new epoch commenced. The history of one race upon this soil had been closed, and the history of another, a higher and a civilized race, begun, and the materials for a fruitful and a promising chapter wrought out. Savage possession was succeeded by Christian occupancy.

CHAPTER VIII.

EARLY LAND GRANTS, TITLES, ETC.

Grants by James I — North Virginia — Plymouth Company — Captain John Smith — New England — Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Captain John Mason — Province of Maine — Laconia — First Settlement of New Hampshire — Annulling of Plymouth Charter — Death of John Mason — Litigation — Robert Tufton Mason — Governor Benning Wentworth — Twelve Proprietors and Their Grants — Legislative Settlements of Mason's Grant.

IN 1606 a belt of twelve degrees on the American coast, embracing nearly all the soil from Cape Fear to Halifax, was set apart by James I for two rival companies. One, North Virginia, included the land from the forty-first degree of north latitude to the forty-fifth; the other extended from the thirty-fourth to the thirty-eighth degree.

The northern portion was granted to the "Plymouth Company," formed in the west of England. The king retained the power of appointment of all officers, exacted homage and rent, and demanded one fifth of all the gold and silver found, and one fifteenth of all the copper for the royal treasury. "Not an element of popular liberty was introduced into these charters: the colonists were not recognized as a source of political power; they were at the mercy of a double-headed tyranny composed of the king and his advisers, the Council and its agents."

A new charter was given to the Council of Plymouth, November 3, 1620, granting the lands between the fortieth and forty-eighth degrees of north latitude, from sea to sea, as "New England in America." All powers of legislation, unlimited jurisdiction, and absolute property in this tract were given by this charter. The name originated with the celebrated Captain John Smith, who, during the years from 1605 to 1616, was the greatest American explorer. He made a map of the American coast from Cape Cod to Penobscot in 1614 and called it "New England." The name came into favor with the sovereign, and has been indelibly stamped upon this section of America.

Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Captain John Mason were prominent members of the Council of Plymouth. A man of intellect and courage, a most brilliant naval officer, and a leading spirit in many prominent historical events in England, Gorges had always a desire to create a new nation in the barbaric lands of America. He had been associated with Raleigh in founding the settlements in Virginia, and it was through him that the exploration and map of New England were made by John Smith. Fitting out several expeditions which came to naught, he at last became associated with Captain John Mason, a kindred spirit, who had been governor of Newfoundland. The meeting of such men struck coruscant and rapid sparks of enthusiasm. In quick succession they secured various charters, which were intended to, and really did, cover most of the territory now in this state.

The "Province of Maine" was granted by King James to Gorges and Mason, August 10, 1622. This grant was bounded by the rivers Sagadahoc (Kennebec) and Merrimack. Palfrey says: "In the same year (1622) the Council [of Plymouth] granted to Gorges and Mason the country bounded by the Merrimack, the Kennebec, the ocean, and the river of Canada, and this territory was called *Laconia*." It received its name from the number of lakes lying within its territory, and by some was considered to reach beyond the Great Lakes. The imperfect knowledge of the country possessed by the Council caused them to make such vague description of the lands in the patent and the intended extent of territory as to cause innumerable disputes in after years.

The first settlement of New Hampshire was undoubtedly made in two places in the same year (1623). An "Indenture of David Thomson" has been preserved that shows that David Thomson came over in the spring of 1623 in

the ship "Jonathan," and settled at "Little Harbor" (Portsmouth), in pursuance of an agreement he had made with Abraham Colmer, Nicholas Sherwill, and Leonard Pomerie, merchants of Plymouth, England, and that neither Gorges and Mason nor the Laconia Company had anything to do with this. In the same year Edward and William Hilton made a settlement at Dover under a patent from the Plymouth Council, which conflicted with that given to the Laconia proprietors.

The first ship which came out in the interests of the Laconia Company was the "Warwick," which sailed from London in March, 1630, with Walter Neal, governor, and Ambrose Gibbons, factor: instead of commencing a settlement, they found one of several years' existence when they reached the mouth of the Piscataqua.

Various patents were granted. Mason and Gorges divided their territory. Mason's patents covered the Upper and Lower Plantations, and the settlers obtained patents from the Council to protect their rights. In 1634 Thomas Williams was appointed governor, and under his wise administration great improvement was made in the settlements. Laborers, materials for building, settlers, cattle, and everything necessary for prosperity came rapidly over from England. In 1635, however, the Plymouth Council was compelled to give up its charter to the king, and the different provinces from the Hudson to the Penobscot were assigned by lot to the twelve living members of the corporation, and the colonists had no title to the lands they had subdued and cultivated, nor any hope of redress.

The annulling of the charter caused New Hampshire and Massachusetts to belong to Gorges, Mason, and the Marquis of Hamilton, who drew them by lot. Neither Mason nor Gorges ever realized his hopes of an English manor here. Mason died within a year from the annulling of the Plymouth charter, and "his immense estate was swallowed up in outlays, supplies, and wages, and at his death his New Hampshire claim was valued at £10,000." By will he devised his manor of Mason Hall to his grandson, Robert Tufton, and the residue of New Hampshire to his grandson, John Tufton, requiring each to take the name of Mason.

John Tufton Mason died in infancy. Robert Tufton Mason became of age in 1650, and in 1652 Mrs Mason sent over Joseph Mason to secure her rights. Massachusetts courts decided adversely to her claims, and matters rested thus until after the restoration of Charles II, when the king's attorney-general (in 1662) decided that Robert Tufton Mason "had a good and legal title to the province of New Hampshire." The colonists had a long season of trouble and persecutions under the various royal governors appointed in the interest of Mason, but defeated all his attempts to recover the cultivated lands.[1]

[1] In 1661 Fluellen, head chief of the Sokokis, conveyed to Major William Phillips, of Saco, Maine, a tract of land bounded in part by "a line running up the Ossipee river from the Saco to Ossipee pond, thence to Ossipee mountain, thence to Humphrey Chadbourne's logging camp." No title to lands in New Hampshire was perpetuated from this conveyance.

In 1686 Mason leased a tract of a million acres of unoccupied lands in the Merrimack valley to twenty individuals for an annual rent of ten shillings.

The Masonian claims were afterward presented by one Allen, who died in 1705. His son Thomas renewed the suits commenced by his father, and on petition to the queen was permitted to bring a writ of ejectment in the New Hampshire courts. After a full hearing, the case was decided against him. Taking an appeal to the English courts, the case had not come up for hearing when he died. Then litigation was stopped for years.

There is scarcely a land controversy on record which has created so many lawsuits, or continued so many years, as this claim of Mason to New Hampshire. And the end was not yet. During the contentions over the boundaries between New Hampshire and Massachusetts more than thirty years later (1738), some astute lawyer discovered a lineal descendant of Captain John Mason, bearing the name of John Tufton Mason, and succeeded in getting him to make claims to all the lands granted to Captain John Mason, alleging a flaw in the conveyance to Allen. The claim proved a good one, and the heirs of Mason were again in possession.

After George II had quieted the boundary question alluded to above, he made New Hampshire an independent royal province (1741), with Benning Wentworth, Esq., as governor. The same year Mason came again to New Hampshire, and in 1744 Governor Wentworth brought a proposition to buy Mason's claim before the Assembly. Action by that body was, however, delayed by the excitement incident to the Louisburg expedition, in which Mason was personally engaged. After his return from military life, Mason, in 1746, informed the Assembly that he would sell his claim to private individuals if that body did not take speedy action on his proposition. After prolonged discussion, the Assembly accepted his terms; but while they were delaying, Mason deeded the property to these twelve prominent gentlemen of Portsmouth, receiving therefor the nominal price of £1,500: Theodore Atkinson, Mark H. Wentworth, Richard Wibird, John Wentworth (son of the governor), George Jaffrey, Nathaniel Meserve, Thomas Packer, Thomas Wallingford, Jotham Odiorne, Joshua Pierce, Samuel Moore, and John Moffat. Atkinson had three fifteenths, M. H. Wentworth had two fifteenths, and all the rest one fifteenth each. These men were afterwards known as the Masonian proprietors.

Professor Sanborn says: "This deed led to long and angry disputes between the purchasers and the Assembly. They at one time agreed to surrender their claim to the Assembly, provided the land should be granted by the governor and Council. The Assembly was jealous of these officers, and would not accept the offer. The people murmured, the legislators threatened; but the new proprietors stood firm. They proceeded to grant new townships on the most liberal terms, asking no reward for the lands occupied by actual

settlers, only insisting on immediate improvement in roads, mills, and churches. They reserved in each town one right for a settled minister, one for a parsonage, one for a school, and fifteen rights for themselves. This generous conduct made them friends, and they soon became popular with all parties. The heirs of Allen threatened loudly to vindicate their claim, but never actually commenced a suit. So the matter ran on, under the new proprietorship, till the Revolution, like a flood, swept away all these rotten defences, and gave to actual settlers a title, in fee simple, to their farms."

The bound of these grants on the west was limited to threescore miles, and in time a dispute arose on two points: where the exact limit should be fixed, and whether the western boundary should be a *curve* or a *straight* line. Dr Belknap says on this:—

The Masonian proprietors claimed a *curve* line as their western boundary, and under the royal government no one had controverted that claim. When the war with Great Britain was terminated by the peace of 1783, the grantees of some crown lands with which this line interfered petitioned the Assembly to ascertain the limits of Mason's patent. The Masonians at the same time presented a petition showing the pretensions which they had to a curve line, and praying that a survey of it, which had been made in 1768 by Robert Fletcher, might be established. About the same time, the heirs of Allen, whose claim had long lain dormant for want of ability to prosecute it, having consulted counsel and admitted some persons of property into partnership with them, entered and took possession of the unoccupied lands within the limits of the patent, and, in imitation of the Masonians, gave general deeds of quitclaim to all *bona fide* purchasers previously to the first of May, 1785, which deeds were recorded in each county and published in the newspapers. They also petitioned the Assembly to establish a headline for their patent. After a solemn hearing of these claims, the Assembly ordered a survey to be made of sixty miles from the sea on the southern and eastern lines of the state, and a *straight* line to be run from the end of one line of sixty miles to the end of the other. It also passed an act to quiet all *bona fide* purchasers of lands between the straight and curve lines, so far as that the state should not disturb them. This survey was made in 1787 by Joseph Blanchard and Charles Clapham.

The line begins on the southern boundary, at Lot No. 18, in the town of Rindge. Its course is north, thirty-nine east. Its extent is ninety-three and one-half miles. It ends at a point in the eastern boundary which is seven miles and two hundred and six rods northward of Great Ossapy river. This line being established as the headline or western boundary of Mason's patent, the Masonians, for the sum of forty thousand dollars in public securities and eight hundred dollars in specie, purchased of the state all its right and title to the unoccupied lands between the straight line and the curve. The heirs of Allen were then confined in their claim to those waste lands only which were within the straight line. They have since compromised their disputes with the proprietors of eleven of the fifteen Masonian shares by deeds of mutual quitclaim and release. This was done in January, 1790.

In the original grant to Mason, November 7, 1629, it was made to include "all that part of the mainland in New England lying upon the seacoast, beginning from the middle part of Merrimack river, and from thence to proceed northwards along the seacoast to Pascataqua river, and so forwards up within the said river and to the furtherest head thereof, and from thence northwestward, until *threescore* miles be finished from the first entrance of Pascataqua river; also, from Merrimack through the said river and to the

furtherest head thereof, and so forwards up into the lands westwards, until *threescore* miles be finished; and from thence to cross overland to the *threescore* miles end, accompted from Pascataqua river."

This grant, as modified and confirmed April 22, 1635, kept the same bounds and language. The Masonians, says Hammond, in their eagerness, perhaps, to make the most of their patent, claimed that the crossline from the southwestern to northerly bound should be a *curve* line, or the arc of a circle of sixty miles from a point on the seacoast. But evidently the quantity of land taken in by a sweep of sixty miles would depend much on the starting-point, and much more whether it would be a straight line or a curve. This caused much dispute and litigation. The *curve* line drawn on Carrigain's map (1816) commences at the southwestern end, in Fitzwilliam, and in its sweep across to the northeastern bound passes through Marlborough, Roxbury, Sullivan, Marlow, Washington, Goshen, New London, Wilmot, Orange, Hebron, Plymouth, Holderness, Campton, Sandwich, Burton, to or near the south line of Conway. In a note on his map, Mr. Carrigain says: "A survey made in 1768 carried the eastern end of the Mason curve line ten miles further down; hence the *straight* line of 1787 runs to the S. W. corner of Rindge." In conformity to this statement, the straight line drawn on Belknap's map (1791) commences on the western end, in Rindge, and runs through Jaffrey, Peterborough, Greenfield, Francestown, Weare, Hopkinton, Concord, Canterbury, Gilmanton, across Lake Winnipiseogee, Wolfeborough, Tuftonborough, to Ossipee.[1] It will be seen that the difference in land between the two lines was well worth some litigation. The act of June 28, 1787, quieted the titles of all *bona fide* purchasers of the lands in dispute. The Masonian proprietors held title to much of the land in the southern half of what is now Carroll county, and the controversy we have thus reviewed is a part of its history.

[1] The committee appointed to run this line says in its report to the House, February 1, 1788, that they did run it from "about 70 rods below Colonel Badger's house [Gilmanton] across a small part or corner of the Gore over Rattlesnake Island in Winnepeseochee Pond to Wolfborough, about 2 rods north of Ebenezer Horn's barn, and other places as noted on the plan."

CHAPTER IX.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Character of Early Settlers of New Hampshire — Concerning the Houses, Manner of Living, etc. — "The Meeting-house" — Minister — Traveling — Labor — Children — Carroll County Pioneers — Hardships — Privations — Sufferings — Education — Dress, etc.

CHARACTER OF EARLY SETTLERS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. — The people of Carroll county, as well as those of the other counties of the state, have a personal interest in the characters and aims of the early settlers of New Hampshire. It is of interest to them and their descendants whether the early proprietors and settlers were actuated merely by a sordid love of gain, or whether, with the business enterprise they manifested, there was not also a design to plant on these lands the Christian religion and to uphold the Christian faith. Were we to believe all that was said by the men of the Massachusetts Colony, we would pronounce them godless, lawless persons "whose chief end was to catch fish." Rev. James de Normandie, in his excellent "History of Portsmouth," in speaking of the long and bitter controversy on this subject, says: "All of the proprietors interested in the settlement were of the Established Church, and it was only natural that all of the settlers who came out with them should be zealous in that faith. Gorges and Mason, Godfrie and Neal, Gibbons and Chadbourne, and Williams, and all the names appearing on the colonial records, were doubtless of this faith. Among the earliest inventories of the colony's goods we find mention of service-books, of a flagon, and of cloths for the communion table, which show that provisions for worship were not neglected, and of what form the worship was." Gorges, in defending his company from various charges before the English House of Commons, asserts that "I have spent £20,000 of my estate and thirty years, the whole flower of my life, in new discoveries and settlements upon a remote continent, in the enlargement of my country's commerce and dominions, and in carrying civilization and Christianity into regions of savages." In Mason's will were instructions to convey 1,000 acres of his New Hampshire estate "for and towards the maintenance of an honest, godly, and religious preacher of God's Word, in some church or chapel or other public place appointed for divine worship and service within the county of New Hampshire;" together with provisions for the support of a "free grammar school for the education of youth." No better proofs could be given

that the aspirations of these energetic men, from whom many of the citizens of this county claim descent, were high, moral, and religious.

Concerning the houses, manner of living, etc., of the early inhabitants of New Hampshire, Professor Sanborn says: "The primitive log-house, dark, dirty, and dismal, rarely outlived its first occupant. The first framed houses were usually small, low, and cold. The half-house, about twenty feet square, satisfied the unambitious. The double house, forty by twenty feet in dimensions, indicated progress and wealth. It was designed for shelter, not for comfort or elegance. The windows were small, without blinds or shutters. The fireplace was sufficiently spacious to receive logs of three or four feet in diameter, with an oven in the back and a flue nearly large enough to allow the ascent of a balloon. One could sit in the chimney-corner and see the stars. All the cooking was done by this fire. Around it also gathered the family at evening, often numbering from six to twelve children. The furniture was simple and useful, all made of the wood of the native forest trees. Pine, birch, cherry, walnut, and the curled maple were most frequently chosen by the 'cabinet-maker.' Vessels of iron, copper, and tin were used in cooking. The dressers, extending from floor to ceiling in the kitchen, contained the mugs, basins, and plates of pewter which shone upon the farmer's board at the time of meals. The post of the housewife was no sinecure. She had charge of the dairy and kitchen, besides washing and mending for the 'men-folks,' spinning and weaving, sewing and knitting. The best room, often called the 'square or spare room,' contained a bed, a bureau or desk, or a chest of drawers, a clock, and, possibly, a brass fireset. Its walls were entirely destitute of ornament. It was an age of simple manners and industrious habits. Contentment, enjoyment, and longevity were prominent characteristics of that age. Prior to 1826, there were nearly four hundred persons who died in New Hampshire between the ages of ninety and a hundred and five years. Fevers and epidemics sometimes swept away the people, but consumption and neuralgia were then almost unknown. Their simple diet and active habits were conducive to health.

"'*The meeting-house*' was a framed building. Its site was a high hill; its shape a rectangle, flanked with heavy porticoes, with seven windows upon each side. Every family was represented here on the Sabbath. The clergymen, who were often the secular as well as the spiritual advisers, were settled by major vote of the town, and tax-payers were assessed for his salary according to their ability. The people went to church on foot or on horseback, the wife riding behind the husband on a 'pillion.' Chaises, wagons, and sleighs were unknown. Sometimes whole families were taken to 'meeting' on an ox-sled. The meeting-houses had no stoves or furnaces, so that the worshipers were dependent for their comfort upon the ardor of the minister's exhortations and the fervor of their own religious emotions. Traveling was difficult and laborious. Neither men nor women were ever idle. Books were few; news-

papers were seldom seen at the country fireside. News from England did not reach the inland towns until five or six months after the occurrence of the events reported. Intelligence from New York reached New Hampshire in a week. In 1815 travel was mostly on horseback, the mail being so carried in many places.

"Inns or taverns in the thickest settlements were found in every four to eight miles. Feed for travelers' teams was: half-baiting of hay, four cents; whole baiting, eight cents; two quarts of oats, six cents. The bar-room fireplace was furnished with a *loggerhead*, hot at all times, for making 'flip.' The 'flip' was made of beer made from pumpkin dried on the crane in the kitchen fireplace, and a few dried apple-skins and a little bran. Half-mug 'flip,' or half-gill 'sling,' six cents. On the table was to be found a 'shortcake' and the ever-present decanter or bottle of rum.

"Women's labor was fifty cents per week. They spun and wove most of the cloth that was worn. Flannel that was dressed at the mill, for women's wear, was fifty cents a yard; men's wear, one dollar.

"Farmers hired their help for nine or ten dollars a month — some clothing and the rest cash. Carpenters' wages, one dollar a day; journeymen carpenters, fifteen dollars a month; and apprentices to serve six or seven years had ten dollars the first year, twenty the second, thirty the third, and so on, and to clothe themselves.

"Breakfast generally consisted of potatoes roasted in the ashes, a 'bannock' made of meal and water and baked on a maple chip set before the fire. Pork was plenty. If 'hash' was served, all ate from the same platter without plates or tablecloth. Apprentices and farm-boys had for supper a bowl of scalded milk and a brown crust, or bean porridge, or 'poprobin.' They had no tumblers, nor were they asked if they would have tea or coffee; it was, 'Please pass the mug!'"

The children of those days were expected to be quiet in the presence of their parents, and respectful in their manners and speech. "Early to bed and early to rise" was punctiliously enforced. Their food was plain, and with pure air and industrious habits they made stalwart men and long-lived women.

Carroll County Pioneers. — Two classes of persons, with very distinctly marked characteristics, penetrated this wilderness. The leaders were men of intelligence, energy, perseverance, and some had property. They had two objects in view: to furnish permanent homes for themselves and their posterity, and to acquire wealth by the rise of their lands. They brought horses, cows, swine, and sheep, and could supply their tables with meat, and in a short time had comfortable houses. Many of these pioneers were people of limited means and but little of this world's goods, but their brave hearts and willing hands stood them in good stead, and they patiently endured privations, sufferings, and discouragements unknown at the present day.

Hardships of the Settlers. — It is difficult for the present generation to conceive the hardships of the pioneers who a century and more ago invaded these forest wilds and determined to wring a livelihood from lands upon which the shadows of mountains lay at morn or eventide. Whether we read the accounts of the early inhabitants in Jackson, Conway, Bartlett, Albany, Ossipee, Sandwich, Wakefield, Wolfeborough, etc., the trials are essentially the same. The perils of isolation, the fear of Indian raids, the ravages of wild beasts, the wrath of the rapid mountain torrents, the obstacles to communication which the vast wilderness interposed, — every form of discomfort and danger was apparently indicated by these grand mountains as impassable barriers to intrusion and occupation. But the adventurous spirit of man, implanted by the Supreme Being for his own wise purposes, carries him into the tangled forest, into new climates, and to foreign shores, and the great work of civilization goes on from year to year, from decade to decade, from century to century, and these forest solitudes are transformed into smiling fields, with manufactories and villages scattered through the intersecting valleys.

Privations, etc. — Living at a distance of many miles from the seaport towns, all heavy articles, such as salt, iron, lead, and in fact everything indispensable to civilized life that could not be procured from the soil or forest was obliged to be transported upon the backs of men or horses. One man once went eighty miles on foot through the woods to a lower settlement for a bushel of salt, the scarcity of which had produced sickness and suffering, and returned with it on his back. Several of the earliest settlers lived for years without any neighbors for miles. One man was obliged to go ten miles to a mill, and would carry a bushel of corn on his shoulder, and take it back in meal. But often these brave men did not even have the corn to be ground; they were threatened with famine, and were obliged to send deputations thirty, fifty, and sixty miles to purchase grain. These families were tried by the freshets that tore up the rude bridges, swept off their barns, and even floated their houses on the meadows. On the Saco intervale, in the year 1800, a heavy rain swelled the river so that it floated every cabin and shed that had been built on it.

Many times, when by their industry and hard work the settlers had accumulated provision for the future, the bears would come down upon them and steal their pigs or anything else they could take. Meal and water and dried fish without salt was often their diet for days, when game was shy or storms prevented hunting. Pluck, perseverance, and persistency were the cardinal virtues of these pioneers, and, endowed with strong and vigorous constitutions, they cultivated the spirit of endurance so necessary to their condition in life.

They suffered much from the inadequate legislation of those early times, and their patience was often tried to the utmost, when they sent petition after petition to the legislature without receiving an answer until years had passed.

As soon as possible after these people had made rude habitations in which

to abide, they would make arrangements for the preaching of the gospel and the education of their children. A primitive structure of rough logs was rolled up for a schoolhouse. This was lighted by an occasional pane of glass; and here their religious services were often held, and here the same desire for learning was kindled and fed as in the convenient and pretentious edifices of to-day. There were but few props and helps to climb the hill of learning, but many a man has taken his place among the cultured people of the land who was taught his A B C's in just such a schoolhouse.

The dress of these pioneers was necessarily simple and of their own manufacture. The women were obliged to work very industriously, so many duties devolved upon them. Many of them would work from eighteen to twenty hours a day. They would card and spin the wool from their sheep, weave and color it (in some primitive way), then cut and make their plain garments. They had neither the means nor opportunity for fine clothes, but they were dressed neatly and generally scrupulously clean. Before they raised sheep, the men wore garments made of mooseskin, and towcloth was also used largely for both men and women. No luxuries, no laces, no "lingerie," in which the women of the present take so much pride. Linen and tow were used instead of cotton, and dressed flax was to some extent an article of export.

Hard wood was cut from large tracts of land and burned to obtain ashes, which the early settlers leached and boiled into "salts," and carried where they could find a market. Those who had no team either drew their load by hand or carried it on their backs; and the man who could not carry a hundred pounds on his back was not fit for a pioneer. Money was so scarce that the most that could be obtained went for taxes. In winter the snow was so fearfully deep that the few families with their homes at some distance from each other could not keep the road or marked ways open, and consequently great suffering often ensued.

But these hardships, privations, and sufferings did not dwarf their intellects or diminish their physical powers, and a good character of solidity, intelligence, and industry has ever been connected with the inhabitants of this county. Men distinguished in the domains of law, literature, medicine, and science with just pride point to Carroll County as the place of their birth, while the county with equal pride claims them as her sons.

CHAPTER X.

PRIMITIVE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

BY B. F. PARKER, ESQ.

Clearing Land — Planting — First Crops — Preparation of Flax — Carding — Garments — Houses — Modes of Traveling — Food — Primitive Cooking — "Driving" — Game — Liquors — Tools — Spinning — Loom and Weaving.

THE early inhabitants were generally small farmers, depending mainly on the annual products of their farms for their sustenance. In the winter some attention was given to the manufacture of staves and oars, with which a portion of their groceries were purchased. The early spring was devoted to sugar-making, while the principal part of the summer season was occupied in "clearing land" and raising crops. Trees were usually felled in June, as then they were in full leaf. The branches were "lopped" and the trees left to "dry" for several weeks. They were then set on fire, and the leaves and small branches burned. If it was intended to put the land into rye, the principal grain crop, the scorched trunks were at once "cut up" and "piled," and the "heaps burnt off." In piling and burning, the father and sons were frequently assisted by the female members of the family; and at the close of a day thus spent in "the lot" the whole group would have well passed for "contrabands." The ashes left from the burning heaps were gathered and sold to "the storekeeper," who had "a potash" connected with his little grocery. Sometimes the felled trees, after being "burned over," were permitted to remain until the following spring, when they were cut, piled, and burnt, and the land planted to Indian corn by the method termed "under the hoe;" the farmer, after removing a little of the burnt surface of the earth with a hoe, would loosen and raise a small portion of the soil. At the same moment a nimble boy or girl would deposit a few kernels of corn beneath the hoe, and the work of planting was completed. The crop would require little or no care until the harvest, but sometimes it would be necessary to cut down a few tender weeds. Early in the autumn, before gathering the corn, the land was sown with winter rye, which was "hacked in" with hoes. Subsequently grass seed was sown. The harvest of rye would come off in July or August of the following year, leaving the soil, if there had been a "good catch," which was usually the case, well swarded. The hay crop the succeeding year was

generally very heavy. So rankly would it grow as to render the use of the rake in gathering it unnecessary.

Grain was threshed with flails in the fields on plats of earth rendered hard by beating. It was winnowed by being shaken in a strong current of air. That portion of it mixed with the earth was fed out to swine or used for seed. Sometimes threshing-floors were built of timber and boards. Corn was husked in the open air, and secured in cornerибs or small latticed buildings. Portions of the corn-fodder, straw, and hay were deposited in stacks, the barns, or, more properly, hovels, being too small to contain the whole. A roof of split-stuff, or boards, was usually placed over the stack.

Wheat, oats, and potatoes were but little cultivated. Turnips were a common crop. Flax was an important product. It did not succeed well on "burnt ground," and it was the custom with those who were making new farms to hire it grown on the plowed lands of the first settlers. It was harvested by being pulled from the roots and tied in small bundles. Then, after being exposed to the sun for a few days, the bolls were threshed to obtain the seed. Subsequently it was taken to the field and thinly spread on the surface of the ground, until the straw became so much rotted as to be easily broken. It was then gathered into bundles again and stored, where it usually remained until the early spring of the following year. March was accounted the best month for "getting out flax." It was first "broken," by being repeatedly beaten in a machine with wooden knives, or teeth, termed a "break," until the straw was reduced to small fragments, leaving its external covering, a strong fibre, uninjured. It was then "swingled." This was done by suspending it beside an upright board fixed in a heavy log, and beating it with a large wooden knife, until the greater portion of the shives and coarser fibres was removed. It was then hackled, or combed, by being repeatedly drawn through a machine of strong pointed wires attached to a wooden base. It was sometimes again subjected to a similar process, a finer instrument being used. What remained was termed flax; that which had been removed by the several processes, tow, of which there were three kinds — fine tow, coarse tow, and swingle tow. "To get out flax" required a certain degree of skill and practice, and persons who were adepts at the business were accustomed to go from place to place for that purpose. The manner of spinning flax was peculiar. It was first wound about a distaff made of the terminating twigs of the pine bough, fastened together in such a manner as to form a globular-shaped framework. This distaff was attached to a small wheel called a "linen wheel." This was moved with the foot, the hand being employed in drawing out the flax, and occasionally applying it to the lips, for the purpose of moistening it. Flax-spinning furnished an opportunity for a class of social interviews called "spinning-bees," when the women of a neighborhood would take their wheels to one house and spend the afternoon in busy labor and talk,

permitting the friend whom they visited to have the benefit of their toil. Tow was carded with hand cards, and spun in a manner similar to wool. Swingle tow was used in the manufacture of meal-bags and straw ticks. Combed tow formed a part of towels, coarse tablecovers, and common outer garments. It was sometimes used for under garments, in which case, it is said, flesh brushes and hair mittens were rendered unnecessary. Flax and wool were the principal materials from which were manufactured the cloth and clothing of the family. Occasionally small purchases of cotton would be made, but this was very little used. Not only was there a supply of cloth sufficient for home uses manufactured, but also a little for sale. Hence, in setting up housekeeping, it was necessary to provide the young couple with a large and a small spinning-wheel, a loom, reeds, harnesses, warping bars, spools, and quills. These were regarded as matrimonial fixtures, and a young woman was not considered as "fit to be married" until she had supplied her wardrobe, dining-room, and bed-chamber with the manufactures of her own hands.

Garments were made in the family. Sometimes a tailor would be applied to for the purpose of "cutting out" a coat. This was usually the only required aid from abroad. The rest of the household apparel was made by members of the family. In warm weather almost every one went barefooted. In the autumn the shoemaker with his kit, consisting of a hammer, a strap, and a few knives and awls wrapped up in his leather apron, went from house to house for the purpose of "shoeing" the several families, his employers furnishing the material — leather, thread, and bristles, and even the resin and tallow used in manufacturing the wax. He was also expected to provide a lapstone and lasts. If the latter were wanting, blocks of wood were shaped to accommodate the several members of the family. The cordwainer was generally a jovial fellow, full of fun and stories, and pretty sure to give the unlucky urchin who might chance to stand near his elbow a thrust in the ribs. Cattle were also frequently shod upon the farmer's premises. They were "cast" on beds of straw and securely bound, their feet pointing upward. In this position the shoes were secured to them.

Much of the woolen cloth designed for men's clothing was woven with a wale, and colored a yellowish brown with the bark of the yellow oak. Blue was a color greatly in vogue, and an indigo dye-pot was found in almost every chimney-corner. This color, however, was generally combined with some other in the manufacture of cloth. A "copperas color and blue check" was regarded as very desirable for female attire.

The clothing consisted principally of home manufactures. In winter the men sometimes wore deerskin garments, but more frequently short woolen frocks and trowsers. In summer the same style was preserved, but the material changed, tow-and-linen being substituted for wool. Holiday garments were made of thick "full-cloth." Nearly every substantial citizen was the possessor

of a grayish-white "great-coat," which lasted a lifetime. Boots were almost unknown, shoes and buskins being worn in winter. The buskin was simply a footless stocking fastened to the shoe for the purpose of protecting the foot and lower part of the leg from the snow. The "go-to-meeting" dress of a woman consisted of a bonnet called a calash, which resembled a chaise-top, a short, loose gown, a skirt, an apron, and a handkerchief fastened about the neck. A hooded cloak, somewhat similar to the style of the present day, usually of a red color, was worn in winter. The stylish ladies wore straw bonnets: one, with an occasional bleaching, would last for a decade. They also dressed more elaborately than the common class. The vandyke was also worn.

Shoes, and generally stockings, were worn to church. With many it would have been regarded as an unwarrantable waste to have worn shoes on the way. They were carried in the hand until the place of meeting was nearly reached, and then put on, to be taken off again on the return. Some of the more wealthy wore coarse shoes on the road, and exchanged them for "moroccos" when near the church door. Such carefulness was necessary in order that a person might preserve suitable apparel for holiday occasions, since a young woman with her week's wages could only purchase two yards of cotton print. "Fancy goods" bore a corresponding price.

The walls of many of the houses were constructed of logs, which, however, usually were hewn and the interstices between them filled with clay mortar. The better class of the people had frame-houses covered with rough boards and unpainted. The interior was seldom completely finished. The rooms were separated by a ceiling of boards, sometimes planed and occasionally paneled, but more frequently rough. Chimneys were built of rough stone, and topped with laths plastered with clay. In the better class of houses they were built of brick. In all cases they were very large and provided with spacious fireplaces. The oven opened into the fireplace. In some instances it was built in the open air, but not frequently. These large chimneys were more easily constructed of coarse materials than smaller ones, and were also necessary on account of the large fires kept burning in the cold season. These fires could not be dispensed with, the houses being so openly constructed as to readily admit the open air. The hovels for the shelter of stock consisted of walls built of hewn logs fastened at the corners, and covered with a roof similar to that placed over the haystack.

The mode of traveling was principally on foot. Few horses were owned by the people. These were used for horseback riding. It was a common practice for two persons to ride at one time, usually a man and a woman — the man riding before on a saddle, and the woman upon a pillion attached to the saddle. Not unfrequently one child, and sometimes two children, would be carried at the same time. Wheel carriages were rarely used by the inhabitants. In

the winter season sleds drawn by horses and oxen were in common use. These sleds were also used for drawing hay from the fields and other burthens in the summer season.

The food of the people was quite simple. Rye and Indian corn were the principal grains raised. These were ground at the grist-mill, but not bolted. The coarse bran was separated with a hand sieve, and when it was desirable to obtain fine flour, the sifted meal was shaken in a fine sieve. Various but simple were the ways of cooking these meals. Some of the methods are still in use. The "rye-and-Injun" loaf will probably be retained to the latest posterity. One mode of preparing bread then very prevalent is now entirely out of use, the baking of bannocks. It was in this manner: Thick batter was spread upon a plate or small sheet of iron, sometimes upon a bit of board, and set up edgewise before the kitchen fire. Where the family was large, a considerable many of these would be before the fire at the same time. Rude as this method may seem, it required some skill to properly manage the baking. Care must be taken that the bread did not burn or slide down on the hearth-stone. When one side was sufficiently baked, the bannock must be "turned," that the other side might be presented to the fire. To do this skilfully was regarded as a very desirable attainment. Meats were somewhat sparingly eaten. Beef and mutton could not well be afforded on account of the scarcity of cattle and sheep. Pork was not very abundant: for although almost every family kept swine, they were required to obtain their living by running at large during the summer season, and were but little fattened in the fall. Some wild meats were eaten, and a good supply of fish was obtained from the brooks, ponds, and lake.

One very common dish was "bean porridge," prepared by boiling meat, beans, and Indian corn together. "Boiled corn" was much eaten. The shelled kernels were first slightly boiled in weak lye, by which means the hulls were removed. They were then repeatedly rinsed in pure water in order to remove the alkaline matter, and afterwards subjected to several hours' boiling. When sufficiently cooked the corn was served up with milk or molasses. Roasted potatoes, boiled fish, and butter furnished a healthful repast. Boiled meat, turnips, and brown bread afforded a substantial dinner. Poultry, bacon, and eggs were eaten to some extent. Puddings were very common. Fine meal bread, sweetened with maple sugar or West India molasses, and pies sometimes graced the supper table. "Hasty pudding and milk" was a very common dish, especially for children.

This simple manner of living rendered the people of that time hardy and capable of performing a large amount of labor. It was not an uncommon thing for a man to fell an acre of trees in one day. To be sure, this was done in part by "driving," as it was termed. This was the method: A considerable number of trees were cut partly off; then one very large and favorably situ-

ated was selected, which in falling would strike others, and these again others, until scores, and perhaps hundreds, would come crashing down at the same time. Still it required much physical energy and strength to accomplish that amount of labor in so short a time. Piling was also very heavy work, and occasioned a lively competition. Two persons generally worked together, and it was regarded as disreputable for one to permit his end of the log to fall behind that of his fellow-laborer.

Hunting and fishing were the principal amusements of the settlers, and in this profit was chiefly considered. In the fall bears were quite troublesome in the cornfields, and were destroyed in various ways — sometimes by being caught in log traps, or by being shot with guns set for the purpose, and sometimes by direct hunting. Their flesh in the autumn or early part of the winter was considered very good. In the winter deer were taken in considerable numbers. Other wild game was hunted: some for flesh, some for fur, and others to prevent depredations on the growing crops or domestic animals. At this period liquors were in common use, although seldom drunk immoderately except on extraordinary occasions. When friends met at the store or at their own house, "a treat" was expected, and the storekeeper would have been regarded as niggardly who did not offer his customer a dram if he had made a considerable purchase. On all public occasions and social feasts liquors were provided, generally at the expense of the managers. Laborers, especially if the toil was uncommonly severe, expected their allowance of grog; even the housewife on washing day did not hesitate to take a "drop sweetened." It was always kept on hand for visitors, and however scanty and coarse might be the food offered, if the bowl of toddy or mug of flip was forthcoming the claims of hospitality were satisfactorily complied with. A bowl of toddy consisted of a half-pint of rum mixed with sugar and water, and was regarded a drink for four persons. A mug of flip was composed of the same materials but drunk warm. Town officers were supplied with liquor at the expense of the town, and frequently furnished it for persons calling at the town office on business. Sometimes the whole company present would be invited to drink. At the "vendue" of two vagrants in 1784, in Wolfeborough, twenty-one bowls of toddy were drunk at the expense of the town. At the sale of the pews of the Wolfeborough meeting-house in 1791, liquors were provided by the selectmen. Notwithstanding the general use of intoxicating drinks at this period, drunkenness was not very common.

The axe was the universal and most important companion of a settler in a New England forest. This, as well as all other farming tools composed of iron or steel, was manufactured by the village blacksmith. It was usually quite heavy, and clumsily made. Sometimes it was broad on the edge, being shaped somewhat like the broad-axe. The hoe consisted of a small plate of hammered iron, to which was fastened a socket. Through this the handle was put, and

fastened with wedges. The shovel was made of firm wood, and the blade occasionally bordered with iron, or "shod." The "plow irons" consisted of two parts, the colter and the "chip-and-wing," or share. The "wood-work" was made at the farmer's house. In constructing it timber was not sparingly used. The "furrow-board" was taken from a winding tree. The plow, being short and clumsy, would not well turn the sward, but seemed to be designed mainly for rooting. It was, however, an implement not much needed, as most of the cereal and root crops were raised on a "burn." The harrow was made of the forking branches of a tree, into which wooden teeth were driven.

It has been before said that hay was drawn to the stack or hovel upon sleds. This was usually the case. Sometimes a sledge was used. This consisted of two long poles, fastened together with cross-bars. The lighter ends of the poles were attached to a horse, while the others dragged on the ground. The first attempt to manufacture wheels was in this manner: Large trucks were formed of plank. Two of these were placed together in such a position that the grains of wood in one would cross those of the other, and fastened with tree-nails. On the outside of this apology for a wheel was fixed a cleat of very firm wood on which the axle might rest. Block wheels followed these. They were constructed much like those used at the present time, only the felloes were much larger and were not ironed.

The flail with which grain was threshed consisted of two stout cudgels fastened together with a cord or leathern string. The one held in the hand was called "the staff," and was a little longer than the other, which was termed the "swingle." It was quite common for two persons to thresh together, each striking the grain alternately and with equal rapidity. Occasionally the flail string would break, throwing the swingle high in the air, which in its descent was liable to give the laborer a blow on the head. One grindstone and a cross-cut saw generally answered for an entire neighborhood. The principal mechanical tools owned by a farmer were, with the exception of the axe, a gouge and a pod-auger. The gouge was a necessary accompaniment of the auger, as it was difficult to enter wood with the auger until a hole was first made with the gouge. Besides these were the frow, an elongated wedge used in riving timber, and the shave. These last-mentioned tools were used chiefly in manufacturing shingles, which were then rived and shaven, and were much superior to those of the present time obtained by sawing.

In preparing wool, cotton, and tow for spinning, it was necessary that these substances should first be formed into "rolls" with hand cards. These rolls were a little more than a foot in length: those of wool and cotton being round, and those of tow flattened. Carding parties were quite common, when several neighbors would each take a small bundle of wool, or more frequently cotton, and a pair of cards, and spend the afternoon in forming rolls, taking tea with the family which they visited. It was nearly as much labor to card as to spin

a certain quantity of the raw material. Wool, cotton, and tow were spun on a "large wheel." This machine consisted of a narrow bench standing on the legs, the forward end being more elevated than the back. At the forward end were two small posts nearly perpendicular. To these was attached an iron or steel spindle, kept in place with "ears," formed of hemlock twigs or corn husks. At the back part of the bench arose another small post inclining backward. Near the top of this was a short axle on which revolved a broad-rimmed wheel about four feet in diameter. A band of twisted yarn passed from the wheel to a grooved "whirl" on the spindle. In spinning the roll was taken in the left hand and attached to the spindle: at the same moment a brisk motion was given to the wheel with the right hand, the spinner slowly stepping back and drawing out a thread of yarn. Usually a small wooden pin was carried in the right hand with which the wheel was moved. This was called a "wheel-pin." The yarn was wound from the spindle with a reel into skeins. Each skein consisted of seven knots of forty threads, and each thread was required to be six feet long, so that a skein of yarn was one continuous thread 1,680 feet in length. It was a daily stint to spin five skeins of wool yarn, or to card and spin three skeins. A woman performing this amount of labor usually received fifty cents a week and board. The yarn intended for warp was subsequently wound on spools, which were hollow cylinders of wood, with a ridge at each end. This was done in the following manner: The skein of yarn was stretched on a "swift," or revolving reel, and the spool was placed on the spindle of the wheel before described. Then, by a continuous turning of the wheel, the yarn was transferred from the swift to the spool. The spools were then set in a frame called a "spool frame," being kept in their places with small wooden rods, and the threads from the several spools were carried collectively around wooden pins set in another frame called "warping bars." This process was denominated warping, and was the last step preparatory to putting the yarn in the loom for weaving.

The loom to be found in almost every farmhouse consisted of a stout frame of wood about six feet long, five feet broad, and five feet high. At one end was a large cylinder around which the warp was wound. This was called the "yarn beam." At a little distance from this was suspended "the harness," connected with cords to pulleys above and treadles below. The harness was made by connecting two slender shafts with numerous threads. By knotting these threads of twine, "eyes" were formed through which the threads of the warp were carried separately. Near the harness and immediately before it hung the lathe. This was a wooden frame, the upper part of which rested on the timbers of the loom in such a manner that it could easily be swung forward and backward. At the lower part were two cross-bars, one of which was movable. Between these cross-bars, which were grooved on the inner edges, was fixed the "slaie," now usually termed the reed. This was a frame three or

four feet long and four inches broad, in which were set, in an upright position, small slips of reed or minute slats. The threads of the warp were drawn through the interstices between these slats, then carried over a square timber called the "breast beam," and finally connected with a small cylinder called the "cloth beam," situated in the lower part of the loom. Fronting the breast beam was placed a high seat for the weaver. The "treadles" (in weaving plain cloth two were used) were narrow boards, one end of each attached to the framework of the loom, and the other to the harness. The manner of weaving was as follows: A quill, usually the woody stock of some plant, from which the pith had been removed, was wound with woof yarn and fixed on a small rod in a hand shuttle. By the action of the treadle on the harness the alternate threads of the warp were separated. With one hand the operator then threw the shuttle between these threads thus separated, and with the other brought forward the lathe containing the "slaie." This pressed the woof-thread close to the one which preceded it. The lathe was then swung back, the foot pressed on the other treadle, the upper and lower threads of the warp, by the action of the harness, were made to cross each other, and thus confine the woof in its place. The shuttle was then thrown back through the new opening between these threads of the warp, and the lathe again brought forward; and this course being continued, the web of cloth was at length produced. To weave five yards of cloth was the allotment for a day's work. When more complicated webs were woven, four or more treadles were used.

CHAPTER XI.

ROADS.

Indian Trails — Roads, Turnpikes, and Highways — Early Post Routes — Extracts from Governor and Lady Frances Wentworth's Letters — Return of the Governor's Road to Plymouth — A Coach-and-six — Turnpikes — Canals — Railroads — Lake Navigation.

INDIAN TRAILS. — A trail existed very early (probably before the discovery of America by the whites) from the Ammonoosuc valley, through the Notch to North Conway, where it divided, one trail following the Saco to the sea, the other pursuing the general route of the railroad southerly through this county. Another great trail left the Pemigewasset valley at Holderness, skirted the northern edge of Squam lake, and then struck through Sandwich

to the Bear Camp valley, which it followed till it joined the previously described one: thence it went down the Ossipee to its junction with the Saco. From near Kusump pond a smaller trail left this, wound around the east side of Red Hill, and passed through Moultonborough, Tuftonborough, and Wolfeborough to the south side of Winnipiseogee. Along these routes, in the early French and Indian wars, marched the hostile Canadian Indians on their way to the lower settlements, and along them they brought the scalps and prisoners acquired in their bloody forays. It is probable that other trails led through Sandwich and Pinkham notches, but they were not main thoroughfares of travel, were not so well defined, and traces of their existence were soon lost when they were unused.

Roads, Turnpikes, and Highways. — The Indian trails, kept somewhat worn by hunters and trappers, were better than a trackless wilderness, but they did not meet the demands of the pioneers. In 1722 a road had been cut out to the eastern shore of Winnipiseogee, a block-house erected, and a guard stationed there. This is the first road of which we have record. No more roads were undertaken until after the peace of 1760. The settlers who shortly after this came hither came by the Salmon Falls river, from Gilmanton to the north shore of the lake in boats, and hastily prepared, first, marked trails, along which men and horses could pick their way, and later, cut out roads about eight feet wide, corduroying the swamps and marshy places at the crossings of streams. These were not much like our later roads, but the pioneers were able to drive cattle along them, and to travel on foot and horseback without serious detriment to their progress. In laying out some towns, the surveyors laid out range-ways, but these followed the arbitrary lines of the lots, and were of little avail for highway purposes. The narrow roads were unsuited to the needs of a rapidly increasing population, and in all town and proprietors' meetings roads was the most important subject of discussion, and petition after petition was sent to the legislature concerning them. July 27, 1767, the proprietors of Fryeburg voted to lay out two open roads, one on each side of the Saco, and these were soon met by the Conway settlers. A road of quite a good character was very early constructed from Wolfeborough to Conway, and the first mention of Wolfeborough in the state documents in the office of the Secretary of State is in relation to making a road from that place to Stonington. This was in legislative records of action done October 26, 1768, brought about by the report of a committee appointed March 12, 1767, to look out and mark roads from Upper Coös to Pigwacket.

In 1772 Colonel Joseph Whipple moved from Portsmouth to Jefferson, coming to Wolfeborough, Conway, and through the White Mountain Notch, hoisting his cattle over the rocks at the head by ropes and tackle he had brought with him. The next year Nash and Sawyer's Location was granted for building a road through that tract. In a letter written by Colonel Whipple to the chairman of the Committee of Safety, October 13, 1776, he says: —

The Committee of Safety for this state having by an advertisement bearing date the 25th of July past very seriously and urgently recommended to the inhabitants & proprietors of the several Towns and Tracts of Land therein to repair their Roads and Bridges, so that Warlike & other Stores might be transported for the defence & use of the Inhabitants of the Frontier Towns, particularly the Road leading from Wolfeborough through Conway to the Upper Cohos, & the said recommendation having been totally disregarded, excepting only by the Masonian Proprs who have repair'd their Road from Wolfeborough towards Conway. . . . From the Upper Cohos down to Conway the Bridges are lifted out of place by a Remarkable Freshet which happened a year past, which renders passing almost impracticable for horses & totally so for a Carriage of any kind, & also many Trees (Windfalls) lying across the roads.

June 17, 1786, the Assembly enacted that a "post set off every other Monday from Portsmouth, and from thence proceed through Newmarket, Durham, Dover, Rochester, Wakefield, Ossipee Gore, and Tamworth to Moultonborough; thence through Meredith, Gilmanton, Barnstead, Barrington, and Dover to Portsmouth." The fourth state post route, established December 6, 1791, came from Portsmouth once a fortnight to Dover, Rochester, Wakefield, Ossipee, Tamworth, Sandwich Center, Holderness, Plymouth, Meredith, etc., as before. The only postoffice in the county (Strafford), until after 1800, was at Dover, and the *Sun, Dover Gazette and Strafford Advertiser* frequently contained advertisements of letters for residents of Tamworth, Sandwich, Wakefield, and other of our towns. The post-rider received £12 a year for service on the above route, which he accomplished on horseback, occupying a week in its transit. Samuel Bragg, afterward publisher of the above-mentioned paper, was post-rider for a long time on this route, beginning about 1795. Postage on letters was 4d under forty miles, and 6d for every forty miles.

In 1792 the state laid out a road four rods wide from Conway to Shelburne. President Dwight, of Yale College, came to Conway from Jefferson in 1797 through the Notch, and makes no complaint of bad roads, except that the first two miles of the Notch is so steep as to make horseback riding seriously inconvenient, and says from Bartlett to Conway they "passed through a good road."

Hon. John Wentworth, royal governor, early planned to make manorial possessions in Wolfeborough, and in a letter dated April 5, 1758, now on file in Halifax, he says: "A road may be easily made from Quebec to Winnipiseogee which would immediately communicate with all the populous and most fertile parts of New England at one third of the distance, trouble, time, and expense of any other route." In 1768 he began a large plantation in Wolfeborough, on which he expended large sums, and erected an elegant country house. As much of the materials was brought from Portsmouth, and the ladies of the "royal household" could not be expected to travel otherwise than by carriages, a suitable road of forty-five miles was made and completed by 1770.[1] In a letter written from this place by Lady Frances Wentworth, wife of the governor, October 4, 1770, are several allusions to the road as follows: "I

[1] The usual way was to ride on horseback, the lady seated on a pillion behind the man.

believe we shall soon get to town [Portsmouth]. You may easily think I dread the journey, from the roughness of the carriage, as the roads are so bad, and I as great a coward as ever existed. . . . The governor would attempt, and effect if possible, to ride over the tops of the trees on Moose Mountain, while poor I even tremble at passing through a road cut at the foot of it. . . . The roads are so precarious in the winter months, that it is impossible. . . . I hope the roads will be better next year."

Hon. Peter Livius, afterward Chief Justice of Canada, had set up a country establishment in Tuftonborough, nine miles from the governor's house in Wolfeborough as early as 1765. There might or might not have been a road to his place; transportation was easier on the lake.

Through the influence of Governor Wentworth the Assembly passed a bill continuing the road from the governor's house to Plymouth. This was laid out in 1771, the committee for that purpose making return under date of September 20, 1771. They say: —

Which road is marked for three rods wide, beginning at the Governor's House in Wolfeborough aforesaid, running from thence north, 27° east, 1 mile and ¼ to Mr. Rindges, — from thence west, 45° north, ¾ mile on Wolfeborough road, — from thence west, 4° north, 7 miles to Miles road, so called, — from thence west, 45° north, ¼ mile to Squire Livius', — from thence north, 40° west, 5 miles on Miles road to Melvin river, — from thence north, 32° west, 3 miles & ½ on said rode to Colonel Moulton's, — from thence north, 34° west, 1 mile to Ebenezar Blak's, — from thence west, 20° south, 6 miles & ¼ to Senters, — from thence west, 40° north, 8 miles & ½ to Shepherds, — from thence north, 20° west, 1 mile & ½ to Squire Livermore's, — from thence north, 25° west, 2 miles & ¼ to Pemagawasset river at the entrance of Mill Brook. The whole of which being computed to be 36 mile & ¾.

This road was continued to Dartmouth College in Hanover, and we are informed that "the same year that the highway was laid out, the governor and his lady passed over the route in their coach. The style of this equipage attracted much attention, and the coach was a source of much wonder, as it was the first four-wheeled carriage ever seen in that section of the state." This carriage was a "coach-and-six," with mounted guards in livery (their usual method of journeying), and the trip was to attend the first commencement of Dartmouth College, as the same authority quoted above informs us. The towns provided themselves with local roads soon after their settlement, but the streams were troublesome. The fierce mountain torrents swelled them enormously in volume, sometimes causing them to rise twenty and twenty-five feet in a single night. The bridges would be swept away like so many straws. Gradually, however, these were made capable of resistance, and more scientific in their construction. An act was passed by the legislature of 1786 "for altering, repairing, and making fit for the passing of carts and waggons the road from Conway to the Upper Cooss." The road to Thornton through Sandwich Notch, called the old county road, was opened in 1796. Later, in 1804,

the "Great Ossipee Turnpike" was chartered to run from Thornton through Sandwich, Tamworth, Effingham, and Ossipee to the state line.

The most important legislation concerning early roads was the incorporation of the Tenth New Hampshire Turnpike from the west line of Bartlett through the White Mountain Notch. This was done December 28, 1803. The distance was twenty miles, and the expense of building it $40,000. Until the advent of railroads, this was the great outlet of the Upper Coös country, and the thoroughfare over which its merchandise came from Portland and Portsmouth. Daily, in winter, lines of teams, from half a mile to a mile in length, with tough Canadian horses harnessed to "pungs" or red sleighs, would pass down on their way to market with pot or pearl ash, butter, cheese, pork, lard, peltry, etc., and return with well-assorted loads of merchandise (New England rum filling a liberal space), while the drivers filled the rude taverns of the Crawfords, Rosebrooks, and others with a wild hilarity. The Sandwich Notch road was also an outlet of the Pemigewasset and Coös countries, and much travel came through it toward and from the coast towns.

By 1820 the roads were generally in good condition, the plow and scraper doing admirable service, and considered as valuable adjuncts as the road machines are in 1889. Plank roads were established in some places, and did good duty, but their day did not last. Stage wagons began to appear.

Among the early proprietors of the four-horse coaches from Lowell to Conway were John L. and James Hanson, and, later, John Brewster and others. In 1856 Elisha P. Allen purchased the route from Dover to Conway from Cyrus K. Drake, of Effingham, and in 1868 sold it to L. D. Sinclair, who conducted it until the opening of the Portsmouth, Great Falls, and Conway railroad. In 1860 Mr Allen established a line from Wolfeborough to North Conway, the first line from the south to go beyond Conway. Charles Gilman, later, became proprietor. In early days a stage line ran from Concord to Conway, where various lines made a common stopping-place. In time the southern terminus of this route was changed, as the railroad from Concord was completed northward. It reached Meredith about 1845, and has continued there in winter, and in summer at Centre Harbor, ever since. The eastern terminus was changed to West Ossipee on the opening of the Portsmouth, Great Falls, and Conway railroad.

Canals. — In 1797, when the 5,000-acre farm of Governor John Wentworth in Wolfeborough was advertised to be sold at auction, it was said to be "bounded by Smith's Pond — said pond discharges itself in the great Winipischy Lake; from thence there will be a canal communication with Boston in a few years." This expectation was never to be realized, but this record is of value as showing how early canals were thought of and deemed of value. A charter was obtained in 1811 to cut a canal and lock all the falls between Winnipiseogee lake and the Cocheco branch of the Pascataqua in Dover

(twenty-seven miles). The fall of 452 feet required 53 locks, and the expense was estimated at $300,000. The charter was renewed later (about 1820),[1] and the possibilities of the Winnipiseogee gravely discussed in this manner: —

> The opening of this canal will extend to more than 1,400 miles, bordering on the lake and rivers, the full benefits of a boat navigation to Portsmouth. The communication might extend beyond the lake nearly to the Pemigewasset river. Great advantages would result. The immense quantities of fine timber on the borders of the lake and its numerous islands would then offer facilities in the building of vessels of war unequalled in the United States. In connection with the safe and commodious harbor at Portsmouth, the opening of this canal would seem to be an object meriting the attention of the National Government.

Before definite action was taken on this, railroads and their possibilities began to be discussed, and in time revolutionized all preconceived ideas of transportation.

Railroads on Carroll Territory. — The following charters have been granted.

1847, July 2. Conway and Meredith Railroad Company. From west village in Conway to some convenient point on Boston, Concord, and Montreal railroad in Meredith.

1868, July 3. New Hampshire Central railroad. From line of Maine in valley of Great Ossipee river, in Freedom or Effingham, to the Northern railroad in Danbury.

1871, July 15. Wolfeborough and Alton railroad. From some point in Alton to connect with Portsmouth, Great Falls, and Conway railroad, in Ossipee or Wakefield.

1872, July 4. Iron Mountain railroad. From Bartlett, through Bartlett and Conway to any convenient point to connect with other railroads.

1874, July 9. Swift River railroad. From some point in Conway to connect with Portsmouth, Great Falls, and Conway railroad, to height of land in Waterville, Allen's or Elkins's grants.

1876, July 2. Sawyer River railroad. From some point in Hart's Location, westerly, up valley of Sawyer river, to some point at height of land dividing waters which flow into Sawyer river from those which flow into Pemigewasset river.

The Portsmouth, Great Falls, and Conway railroad, chartered June 30, 1865, is the successor of the Great Falls and Conway railroad, chartered June 10, 1844. It runs from Conway Junction, at North Berwick, Maine, to North Conway, seventy-two and one-fifth miles; three miles of the south end being in Maine. It was completed to North Conway June 24, 1875. In 1871 it was leased to the Eastern railroad, and, with that, passed into the control of the Boston and Maine railroad, which now operates it.

Wolfeborough railroad, from Wolfeborough Junction, Wakefield, to

[1] Little Pigwacket canal was incorporated June 24, 1819.

Wolfeborough, twelve miles, was incorporated July 1, 1868, and completed August 19, 1872. It was leased January 6, 1872, to the Eastern for sixty-eight years, and is now a part of the Boston and Maine system.

Portland and Ogdensburgh railroad. — A charter was granted July 6, 1867 (succeeding others granted earlier and lapsed), for a railroad from the west line of Maine through Conway, Bartlett, White Mountain Notch, Carroll, Bethlehem, and Littleton, with the proviso if a route from Littleton to St Johnsbury, Vt, was found impracticable, the company could build the road from Carroll to Whitefield, Dalton, and Vermont line. This road runs about thirty-five miles in Carroll, through the picturesque Saco valley and the wildly romantic scenery of the White Mountain Notch. It was completed to Fabyan's August 7, 1875.

Navigation. — During the early history of this vicinity, great difficulty was experienced by the settlers in transporting goods and household necessities from the distant markets of Dover and Portsmouth. The roads consisted only of "bridle-paths," which were only wide enough for a single horse, and all the articles had to be carried upon horseback, or oftener on the backs of the settlers themselves. At last they got tired of these means of transportation, and constructed a road from Dover to Alton bay about the commencement of the present century. From Alton bay the supplies were distributed by means of boats, and almost simultaneously with the construction of this road the old "Gundalow" boat was built by Joseph Smith, of Dover, to carry the goods and passengers across the lake to their point of destination. This was a huge, flat-bottomed, unwieldy craft, propelled by sail if the wind was favorable, and when it was not, by large oars. It ran no regular trips, but visited the Weirs, Meredith village, Centre Harbor, and several other points when necessary. After running a number of years, it was shipwrecked on "Great Boat Ledge" in a heavy gale.

In 1830 a stock company was formed for the purpose of building a steamboat, and work was soon after commenced upon it at Lake village, and it was completed in 1833 and named the "Belknap." Great difficulty was experienced in getting up through the channel at the Weirs, on account of the low water. Like the old "Gundalow," it ran no regular trips, visiting all points on the lake when necessary. It was about one hundred feet in length, and flat-bottomed. The engine was in no way in proportion to the size of the boat, in headwinds hardly able to hold its own, and making a noise that could be heard for miles. The time employed in making the trip between Alton bay and Centre Harbor, when the wind was favorable, was nearly six hours. Now the time made between these two points is two hours, regardless of wind or weather. Captain W. A. Sanborn, of the Weirs, was her captain, and Perkins Drake, of Lake village, her pilot. In November, 1841, it was wrecked on what is now Steamboat island. Several unsuccessful attempts to get her off the bar

were made, the last being on the Fourth of July of the next year, when the efforts of forty men failed to move her, and she was left to her fate, and, after removing her engine, boiler, and ironwork generally, she finally went to pieces. Thus ended in disaster and evil forebodings the career of the pioneer steamboat on the lake. The "ribs" and other portions of the hull are still to be seen, and afford the curiosity seeker an interesting object for investigation.

A few years afterwards a charter for the "Winnipiseogee Steamboat Company" was obtained, which resulted in the construction of the "Lady of the Lake" in 1849. This boat was designed to run between Weirs, Centre Harbor, and other places about the lake. Her first captain was William Walker, of Lake village. Not long after, she fell into the hands of the Boston, Concord, and Montreal railroad, in whose interest she still remains. During her career she has undergone some changes, was burned in 1867, immediately rebuilt. In 1882 nearly a new hull was added, and extensive improvements made both above and below the lower deck. At present she is regarded as being as stanch and fleet as at any time since the original construction. Since the days of Captain Walker she has been commanded by Eleazer Bickford, of Meredith, Stephen Cole, of Lake village, Winborn Sanborn, and J. S. Wadleigh, of Laconia, the latter being her present captain. Her route during the season lies between Weirs, Centre Harbor, and Wolfeborough, several trips being made daily in connection with the time-table of the Boston and Lowell railroad at Weirs.

Next on the list came the "Long Island," built by Perley R. and George K. Brown, of Long Island, with a carrying capacity of about one hundred passengers. This boat was designed for general commerce about the lake.

About this time Langdon Thyng constructed the "Jenny Lind" (at first a horse-boat) at Lake village, whose carrying capacity was about the same as that of the "Long Island."

This brings us down to the building of the "Red Hill" by the "Red Hill Steamboat Company," at Lee's Mills, in Moultonborough, with Allen Bumpus as her captain. This boat was of uncouth architecture, and built for the trade between the "Mills" and Alton bay. The hull of this boat was modeled something like that of a scow. She was very laborious in her movements. The "Red Hill" was finally sent "up in a balloon" by the bursting of her boiler. Remnants of her hull can still be seen on the shore at Alton bay, just below the bridge that crosses the Merry Meeting river. Charles Brown, of Lake village, next came out with the "Naugatuck" (afterward sold to Sweet & Morrison, of Wolfeborough), which is still in existence, though a little the worse for wear. About this time Abram Guptil, of Wolfeborough, built the "Dolly Dutton." Both the last-named boats had a carrying capacity of about one hundred passengers. We have next to speak of the "Seneca," of about the same size, which finally went ashore on the

"Goose Egg," a dangerous rock on the Moultonborough coast. Uriah Hall was her captain, residing at Melvin village. Hall subsequently constructed the "Ossipee," another specimen of the laboring craft. Ansel Lamprey built the "Gazelle," at Tuftonborough, a little later on, which subsequently came into the possession of Dearborn Haley.

In those days came the introduction of the steam yachts, such as the "Pinafore," "Nellie," "Bristol," etc., the "Nellie" being the first propeller ever introduced to the lake. The "Nellie" was originally a steam launch used at Portsmouth, from whence she was taken to the lake by George Duncan. Soon after she became the property of Dearborn Haley, at Wolfeborough. Later on she was owned by a Mr Waldron, at Farmington, but still remained in the lake, being used by the summer boarders at the Winnipiseogee House at Alton bay, under the management of A. O. Philips & Co. A few years previous to this epoch came the "Union," Captain John Tabor, of Wolfeborough, a craft with eminent renown, and always a constant attendant at the Alton bay camp-meetings in their early stages. The "Mayflower," built at Wolfeborough, with several owners, put in an appearance about this time as a freight-boat more particularly, did good service, and was quite a favorite with small excursion parties.

At the time of the completion of the Cocheco railroad between Dover and Alton bay, it became advisable to open communication with the various towns which lined the shores of different parts of the lake, and for that purpose a steamer was constructed at Alton bay, called the "Dover." This was about the year 1852. Captain Winborn Sanborn, of Gilford, was her first captain. Augustus Wiggin, of Tuftonborough, at that time acted as captain's clerk, and some time afterward the "clerk" became the captain. Owing to some oversight in the location of the Dover's engine and boiler, she settled at the bow, and large quantities of stone were placed in the stern to counteract that influence and make her assume a natural position in the water. Later on it became necessary to increase her size, and an extension of about twenty feet was made in the centre. Thorough repairs were made otherwise, and her name changed to the "Chocorua," Captain Wiggin still master. The pilot-house is now used as a wellcurb in the yard of Joseph L. Avery in Wolfeborough. The "Chocorua" did good service for several years, but it became necessary to have a new boat, and the "Mount Washington" was constructed about 1872. Captain Wiggin assumed command, and with a popular notion of "what to do and how to do it," has succeeded in making his route one much sought after by tourists and pleasure-seekers. The "Mount," as she is familiarly termed, is a model of neatness and workmanship, and said to be the fastest boat on the lake. Following the advent of the "Mount Washington," the "Chocorua" lay in the dock at Alton bay that season, and underwent the process of decomposition to a certain extent. The apartments composing her upper

decks were sold to various parties thereabouts (principally those connected with the camp-meeting association) and utilized for lodging-rooms, being located mostly about the vacant space near the passenger depot. The pilot-house was secured by "Aunt Mary" Ryan, of the "Alton Bay Cottage," who set it up on the lawn for a sort of a summer-house, or "lovers' retreat."

The first horse-power craft ever on the lake was built and owned by Captain David Parsons in 1838, at Long Island. About the year 1875 Dearborn Haley, of Wolfeborough, built the "Maid of the Isles," a propeller, with an engine of one hundred and twenty horse-power, and capable of carrying five hundred passengers. The "Maid" was of a very fine model, with upper and lower decks, and calculated to be very fast. It is said that her owner intended that she should be a sort of "mediator" between the "Lady" and "Mount." She was used only a part of two seasons, and subsequently lay "moored" in the "offing" near Wolfeborough, until she sank. She was afterwards raised and towed to a position on the back side of Long Island. She is said to have cost about twenty thousand dollars. The failure of this craft was due to her immense draught of water, about seven and a half feet. Her captain was Anson Lamprey, of Long Island. Since that time has come "Mineola," a fine little steam yacht; the "Maud S." of South Wolfeborough; the "Gracie" of Meredith village; the "Undine" and "Laconia" of Lake village, and several other crafts of this class among the batch of steam yachts.

The "James Bell" was built and owned by Messrs Wentworth & Sweet, of Centre Harbor, in 1859, who sold her to the Boston, Concord, and Montreal railroad, since which she has been used as an excursion boat, with headquarters at Lake Village. Stephen Wentworth was her first captain. The "Bell" was thoroughly repaired during the summer of 1882.

The "Winnipesaukee," Captain Robert Lamprey, Jr, formerly on the line between Lake village and Long Island, makes her headquarters at Tuftonborough, and is run mostly for freighting purposes. This brings us down to the "Belle of the Wave," built at Long Island by Arthur H. Lamprey (a son of Uncle Robert). The "Belle" was a propeller, carried a forty horse-power engine, and was rated for one hundred and twenty-five passengers. Her model was perfect for attaining speed. The "Belle" was burned at Long Island in the fall of 1884, and the next year was replaced with a larger and better boat of similar build, called the "Lamprey," commanded by Captain George Lamprey.

Several steam yachts have been since added to the flotilla on the lake, and many small sailing craft, and a new "Maid of the Isles."

CHAPTER XII.

REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD AND WAR OF 1812.

The Association Test — Patriotic Spirit — Colonel Poor's Regiment — Bounty and Encouragement — Names of Recruits — Colonel Badger's Return — Colonel Badger's Report to Committee of Safety — Names of Officers and Soldiers — Scouting Parties — Wakefield — Wolfeborough — Effingham — Moultonborough — Tamworth — Conway — Sandwich — Tenth and Fourteenth Regiments — War of 1812.

THE full history of New Hampshire's services in the Revolution has not yet been written. Other states have claimed honors that were justly hers, and no field is more deserving the pen of a painstaking and accurate historian, more rich in its offered wealth of material, or would bring a better reputation; and it is to be hoped that soon some able writer will treat of this subject fully, and show the truth, that no state surpassed or even equaled the patriotism of this state in munificence of gifts, ability, and wealth of service, devotion, and sacrifice, or furnished a larger per cent. From the commencement of the Revolution the hardy sons of the pioneer towns of Carroll stood as an advance guard and pickets, not only to protect their own settlements, but to warn and defend the lower country against attacks from the north. They stood in the very highways of Indian travel, along which their war parties roamed in the olden times, and right courageously they did their work. Isaac W. Hammond, the indefatigable state historian, is now engaged in compiling further information concerning the soldiers and their service from the rolls and papers in the national archives.

The Association Test was in reality a declaration of independence by the New Hampshire people, and preceded that of the national Declaration by some months. It was a bold movement in this manner to resist the high authority of King George. If the cause to which these patriotic citizens pledged themselves had been defeated, they would have been subjected to a cruel death as traitors.

This declaration, by the order of the General Congress, was sent on April 12, 1776, to the inhabitants of New Hampshire: —

We the subscribers do hereby solemnly engage, and promise, that we will, to the utmost of our power, at the risque of our lives and fortunes, with arms, oppose the hostile proceedings of the British fleets and armies against the United American Colonies.

This was signed by eight thousand one hundred and ninety-nine persons in the state; seven hundred and seventy-three refused to sign. Not all who did not sign were Tories or unfavorable to the cause of the Americans; some were Quakers and their religious principles prevented; others were not courageous enough. The residents of the towns then organized in Carroll county territory, though few in numbers, responded nobly to the call for support to the cause of liberty. Those who did not sign the Associated Test in Sandwich were of Quaker proclivities in most instances.

In the call for troops which hostilities brought, they gave of their best and their bravest, and from Bunker Hill to Saratoga and Yorktown their blood was shed in every important action, and earnest, long, and continued service was given in those humbler but exhausting marches and forays which are not sustained by the excitement of battle, and require nerve, fortitude, and patriotism of the purest character. In this chapter we have endeavored to gather the names of the gallant men who gave and periled life for the freedom we enjoy to-day, and to lay a humble laurel wreath upon their brows.

May 24, 1775, the "Fourth Provincial Congress" of New Hampshire appointed Enoch Poor, of Exeter, colonel of a regiment of troops to be raised as the Second New Hampshire Regiment, and that day issued orders for the enlisting of ten companies of sixty-two men each. In Captain Benjamin Titcomb's company on June 13, we find from Wolfeborough Jeremiah Gould, Ichabod Tibbetts, James Lucas, and Moses Tibbets.

In August, 1775, General Washington planned an attempt to capture Quebec. The troops were placed under the command of Benedict Arnold, then colonel. The gallant heroes waded through swollen streams of ice-cold water, pathless forests and almost impenetrable swamps. Their clothes became so dilapidated as to furnish but slight protection against the rigor of a Canadian winter, and many were barefoot for days before they reached Quebec on the eighth of November. Elkanah Danforth, of Tamworth, was one of this noble band in Captain Henry Dearborn's company.

The bounty and encouragement offered by the state of New Hampshire to each non-commissioned officer and private soldier was one blanket or eighteen shillings annually; twenty shillings per month, to be paid semi-annually. The additional encouragement offered by Congress was twenty dollars bounty; one hundred acres of land; a suit of clothes annually, to consist of two linen hunting shirts, two pairs of overalls, a leathern or woolen waistcoat with sleeves, one pair of breeches, a hat or leathern cap, two shirts, two pairs of stockings, and two pairs of shoes, all equal to the value of twenty dollars.

Among General John Sullivan's troops stationed at Winter Hill near Boston, (1775–76) the twenty-fifth company was from Wakefield, officered by Captain David Copp, Lieutenant Andrew Gilman, Second Lieutenant Samuel Wallingford, and was composed of sixty-three men.

Captain James Osgood, of Conway, recruited a company at Charlestown for Colonel Timothy Bedel's regiment, and was captured at the disastrous defeat at the Cedars. The enlisting was done January, February, and March, 1776.

From Colonel Joseph Badger's return of officers in his regiment, made March 5, 1776, we extract: "Second Company in Wolfeborough not yet Returned. Sixth Company in moultonborough Officers, Nathaniel Ambrose Captain, John Adams First Lieutenant, William Plaisted Second Lieutenant, Joseph Richardson, Ensign. Eighth Company in Sandwich, Officers, Daniel Beede, jr. Captain, Joshua Prescott, First Lieutenant, Josiah Bean, Second Lieutenant, Jacob Weed, Ensign. Tenth Company, Wakefield, vacant. Eleventh Company, Leavittstown, vacant. Thirteenth Company, Tamworth, Officers, Stephen Mason, Captain, Jonathan Choat, First Lieutenant, John Fowler, Second Lieutenant, Jonathan Burgees, Ensign."

Joseph Senter, of Moultonborough, was made lieutenant-colonel of the regiment raised in June, 1776, to reinforce the army in Canada, commanded by Colonel Isaac Wyman, of Keene, and rendezvoused June 22 at Haverhill.

Colonel Badger reports July 15, 1776, to the Committee of Safety "that the officers have returned the names of the men as sent for excepting two wanting from Leavittstown and two from Middletown and as there is no militia officers chosen there the selectmen and Committee of Safety say that their men are so many gone in the warr that they cant Raise any more as to Leavittstown, if there should be Danger of Indians I think they are Exposed as they are the outside and the selectmen Dont Incline to spare any out of their town, and so I shall Come four short of the Number sent for which I hope you[r] please to abate as Leavittstown, Tamworth and Sandwich are frontier towns." July 23, 1776, he reports "Eight wanting of the Number Required which are from Leavittstown two from Tamworth two. The Reasons are as follows (viz.) Leavittstown having no officers nor selectmen nor Committee of safety I applyed to thos Parsons Esq who said they were so Exposed being the frontier town that he thought it would not be safe to spare any men out of that town, and Did not think he could possibly Raise any. The Cap[t]. of Tamworth writes to me that the state of their town, is that they have fourteen men now in the service and but twelve men at home fit for Duty but with Great Difficulty he had obtained one man who appeared on muster Day but on hearing his Complaint and the Captains Letter by advice of Dea[r] Knowles the muster master I released him."

Joseph Leavitt, of Wakefield, Joseph Leavitt and John Fullerton, of Wolfeborough, are mentioned as privates in Captain John Moody's Company, mustered and paid at Exeter, December 23, 1776.

Twenty officers recommend "Lieut. Colonel Senter as Proper person for a field officer in one of the batallions to be raised in the state and humbly pray that he may be advanced to be a Colonel."

Benjamin Dodge, of Wakefield, acknowledges at Dover, January 27, 1777, to have received "Twenty pounds as a Gratuity or Bounty from the State of New Hampshire for having enlisted as a soldier in Capt. Benjamin Titcomb's company in Col. Poor's regiment."

In Colonel Joseph Badger's return, made June 19, 1777, "of the Names of the Men Enlisted from the tenth Regiment of Militie in the State of hampshire Commanded by Joseph Badger Esq^r for Compleeting the three Regiments alotted to this State as their proportion of the Continental Armey as follows (vis)," we find Pearson Huntriss, of Conway, hired by Gilmantown, enlisted for three years in Captain Drew's Co.; John Garlin, Moultonborough, three years, Captain Livermore's Co.; Moses Kelsey and Mark Blackey (William Blake?), Moultonborough, three years, Captain McClary's Co.; Joshua Thornton, James Mason, Ebenezer Clark, Moultonborough, three years, Captain Gray's Co.; John Sanderson, Jr. Stephen Atkinson, Moultonborough, three years, captain unknown; Abiel Stevens, Phineas Stevens, Obadiah Dudey, Jacob Eastman, William Row, all of Tamworth, three years, Captain Livermore's Co.; William Hilton, Elisha Winslow, Sandwich, three years, Captain Weare's Co.; Moses Paige, Sandwich, three years, Captain Livermore's Co.; Nathaniel Knowles, Sandwich, three years, Captain Stone's Co.; Nathaniel Brown, Moultonborough, three years, hired by Sandwich, Captain Livermore's Co.; James Flagg, Moultonborough, three years, hired by Sandwich, Captain Gray's Co. (died September 24, 1777, from wounds received at Saratoga, September 19); Thomas Sprous, Wolfeborough, three years, Captain Beal's Co.; Enoch Thomas, John Piper, Wolfeborough, three years, Captain Gray's Co.; Joshua Edgerley, George Fall, Wakefield, three years, Captain Clark's Co.; Benjamin Dodge, Wakefield, three years, Captain Heard's Co.; Thomas Rawlings, Bradstreet Taylor, Wakefield, three years, Captain Robinson's Co.; John Gilman, Jonathan Quimbey, Paul Sanborn, William Willey, Wakefield, three years, not assigned; Levi Lamper, Samuel Dearborn, Leavittstown, three years, Captain Weare's Co. "Sandwich have Rais'd 6 wants 0. Moultonborough have Rais'd 8 wants 0. Tamworth have raised 5 want 0. Wakefield have Returned 9 wants 0. Leavitts Town have Returned 2 wants 0. Wolfeborough have Returned 3 wants 4."

Among the men enlisted from Colonel Bartlett's regiment of militia of 1777 for the Seventh Regiment of Militia in the Continental Army New Hampshire Battalion was Alexander Magoon, Moultonborough, three years.

Nathan Hoit, Moultonborough, was ensign in Captain Livermore's company, Colonel Scammell's regiment, raised in 1776.

On a muster roll of Captain James Gray's company, Colonel Scammell's regiment (Adna Penniman, second lieutenant), the names of these Carroll county men appear. "Mustered from April 1st to July 2d. They each received £20 state bounty. Moultonborough, James Mason, Ebenezer Clark,

Joshua Thornton, *Fifer*. Wolfeborough, Enoch Thomas, John Piper, David Piper. Sandwich, James Flagg."

Bradbury Richardson, of Moultonborough, was second major in Colonel Stickney's regiment, Stark's brigade, July, 1777. Among the other officers were Lieutenant John Adams, Moultonborough; Lieutenant Josiah Bean, Sandwich; Carr Leavitt, ensign, Effingham.

Lieutenant-colonel Joseph Senter, of Moultonborough, was in command of a regiment raised for the relief of Rhode Island, and was in service there from June 25, 1777, until January 8, 1778.

Captain Nathaniel Ambrose's company, in Colonel Welch's regiment of volunteers, marched from Moultonborough and towns adjacent, September 30, 1777, and joined the Continental Army under General Gates at Saratoga; and after the surrender of General Burgoyne, marched with the guard as far as Northampton, in the state of Massachusetts Bay, where they were discharged. The names of the men, who were not all from the towns now comprising Carroll county, we give here: Nathaniel Ambrose, captain; John Kimbal, lieutenant; Ebenezer Blake, William Pike, sergeants; John Larey, Adam Brown, corporals; Philip Connor, John Mead, James McCrellis, David Watson, Pearson Smith, Moses Senter, Richard Boynton, William Gilman, Benjamin Sanborn, Jonathan Edgerly, Moody Bean, Ebenezer Meloon, John Glines, Moses Chandler, Elias Smith, Jonathan Paige, Richard Sinkler, Josiah Sanborn, Jonathan Morrison, Joseph Badger, Jr, Noah Dow, Benjamin Dow, John Moody, Thomas Taylor, Jacob Smith, privates.

In a return of New Hampshire men in Colonel Jackson's Massachusetts regiment, enlisted in 1777 and 1778, are the names of John Twiman, Geremiah Whiton, and William Straw, of Conway; three years' men.

Colonel Badger mustered into service in 1779, Daniel Bridges, July 15, for the war, Wolfeborough; Joseph Ames, July 14, one year, Tamworth; Jonathan Morgin, July 14, one year, Wakefield; Nathan Lee, July 14, one year, Moultonborough; Edward Wells, William Ferguson, July 14, one year, Sandwich. He also mustered, for Colonel Hercules Mooney's regiment in Rhode Island, Rufus Adams, Moultonborough; Reuben Libbey, Wolfeborough; Josiah Parsons, Sandwich, and James Clark, of Wakefield.

In Captain Benjamin Whitcomb's Rangers, in 1779, Joseph Chandler, John Row, Moultonborough; Nathaniel Knowles, Sandwich.

James Mason was colonel of the Third New Hampshire regiment in 1779. He was from Moultonborough.

After the capture of Colonel Joseph Whipple at Jefferson, in August, 1781, the town of Conway raised scouting parties, consisting of Captain James Osgood and three men, Lieutenant Ezekiel Walker and nine men, and Elijah Dinsmore and two men. These were on duty from ten to twenty-eight days from August 16, 1781, at Conway and adjacent towns. At the same time

the Committee of Safety took immediate measures for the defence of the inhabitants of that section, placing a force there under the direction of Colonel Joseph Whipple and Colonel David Page, for the protection of the northern frontiers, consisting of forty-nine officers and men.

In the muster roll of the men raised to recruit the three New Hampshire regiments in the Continental Army till the last day of December, 1780, mustered at Kingston by Josiah Bartlett, were: Leonard Weeks, Wakefield; Samuel Neal, Daniel Cary, Robert Glines, Moultonborough; Sargent Kimball, Jonathan Hilyard, Simeon Smith, Sandwich; James Fullerton, James Wiggin, Wolfeborough. Jesse Whitten, Wolfeborough, was in service as a privateersman.

They were in service from August 29, 1781, to November 6, 1781, and commanded by Captain James Smith and Lieutenants Josiah Sanborn and Peter Gilman. Sergeant James Blake's party of eleven men "for the defense of the Upper Coös" was in service seven months and eighteen days from April 13, 1782. Sergeant Philip Page and five men were drafted for duty at "Androscoggin River" in 1782, and were in service from August 19 to November 25, 1782.

March 31, 1781, the General Assembly voted that David Page, Esq., of Conway, be appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Nineteenth regiment, and Mr. Jonathan Palmer, of Wakefield, first major of said regiment.

Among the soldiers left at Sorell, Canada, from Colonel Bedel's regiment, Captain Green's company, in May, 1776, on the retreat from Quebec, were Ebenezer Hall, Stephen Webster, Samuel Chace, William Vittum, of Tamworth, and Joseph Chandler, of Moultonborough.

Wakefield. — Among the recruits for the three New Hampshire regiments mustered at Kingston in 1780 by General Josiah Bartlett were: July 4, Leonard Weeks, of Wakefield, who enlisted for Greenland; July 10, Samuel Johnson, of Middleton, who enlisted for Wakefield; Amos Hodgsdon and Ebenezer Hill; July 27, Jacob Welch, of Wakefield, enlisted for Rochester.

Jonathan Hasseltine is returned, February, 1781, as a private in Captain Benjamin Ellis's company, Colonel Scammell's regiment.

Benjamin Dodge is given as a soldier enlisted for the war in a return of Captain Fogg's company of the Second New Hampshire regiment, made February 14, 1781.

The following names appear on the muster roll of men mustered by Samuel Folsom in 1781, to fill up the army: Andro Quinbey, 30 years old, 5 ft. 8 in. tall, light complexion, mustered March 21 for three years; John Watson, 20, 6 ft, light complexion: Nathan Watson, 18, 5 ft 8 in., dark (engaged for Kensington), and John Marlin, 31, 5 ft 7 in., dark, were mustered in April 17.

Among the West Point men of 1781 appear Paul Sanborn and John Hill, mustered in from Wakefield, August 20. John Pike Hilton, Henry Pike,

Dearburn Lovering, and Joseph Lovering, of Wakefield, were privates in Captain Jacob Smith's Rangers in 1781. Each served one month thirteen days, and was paid £3 bounty.

Wakefield advanced, in 1779, to James Clark, a six months' soldier for defence of Rhode Island, £60 state bounty, £44 10s. bounty and travel money, by authority of Avery Hall and Samuel Hall, selectmen: also the same to Jonathan Towle.

Avery Hall and John Wingate, selectmen, return as Wakefield soldiers then in service: Thomas Rawlings, George Fall, Benjamin Dodge, Jonathan Morgan, and William Wentworth, for the war: Andrew Quimby (died in service, 1782), John Watson, John Marlin, for three years. Simeon Dearborn, in behalf of the town, explains: "N. B. Thomas Rawlings was an Inhabitant of Wakefield & was ingaged in the war by and for said Town — George Fall was a hired man by Saml. Hall of Wakefield & in his service for a year before his inlistment & was considered as an Inhabitant of Wakefield & Taxed accordingly William Wentworth was an Indented Servant with Mr. Avery Hall of Wakefield several years before his Inlistment to my Sertain knowledge as I now have his Indenture in keeping. Jonathan Morgan was an inhabitant of Effingham or Parsonstown at the time of Inlistment & had been for one or two years preceding that time & had at that time & now has a family there which has drawn supplys from Wakefield ever since his Inlistment — for the Reasons foregoing I think all the above mentioned persons ought to be Reckoned to Wakefield & no other Town."

January 22, 1785, Avery Hall, selectman, receipts for £20 17s. 1d. for provisions supplied to Continental soldiers in the year 1778–79.

Captain Jeremiah Gilman and fifteen men were in the Bennington expedition in 1777.

Peter Barter, Captain Bell's company, Colonel Hale's regiment, was taken prisoner on the retreat from Ticonderoga, and was wounded in the thigh at Monmouth. Timothy Ricker and Jonathan Quimby were in the Second New Hampshire regiment: Joseph Green in the Third New Hampshire regiment: Dearborn Lovering and Joseph Dearborn in Captain Smith's company: Joseph Edgerly in Nathan Hale's Second battalion: Joshua Edgerly was in Captain Carr's company.

Wolfeborough. — July 8, 1780, James Fullerton, 24, and James Wiggins, 19, were mustered into service at Kingston. The latter enlisted June 29 and served five months twenty-six days. Fullerton enlisted June 29, served six months eighteen days.

Daniel Bridges served in Captain Gilman's company "during the War." He was paid £60 Continental bounty, £90 state bounty.

John Piper was corporal in Captain Jacob Smith's Rangers in fall of 1781.

In 1775 seventeen shillings and sixpence was abated from the taxes of Wolfeborough, "being for the poll-tax of soldiers."

July 7, 1779, Henry Rust, Ebenezer Meder, Matthew S. Parker, selectmen, give an order on Constable John Sinclair for £46 16s. in favor of Ensign Reuben Libbey, this being in full for his bounty as a six months' man in service at Providence, R. I.

1779. Ephraim Ham was in Colonel Evans' regiment in May of this year.

The selectmen of 1776 certify, July 9, that Sachariah Bunker, Moses Tibbetts, Ichabod Tibbetts, William Twombly, Samuel Mellows, Garret Byron, and Archibald Camble had gone out of Wolfeborough into the army.

Effingham. — Jacob Seagell is returned as a private from Leavittstown in his company, February 13, 1781, by Captain Isaac Frye, First New Hampshire regiment. Eliphalet Webb was mustered, August 8, 1781, among the "West Point men" from Effingham, and served six months.

Benjamin Lamprey enlisted August 4, 1782, filling the town's quota of one man, and received an order for the "Twenty pounds or Sum Granted by the General Court as a Bounty for Incorragment to Towns for Hiring Soldiers for Three years' service or During the war." January 3, 1786, signed by Weare Drake, Jeremiah Marston, and William Taylor, selectmen of Effingham. Asel Derburn received £3 bounty and enlisted August 8, 1781, in Captain Jacob Smith's company, from "Levetstown." Samuel Smith, husbandman, of Leavittstown, was mustered and reviewed June 17, 1775, by Enoch Poor. Jacob Brown, selectman, returns under date of May 8, 1782, Samuel Lear, as "the men claimed by Ossipee Gore which were engaged for the War and 3 years." Eliphalet Sias enlisted as a private in Captain Jacob Smith's company of rangers, August 28, received £3 bounty, served one month nineteen days. Pay, £2 a month.

Tamworth. — Among the West Point men of 1781, John Watson, of Loudon, enlisted July 25, for Tamworth. Joseph Eaton Kennestone enlisted in Captain Jacob Smith's company of rangers, served one month fourteen days. Ebenezer Keniston was one of the recruits of 1782. Richard Jackman served six months. Samuel Yeaton was also one of the recruits of 1782.

Joseph Ames enlisted July 6, 1779, for one year, and received £60 bounty.

Charles Hackett enlisted during the war, April 2, 1781, but is reported as "a previous deserter," and probably again deserted, as the record continues, "and is a deserter."

Up to 1783 Tamworth had advanced state bounties to soldiers to the amount of forty-eight pounds, seventeen shillings, and seven pence.

June 12, 1784. Nicholas Kinestone, of Tamworth, gives an order on the state treasurer to pay William Eastman wages due him for six months' service as a private soldier in Colonel Read's regiment, Captain Dustin's company.

At Tamworth, June 23, 1784, David Kinerson certifies "having been a six-months'-man for the Town of Newmarket, in the year 1780."

Moultonborough. — Joseph Chandler was a private in Major Benjamin Whitcomb's Rangers, enlisting November 8, 1776.

Samuel Neal (Captain Gilman's company), Daniel Cary ("never joined"), Robert Glines, were mustered for Moultonborough, July 6, 1780, as recruits, enlisting June 27.

John Row enlisted November 10, 1776, mustered January 1, 1777.

Stephen Atkinson, enlisted June 1, 1777, is given as a private on the return of Captain Frye's company, First New Hampshire regiment, made February 13, 1781.

James Mason enlisted January 25, 1781, in Captain David McGregore's company.

Among Folsom's recruits in 1781, we find William Kimbal, aged 19, 5 ft 6 in. high, dark complexion, enlisted May 24, and mustered June 13, "for the War," and William Thompson, 22, 5 ft 5 in. high, dark complexion, enlisted May 24, mustered June 19, "for the War."

Hugh Kelsy and Moses Kesa received £3 for enlisting in Captain Jacob Smith's company, August and September in 1781.

Nathan Lee, Jr, enlisted August 9, 1779, filling the town quota, and received £60 bounty.

An abatement of the town tax was made in 1775 of 10 shillings and five pence for poll-taxes of soldiers. Ephraim Drake, Andrew Cummings, Joseph Chandler, John Glines.

William Page and Stephen Webster enlisted April 5, 1778, served three years, and were discharged.

Samuel Smith is certified to as a three years' soldier, June 11, 1781, by Nathaniel Morse and Joseph Ayers, selectmen.

We the subscribers hereby acknowledge ourselves inlisted private soldiers to Serve in one of the three Continental Battallions of the State of Newhampshire, to Serve until the Last Day of December Next, and promies to be Subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Continental army During Said term as witness our hands June the 28th 1780.

test Ebenr Smith

Daniel Cary.
Robert Glines.
Samuel Neale.

for the town of moultonborough.

Conway.—Enumerated Liste of all the Men In Conway that is able to Bear arms From Sixteen, and upwards, June 10, 1775.

Capn David Page
Lieut James Osgood
Ensn Joshua Heath
Benjamin Osgood
Thomas Merell Jur
John Webster
William Knox
w Ezackel Walker
w Amos Thomson
Joseph Colbie
Thomas Russell
Amos Merall
Enoch Merall
Joab Abbott
Leonard Haraman
William Whett
Antony Emery
Joseph Thompson
Samuel Randell
James Prence
Jedediah Spring
w Seath Spring
Thomas Spring
Jeramiah page
John Willson
w Samuel Willson
w Isaac Saltmasch
Jeremiah Harrington
w Ebenr Smith
w Crestefor Hountos

Enoch Webster
Eben[r] Burbanck
w William Abott [1]
Josiah Dollife
William Dollife
John Dollife Ju[r]
Joseph Odell
Jonathan Cochran
w Eben[r] Varnam
Benjamin Varnam
John Ares
Abiather Esteman
Noah Eastman
Samuel Springer
w William Merell
Daniel Peabody
Thomas King
Archibald Sterling
Joseph Lovees
Benj[a] Heath
phillip page
Joshua Killey
James Hountos
Robert Hearll
James Hearll
w Samuel Thompson
Joseph Hull
Timothy Walker Jr
w Benjamin Crockett
florence MacColey
John Osgood

Total Number 61

You will finde w. at the beginning of every Mans Name that is gown to the Ware

The A Larm Least Men

Colonel MacMullen Esq[r] Thomas Merall Esq[r] Thomas Chatburn Esq[r] Byell Lovejoy Esq[r] Cap[t] Timothy Walker Lieu[t] Hugh Sterling Lieu[t] Neathanal Smath John Dolife Leonard Hearman Abraham Colbie Invaleds 10

A true List

Daniel Page.

Two men from Conway enlisted for three months' service at West Point in General Arnold's command.

Benjamin Dockom, Conway, is a private in Captain Livermore's return of Third company, First New Hampshire regiment made February 15, 1781. John Morrell was returned as a private in Captain Benjamin Ellis's company, Colonel Scammell's regiment, February, 1781. Henry Hill, 17 years old, dark complexion, 5 ft 6 in. high; Nicholas Coffen, 17, dark complexion, 5 ft 5 in. high; Thomas Gates Leach, 16, dark complexion, 5 ft high, all living in Conway, enlisted on March 2, 1781, the first two for three years, the last for the war. Benjamin Heath, private, is returned as a member of Brigadier-General Hazen's regiment in 1781. Seth Spring is first sergeant of Captain Jacob Smith's company of rangers. He enlisted August 1, 1781, from Conway, served on northern frontier one month nineteen days, received £3 bounty, £4 18s. 0d. pay. Stephen Merrill and Elijah Densmore enlisted September 1, 1781, from Conway with £3 bounty each, and served two months one day in same company.

Captain James Osgood and Lieutenant Ezekiel Walker enlisted August 16, 1781, with the following men as scouts, and were employed by the town of Conway for from ten to twenty-eight days: Ebenezer Hall, Stephen Webster, Jonathan Philbrick, Philip Page, Joshua Kelly, Peter Coffin, John Chase, Austin George, Charles Hill, John Chase, Jr, John Wilson, Jeremiah Lovering, Captain Elijah Dinsmore, Seth Spring, and Stephen Merrill.

Phillip Page, sergeant, and privates Reuben Moulton, John Sanborn, Charles

[1] Killed at Saratoga, September 19, 1777.

Hacket, David Blake, John Briant, were "draughted" from Colonel Richardson's regiment to serve as a "Scouting party on the Andrewscoggins River" in 1782. The pay-roll was attested June 16, 1783, by David Page, Esq., of Conway, before Nathaniel Folsom, J. P.

Benjamin Heath (Hazen's regiment), John Twyman, and Jeremiah Whitam (Jackson's regiment) are returned as soldiers from Conway in March, 1784. Samuel Wilson and Florence McCalley are also found in records with date of service or regiment. David Page, in behalf of the selectmen of Conway, in a "true Return," June 9, 1781, claims them, and supports the claim by various depositions, etc. [Rev. War Rolls, vol. iii, pp. 612, 613.]

Sandwich.— Andrew McGaffey, lieutenant, of Sandwich, was pensioned June 1, 1779, for disability received from wounds obtained June 17, 1775, at Bunker Hill. He was a sergeant in that action, was shot through the body, and for some days considered mortally wounded, but, recovering, he was commissioned first lieutenant of Captain McClary's company of the Third New Hampshire battalion in November, 1776. His old wound broke out seriously in November, 1778, and he was debarred from active service, and as he was thereby "rendered incapable of supporting himself and family by bodily labor," he was placed upon half-pay and pensioned. [Rev. War Rolls, vol. iii, pp. 415, 416.]

In 1779, July 27, Josiah Parsons enlisted for one year in Colonel Mooney's regiment for the defence of Rhode Island, and was paid £30 bounty, and £15 for travel to Providence.

Sandwich advanced for bounties to Continental soldiers, prior to 1780, £28 3s. 6d. The town afterward advanced bounties amounting to £25 18s. 8d.

Nathan Noles (Nathaniel Knowles) served in Major Benjamin Whitcomb's Rangers, enlisting March 1, 1777, for the war.

Sargent Kimball, Jonathan Hilyard, Simeon Smith, were "inlisted" June 27, 1780. Kimball served six months two days, Hilyard six months three days, Smith five months twenty-five days. Hilyard received £817 3s. as wages, and Smith £781 13s. 0d. Jonathan Willard was one of the recruits of 1779 mustered by Major William Scott; so was Sergeant Kimble and Simeon Smith.

Benjamin Short is given as of "Sandige" in the return of Captain Isaac Farwell's company, First regiment, made February 14, 1781. He was born in New London, Conn., in 1760; enlisted December 5, 1776, for the war. In February, 1781, Nathaniel Phillips is reported as a private credited to Sandage in Captain Benjamin Ellis's company, Colonel Scammell's regiment. William Hilton, fifer, Sandwich, was serving February 14, 1781, in Captain Moses Duston's company, Second New Hampshire regiment.

Among Samuel Folsom's recruits, 1781, we find William Forginson (Ferguson), age 17, 5 ft 4 in. tall, dark complexion, who was mustered March 3 "for the War:" also, Edward Wells, 5 ft 7 in. tall, 39 years, light complexion, mustered May 2 for the war. These received £60 state bounty.

Captain Jacob Smith, the gallant leader of the rangers of 1781, was of Sandwich. This company was in service two months and a fraction.

The Tenth regiment of militia was divided November 3, 1780, and the Fourteenth regiment organized from the towns of Wakefield, Middleton, Wolfeborough, Effingham, Ossipee Gore, Eaton, Conway, Tuftonborough, Moultonborough, Sandwich, and Tamworth by the General Assembly, which chose as field officers Major Bradbury Richardson, colonel, Captain David Copp, lieutenant-colonel, Captain David Page, first major, Mr. David Folsom, second major. March 31, 1781, "David Page, Esq., of Conway," was appointed lieutenant-colonel of this regiment, and Mr. Jonathan Palmer, of Wakefield, first major. The civil titles given in the last appointment indicate that the feeling was prevalent that the militia would not be as a body called into active military operations.

January 10, 1782, Colonel David Page was empowered to raise twelve men as a scouting party for Shelburne and the Upper Coös, and he was directed to call on Conway and neighboring towns for supplies for the men, who were to be officered with one "Sarjeant," the officers and men to have the same pay and rations as the Continental Army, and to be under the directions of Colonel David Page. March 27, David Page, Esq., was directed by the General Assembly to enlist eight men to serve until November next to aid in defending the western and northern frontiers.

No military operations on an extended scale occurred on this soil during the Revolution, and no battle was fought here, but the dread of hostile invasion from Canada and of the incursions of bands of hostile Indians hung heavy over the households, many of whose protectors were battling in the army at all points from Ticonderoga to Yorktown, from Charlestown to Trenton, and with Sullivan in his campaign against the Indians of Western New York. Their descendants of to-day cannot have the faintest appreciation of the worry, care, and responsibilities appertaining to life in Revolution days among Carroll's now most peaceful vales and plains.

War of 1812. — New Hampshire was in 1812 as well prepared for military operations as at any time up to 1861. The militia, under the supervision of adjutant-general Michael McClary, a soldier of the Revolution, was a well-disciplined and well-regulated body, commanded, to a great extent, by men who had seen active service. Colonel Potter says: "Such men, taught in the school of experience, brought military skill and pride, without which skill is of little avail, to the organization and completion of our military system."

Carroll county's territory responded well to the call, and proved that her sons kept up their ancient reputation for valor. The rolls of the companies mustered during the first two years of the war do not give the residence of the soldier, and it is groping in the dark to gather those belonging to any particular locality. In 1814 the residence of some is given, and their names will be

found below. Many from Carroll county towns served in Captain Phineas Stone's, Captain Hugh Moore's, Captain John Marsh's, Captain John Willey's, Captain William Courson's, and Captain Johnson D. Quimby's companies, and we give their names here. The same names sometimes appear in several companies.

Captain Stone's Company. — Nathaniel N. Shannon, lieutenant, Timothy Clark, Nathaniel Glines, Moses J. Glines, John Holmes, John Rogers, Jacob Wallace, *Wolfeborough;* Jonathan Palmer, Asa Clay, David Downs, Otis D. Densmore, Lynes Hoit, Libbeus Hayford, Isaac Meeder, Herman Rogers, *Tamworth;* Jonathan C. Johnson, William McGaffey, Moses Prescott, Jonathan Bryant, Ebenezer Burley, Amos Church, John Elliot, John Fogg, Josiah Farwell, James George, Joseph Graves, William Hodge, Ephraim K. Lamper, Noah Moulton, John Shaw, Josiah Smith, Orlando Weed, *Sandwich;* Josiah Jenness, *Moultonborough.*

Captain Moore's Company. — Abraham Menston, lieutenant, Stephen Fowler, Thomas Leavit, Dearborn Leavitt, Dearborn Lovering, *Effingham;* Joseph Dame, ensign, Robert Quimby, *Wakefield;* John Fullerton, sergeant, John Drew, sergeant, Mark Lucas, Walter Avery, Ichabod Cook, Theodore Ewins, Jacob Harvey, Joseph P. Judkins, Andrew Lucas, Nath. D. Richardson, William Tripe, *Wolfeborough;* John Templeton, John Horsham, Daniel Moody, William Watson, *Ossipee;* Nathaniel Chase, Job Colcord, Nathaniel Hodgdon, John Hanson, Joseph L. Perry, George Wiggin, *Tuftonborough.*

Captain Marsh's Company. — John Marsh, captain, Eli Glines, lieutenant, James Lang, sergeant, David Allen, sergeant, Ebenezer Wilcason, Abraham Colby, Marshal Henman, Samuel Burk, Joshua Bickford, Isaac Bickford, Colman Colby, Ezekiel Currier, Samuel Clerk, Stephen Danford, Isaac Davis, Jr, James Drew, Samuel Drown, Adams Forrist, Simon Furnold, Enoch Folsom, Andrew Ham, Samuel Harriman, Robert Meeder, Martin Mush, John Nason, Nath. Remmick, Benj. Stacy, Wm. Stacy, James Hoyt, *Eaton;* Jona. Stark, lieutenant, James Farrington, sergeant, Ira Crocker, sergeant, Samuel Stark, Andrew Boswell, William Boswell, Nathaniel Coffin, Daniel Crocker, Jeremiah Eastman, Moses Harriman, David Harriman, Hamilton Edmunds, Charles Hodsdon, *Conway;* Jonathan Smart, Samuel P. Daniels, *Ossipee;* Isaac Davis, 2d, Humphrey Mason, Thomas Varney, Asa Clay, David Downs, Otis Densmore, Isaac Meeder, Herman Rogers, Orlando Weed, *Tamworth;* Daniel Kimball, John Kimball, Wm. Taylor, Pearson Kenison, Samuel Stewart, Wm. Tripe, Benj. Hables, *Effingham;* Wm. Ayres, Matthew Wentworth, Zachariah Nock, Jona. Nock, *Wakefield;* Ebenezer Burley, John Elliott, Jeremiah Elliott, John Fogg, Josiah Farwell, Jona. C. Johnson, Jona. Smith, John Shaw, *Sandwich;* John Holmes, *Moultonborough.*

Captain Willey's Company. — Thomas Vesey, lieutenant, George Smith, David Hull, Daniel Morrison, Levi Chase, Josiah L. Abbott, *Tuftonborough;*

Joshua Gilman, sergeant, Benj. T. Hall, Samuel Frost, Jonathan Edgerly, Peter Hawkins, David Taylor, Benjamin Russell, Nath. Glidden, Benjamin Clough, Samuel Greenleaf, John Gile, Jeremiah Champion, James Nichols, *Effingham;* Reuben Wyman, lieutenant, Jeremiah Cranmore, Robert Harriman, John Phipps, Jr, John Levitt, Jr, *Chatham;* Jesse Page, Mitchell Emerson, Edmund Hamilton, Ivory Perkins, Stephen Littlefield, Daniel Ordway, Nathaniel Sawyer, Jesse Merrill, *Conway;* John Levitt, Aaron Rumney, John Hatch, *Eaton;* John Burnham, Daniel Gray, John Lucy, *Adams;* Luther Harriman, *Bartlett;* David Allen, *Burton;* Joseph Hoit, John Shepard, Stephen Edmunds, Joseph Gray, John A. Wiggins, John Rogers, Stephen Hawkins, Thomas Frigs, John Willey, Daniel Drew, Jesse Hall, *Wolfeborough;* Daniel Young, Jeremiah Brown, Nathan Watson, Joseph Stagpole, Walter Cate, Reuben Plummer, John Dore, John Cook, *Wakefield;* Jona. Wiggin, Phineas Hammond, Levi Abbott, Levi Pray, Moses Skedgule, Nath. M. Meserve, Reuben Davis, *Ossipee;* William Mallard, *Moultonborough.*

CAPTAIN COURSON'S COMPANY. — John Cook, sergeant, John Johnson, Levi Bean, William Burley, James Bean, 3d, Eben. Blake, John Cook, Jr, George Downs, Oren Fogg, Josiah Ladd, Aaron M. Walton, Amos Quimby, Benj. Elliott, Josiah Thrasher, Jedediah Watson, Samuel Smith, *Sandwich;* Thomas Leavitt, Benj. Crafts, John Hartford, Moses Huchins, Stephen Hodgdon, John McIntire, John Wallace, William Morrill, *Moultonborough;* Stephen Richards, Henry B. Hatch, Hezekiah Cook, Edmund Crockett, Benj. Gardner, David Gilman, 3d, Samuel Holmes, George Low, Daniel Sanborn, Stephen Smith, Samuel Savage, David Woodman, *Tamworth.*

Captain Kimball's company contained five men from Wakefield, John M. Copp, Edward Witham, Gilman Cloutman, John Brown, and one man, John Hodge, from Brookfield

Lieutenant Nathaniel Burley, of Sandwich, raised a small company in September and October, 1814, in which were these men from Sandwich: John Tilton, Nathaniel Ethridge, Timothy Peasley, John Donovan, John Hackett, John Moulton, Jedediah Skinner, John Smith.

Captain James Hardy's company, all enlisted August 11, 1814, were Nathaniel Abbott, Frederic Ballard, James L. Gowdy, Stephen Grant, Daniel Page, Joseph Page, Hiram Pierce, Obadiah Witham, *Wakefield:* James Drew, Joseph Pitman, George Stevens, Stephen Young, *Brookfield.*

In Captain John D. Harty's company were Ichabod Cook, Stephen D. Hutchins, David Page, Jonathan Willard, *Wakefield:* Samuel Cate, Levi Douglass, Stephen Giles, Samuel Tibbetts, *Brookfield.*

Neal McGaffey, of Sandwich, served in Captain Hayes's company.

CAPTAIN QUIMBY'S COMPANY. — Jonathan Bean, lieutenant, John McGaffey, ensign, Enoch Tewksbury, Freeman Jewell, Daniel Tewksbury, Samuel Beede, Henry Thrasher, Joseph Thrasher, Thomas Bryer, Moses Maxfield, Nathan

Mason, Abel Morrill, Joseph Hadley, John Hadley, Winthrop Hadley, Stephen Quinby, Jerry Eliot, Frank Eliot, John Eliot, Josiah Webster, Jedediah Skinner, John Currier, Benjamin Currier, Benjamin Morse, Stephen Atwood, Daniel Fogg, John Fogg, Oren Fogg, William McGaffey, John Atwood, Moses Worthen, Samuel Worthen, Asa Pettingill, Stephen Bennett, Abner Bennett, John Bennett, Reuben Bennett, Amos Bennett, William Burleigh, Ephraim Dockum, David McCrillis, Neal McCrillis, Josiah Bean, Andrew Bean, Josiah McGaffey, Samuel McGaffey, William Chase, Amos Neally, Henry Weed, Robie French, George Hoyt, John Fellows, Philip Heath, John Tilton, Samuel Corliss, Joseph Corliss, James Corliss, Hezekiah Webster, John S. Webster, John S. Quinby, Joseph L. Quinby, Asa Quinby, Daniel Quinby, Amos Quinby, James Quinby, John Quinby, Nathaniel Pettingill, Moses Quinby, Stephen Fellows, Jr, Abel Morrill, Nehemiah Webster, Samuel B. Quinby, John Shaw, Alexander Rowe, Samuel Straw, all of Sandwich. Eliphalet Maxfield, Eliphalet Maxfield, Jr, Moses Maxfield, Stephen and Jacob Quimby, Enoch Colby, Josiah Bates, Henry Jewell, Amos Quimby, Asa Pettengill, Sherburne Fogg, Joseph Webster, Thos. Blackey, Andrew and —— Bean were in Lieutenant Enoch Quimby's Co.

CHAPTER XIII.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.

Topography — Mt Starr King Group — Mt Carter Group — Mt Washington Range — Cherry Mountain District — Mt Willey Range — Passaconaway Range — Albany Mountains — Pequawket Area — History — Mythology — First Visited — Winthrop's Account — Darby Field's Ascent — Josselyn's Description — "The Chrystal Hills" — Later Visits — Western Pass or "Notch" — First Settlement — Scientific Explorations — Scenery of the "Notch" — Nash and Sawyer's Grant — "A Horse Through the Notch" — Sawyer's Rock — First Articles of Commerce — Tenth New Hampshire Turnpike — Brackett's Account of Naming and Ascertaining the Heights — Other Scientific Visitors — Hardships of Early Settlers — First House in the "Notch" — Crawford's Cabin on the Summit — Summit House — Tip-top House — First Winter Ascent — Carriage Road — Glen House — Mt Washington Railway — Mountain Tragedies — "Among the Clouds" — Signal Station — Mt Washington Summit House.

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS cover an area of 1,270 square miles, bounded by the Maine line on the east, the Androscoggin river and the Grand Trunk railway on the northeast and north, the Connecticut river valley, or an irregular line from Northumberland to Warren, on the west, the region of Baker's river on the southwest, and the Pemigewasset river and the lake

district on the south. The Saco river cuts the White Mountains into two nearly equal parts. Professor Hitchcock groups the mountains in ten subdivisions:—1. Mt Starr King group. 2. Mt Carter group. 3. Mt Washington range, with a Jackson branch. 4. Cherry Mountain district. 5. Mt Willey range. 6. Mt Carrigain and Osceola group. 7. Mt Passaconaway range. 8. Mts Twin and Lafayette group. 9. Mts Moosilauke and Profile division. 10. Mt Pequawket area. These mountain groups differ much in geological character, age, and topographical features.

1. *Mt Starr King Group* is embraced in the remote portions of Gorham, Randolph, Jefferson, Lancaster, Stark, Milan, Berlin, and the whole of Kilkenny. It is bounded by the Upper Ammonoosuc and Androscoggin rivers on the north and east, by Moose and Israel's rivers on the south, and the Connecticut slope on the west. The longest diameter of this group is sixteen miles; the greatest width thirteen miles. The shape of the area is oval-elliptical, more pointed at the north than south, and comprises about 150 square miles. The Upper Ammonoosuc river flows in a broad valley in Randolph and Berlin, and thereby divides the group into two parts. Its source, called the "Pond of Safety," is nearly 900 feet above Milan water-station, and there is a depression in the ridge in the south towards Jefferson. Geologists state that the northern portion of the Starr King region was once a large plateau through which water has cut the numerous valleys now found. Not less than seven streams have cut notches into this plateau,—the three most prominent ones being from Berlin, Stark (Mill Brook), and Lancaster. There is a central ridge through Kilkenny, the Pilot mountain range, connected by a valley with Mt Starr King in Jefferson. A branch diverges from this range to Pilot mountain in Stark. Green's ledge and Black mountain are spurs to the east from the Pilot range. From Mt Starr King to Berlin Falls runs an irregularly curved range, composed of Pliny, Randolph, and Crescent mountains, and Mt Forest. Mts Starr King, Pilot, and Randolph are the culminating points, being in height 3,800, 3,640, and 3,063 feet respectively.

2. *Mt Carter Group* lies in Shelburne, Bean's Purchase, Chatham, and Jackson. There is a heavy range from Gorham to Jackson, quite near the Peabody and Ellis valleys, while, on the east, the slope towards the Androscoggin is quite gradual. Mt Moriah is one of the most northern peaks of this chain. Rev. T. Starr King says: "Mount Moriah should be seen from the bend of the Androscoggin, a little more than a mile north of the hotel (in Gorham). Here its charming outline is seen to the best advantage. Its crest is as high over the valley as Lafayette rises over the Profile House." Mt Moriah and Mt Carter are separated by Imp mountain. Wild river occupies a broad valley in Bean's Purchase, trending northeasterly. The highest part of Carter range is next Peabody river. The western slope is much steeper than the eastern. A wild, deep notch lies in the edge of Jackson, from which

the east branch of Ellis river flows southeasterly. Several tributaries flow to Wild river from the south, from the range which runs easterly to form the entire western and southern edge of the Wild river basin. This range curves to the north, near the Maine line, where Mt Royce stands immediately on the border. Five spurs run into Jackson and Chatham. One runs from Height's mountain to Spruce and Eagle mountains, near Jackson village. Another comes down from Carter mountain and embraces Black and Tin mountains. Another includes Double-head mountain and lies immediately west of the east branch of the Saco and Wildcat Branch. The two others run from Baldface mountain: one takes in Sable mountain in Jackson and its foot-hills; the other includes Mts Eastman and slope in Chatham. Some of the wildest, grandest, and most beautiful scenery of the White Mountains is in this district.

3. *Mt Washington Range.* — The main range of Mt Washington extends from Gorham to Bartlett, about twenty-two miles. The culminating point is central, with a deep gulf towards Gorham, a slope on the north, formed partially by the westerly Mt Deception range, which also produces the broad Ammonoosuc valley on the west, in connection with the axial line of summits. There are two principal valleys on the south, the more westerly occupying the depression of Dry or Mt Washington river, and the easterly passing down the slope of Rocky branch, which travels easterly near its termination, and parallel with the Saco in Bartlett. Starting with the Androscoggin valley, the range commences in the low Pine mountain. In the southeast corner of Gorham this is intersected by the pass of the Pinkham road between Randolph and the Glen House. Next, the land rises rapidly to the top of Mt Madison, 5,400 feet. The range now curves westerly, passing over the summits of Adams, Jefferson, and Clay. From the gap between Clay and Washington the best view can be obtained of the deep abyss in which the west branch of Peabody river rises. From Washington the east rim of the Great Gulf is easily discerned, for on it the carriage road to the Glen House is located. From "Blue Pond," or "Lake of the Clouds," and the height south of Tuckerman's ravine to Madison, it is easy to imagine an elevated plateau out of Washington, which rises, say 800 feet. Tuckerman's and Huntington's ravines have been cut out east of Washington. Tuckerman's runs easterly, holding the head-waters of Ellis river. Huntington's commences at the southern angle of the carriage road, at the fifth mile-post, and runs towards the first.

Past Mt Washington the main range drops to the pass of the Lake of the Clouds — the source of the Ammonoosuc river. The first mountain is Monroe, then comes Mts Franklin, Pleasant, Clinton, Jackson, and Webster, as named. Mt Webster is a long mountain with a steep side towards the Saco, and, being directly opposite the Willey House, forms one of the chief features of the Notch. From Monroe to Webster the east flank of the mountains is washed by the powerful Mt Washington river, the proper continuance of the

Saco valley, which formerly was called Dry river. This heads in Oakes's gulf, from the east side of which two ranges run southerly. The western one follows the Saco to a point opposite "Sawyer's rock," having, in the lower part of its course, Giant's Stairs, Mt Resolution, Mt Crawford, Mt Hope, and "Hart's ledge." The eastern one is not conspicuous and not named. This is skirted by Rocky Branch on the west and Ellis river on the east. Near Jackson it makes an eastern curve, and ends in Iron mountain.

4. *Cherry Mountain District.* — Mt Deception range consists of four peaks — Mt Mitten, Mt Dartmouth, Mt Deception, and Cherry mountain. It is separated by a considerable valley from Mt Jefferson, and its gentler slope lies on the northern flank towards Israel's river. The road from Fabyan's to Jefferson passes between Cherry and Deception. Cherry mountain has a northerly spur of large dimensions, called Owl's Head, where occurred the great slide of 1885.

5. *Mt Willey Range* starts from near the White Mountain House in Carroll, and ends in Mt Willey. Its northern terminus is low, the highest peak being at the southern end of the range. Six granitic summits appear before reaching the high summit of Mt Tom, just back of the Crawford House. The stream forming "Beecher's Cascade" passes between Mt Tom and the next summit south, which was named Mt Lincoln, but, as that name was already occupied by a peak in Franconia, was rechristened Mt Field by Professor Huntington. From Mt Field to Mt Willey the high land is continuous, reaching an elevation of 4,300 feet. It then drops off abruptly and terminates. Ethan's pond, the head of the Merrimack river waters, lies a little to the southwest of the precipice. The Field-Willey range is directly opposite Mt Webster, and the valley between these is the most striking part of the White Mountain Notch, the head of which is formed by Mt Willard, only about 550 feet above the Crawford plain. Mt Carrigain, a lofty, conical summit, 4,678 feet high, is a continuation of the Mt Washington range.

Passaconaway Range has an easterly course. Its most massive mountain is Black Mountain, or Sandwich Dome, on the line between Carroll and Grafton counties. This is 3,999 feet high at United States Coast Survey Station. Majestic Passaconaway Mountain (4,200 feet high) is a sharp dome, thickly wooded. It lies a little north of the main ridge, and is in Grafton county, as is Whiteface, although the perambulations of the west line of Albany on the early surveys run on the west side of these mountains. From Passaconaway to Chocorua, low, ragged mountains occupy the space. Chocorua is the sharpest of all the mountains in the state, and is easily recognized on this account. Its cone is formed by an uncommon variety of granite. From Chocorua east, the mountains gradually drop down to the Conway plains.

The Albany Mountains are divided by Swift river into two parts. On the north side are Mote mountains, and mostly unnamed peaks along the south bank of the Saco in Bartlett.

The Pequawket area embraces the conical Kearsarge Mountain, which, on the south, has a connection with those tall piles of granite in Conway called Green Hills.

History. — The first European who gives a report for publication concerning these mountains was Verrazano, a Florentine navigator, who sailed along the New England coast in 1524, and spoke of "high mountains within the land." On Ribero's map of 1529, they are indicated, and marked "montañas." They are shown on Cabot's map (1544) as "montagnas," and from that time are regularly assigned a place by map-makers. The name "White Mountains" is first connected with these elevations in print by Josselyn in his "New England Rarities Discovered," printed in 1672. This writer, in his "Voyages," published a year or two later, gives us the best part of the mythology of our highest hills. The story, as Josselyn tells it, is curious enough; and its resemblance to one of the most venerable of Caucasian traditions should seem to suggest some connection of the people which transmitted it with the common Asiatic home of the bearded races. "Ask them," says Josselyn, "whither they go when they dye? they will tell you, pointing with their finger to Heaven beyond the White Mountains, and do hint at Noah's flood, as may be conceived by a story they have received from father to son, time out of mind, that a great while agon their Countrey was drowned, and all the People and other Creatures in it, only one *Powaw* and his *Wife*, foreseeing the Flood, fled to the White Mountains carrying a hare along with them, and so escaped: after a while the *Powaw* sent the *Hare* away, who not returning, emboldened thereby, they descended, and lived many years after, and had many *children*, from whom the Countrie was filled again with Indians." The Indians gave the mountains the names of Kan-ran-vugarty (great white gull likeness), *Waum-bek-ket-meth-na* (white greatest mountains), and *Agiockochook* (hills over there). The English name of our mountains, which had its origin, perhaps, while as yet they were only known to adventurous mariners, following the still silent coasts of New England, relates them to all other high mountains, from *Dhawala-Giri*, the White Mountain of the Himalayas to *Craig Eryri* of Snowdon of Wales; but it is interesting to find them also, in this legend, in some sort of mythical connection with traditions and heights of the ancient continent, the first knowledge of which carries us back to the very beginnings of human history. Dr Belknap says that Captain Walter Neale, accompanied by Josselyn and Darby Field, set out, in 1632, to discover the "beautiful lakes" report placed in the interior, and that, in the course of their travels, they visited the White Mountains. Merrill, in 1817, after an examination of the best authorities, concludes that Walter and Robert Neal, and others, visited the mountains in 1631, but it is to Darby Field, of Pascataquack, that the credit is now generally assigned of being the first explorer of the White Mountains. Accompanied by two Indians, Winthrop tells us, Field climbed the highest summit in 1642. We

believe, with Judge C. E. Potter, that Belknap's account is correct, and Field's first visit was in 1632. It appears that "within twelve miles of the top was neither tree nor grass, but low savins, which they went upon the top of, sometimes but a continual ascent upon rocks, on a ridge between two valleys filled with snow, out of which came two branches of Saco river, which met at the foot of the hill where was an Indian town of some two hundred people. . . . By the way, among the rocks there were two ponds, one a blackish water, and the other a reddish. The top of all was a plain about sixty feet square. On the north side was such a precipice as they could scarce discern to the bottom. They had neither cloud nor wind on the top and moderate heat." This appears to have been in June, and a short time after he went again, with five or six in his company, and "the report he brought of 'shining stones,' etc., caused divers others to travel thither, but they found nothing worth their pains." It is passing strange that men reputed honest could make such a wild report of regions that required no invention to make them attractive and wonderful. Among those who expected rich treasure from these mountains were the proprietors, Mason and Gorges, and no discouragement could lessen their hopes. The Spaniards had found riches in the mountains of Mexico and Peru; why should not these New Hampshire mountains prove equally rich in the precious metals? In August of the same year, another party, led by Thomas Gorges, Esq., and Richard Vines, two magistrates of the province of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, set out on foot to explore "the delectable mountains." (Winthrop's History calls this "Darby Field's second visit.") "They went up Saco river in birch canoes to Pegwaggett, an Indian town. From the Indian town they went up hill mostly, for about thirty miles in woody lands, then about seven or eight miles upon shattered rocks, without tree or grass, very steep all the way. At the top is a plain about three or four miles over, all shattered stones, and upon that is another rock or spire, about a mile in height, and about an acre of ground at the top. At the top of the plain arise four great rivers, each of them so much water at the first issue as would drive a mill: Connecticut river from two heads, at the northwest and southwest, which join in one about sixty miles off; Saco river on the southeast; Amascoggin, which runs into Casco bay at the northeast, and Kennebeck, at the north by east. The mountain runs east and west thirty miles, but the peak is above the rest."

There can be but little doubt that Darby Field, the first explorer, entering the valley of Ellis river, left it for the great southeastern ridge of Mt Washington, the same which has since been called Boott's Spur. This was the "ridge between two valleys filled with snow, out of which came two branches of Saco river," and it led him, as probably the other party also, to the broadest spread of that great plain, of which the southeastern grassy expanse, of some forty acres, has long been known as Bigelow's Lawn, and the "top" to the north, where the two ponds are, furnished Gorges with a part, no doubt, of the sources of his rivers.

"Fourscore miles," says Josselyn, "(upon a direct line) to the northwest of Scarborow, a ridge of mountains run northwest and northeast an hundred leagues, known by the name of the *White Mountains*, upon which lieth snow all the year, and is a Land-mark twenty miles off at sea. It is rising ground from the seashore to these Hills, and they are inaccessible but by the Gullies which the dissolved Snow hath made: in these Gullies grow Savin bushes, which being taken hold of are a good help to the climbing discoverer: upon the top of the highest of these Mountains is a large Level or Plain of a day's journey over, whereon nothing grows but Moss: at the farther end of this Plain is another Hill called the *Sugar loaf*, to outward appearance a rude heap of massie stones piled one upon another, and you may, as you ascend, step from one stone to another, as if you were going up a pair of stairs, but winding still about the Hill till you come to the top, which will require half a day's time, and yet it is not above a Mile, where there is also a Level of about an acre of ground, with a pond of clear water in the midst of it, which you may hear run down, but how it ascends is a mystery. From this rocky Hill you may see the whole Country round about: it is far above the lower Clouds, and from hence we beheld a Vapour (like a great Pillar) drawn up by the Sun Beams out of a great Lake or Pond into the air, where it was formed into a Cloud. The Country beyond these Hills Northward is daunting terrible, being full of rocky Hills, as thick as Mole-hills, in a Meadow, and cloathed with infinite thick Woods."

Gorges and Vines' party named these mountains the "Chrystal Hills," but their provisions failed them before the beautiful lake was reached, and though they were within one day's journey of it, they were obliged to return home. Josselyn also says: "One stately mountain there is, surmounting all the rest, about fourscore miles from the sea: between the mountains are many rich and pregnant valleys as ever eye beheld, beset on each side with variety of goodly trees, the grass man-high, unmowed, uneaten, and uselessly withering, and within these valleys spacious lakes or ponds well stored with fish and beavers: the original of all the great rivers in the countrie, the snow lies upon the mountains the whole year excepting the month of August; the black flies are so numerous that a man cannot draw his breath but he will suck of them in. Some suppose that the White Mountains were first raised by earthquakes, but they are hollow, as may be guessed by the resounding of the rain upon the level on the top." The pond on the top in this account may have been due to extraordinary transient causes; it is not mentioned by the other visitors of the seventeenth century, and has not been heard of since.

We next hear of an ascent of the White Mountains by a "ranging company," which "ascended the highest mountain on the N. W. part," so far as appears the first ascent on that side, April 29, 1725, and found, as was to be expected, the snow deep and the Alpine ponds frozen. Another ranging party, which

was "in the neighborhood of the White Mountains on a warm day in the month of March," in the year 1746, had an interesting and the first recorded experience of a force, which has left innumerable proofs of its efficiency all through the mountains. It seems that this party was "alarmed with a repeated noise, which they supposed to be the firing of guns. On further search they found it to be caused by rocks falling from the south side of a steep mountain."

The Western Pass (Notch) of the mountains was undoubtedly known to the Indians, but we have no account of its use by the English till after 1771, when two hunters, Timothy Nash and Benjamin Sawyer, passed through it. It is said that Nash, in pursuit of a moose, drove it into a deep gorge, and expected an easy capture. The moose, however, took an old Indian trail, which brought it safely to the other side of the mountain. A road was soon after opened by the proprietors of lands in the Upper Cohos, and another, through the Eastern Pass, was commenced in 1774. Settlers began now to make their way into the immediate neighborhood of the mountains. The townships of Jefferson, Shelburne (which included Gorham), and Adams (now Jackson), successively received inhabitants from 1773 to 1779, and the wilderness, if as yet far enough from blossoming, was opened, and to some extent tamed.

It was now that the first company of scientific inquirers approached the White hills. In July, 1784, the Rev. Manasseh Cutler, of Ipswich, a zealous member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Rev. Daniel Little, of Kennebunk, also a member of the Academy, and Colonel Joseph Whipple, of Dartmouth (now Jefferson), the most prominent inhabitant of the Cohos country, visited the mountains "with a view to make particular observations on the several phenomena that might occur." The way by which Cutler ascended the mountain is indicated by the stream which bears his name in Belknap's and Bigelow's narratives, and was doubtless very much the same taken and described by Bigelow. President Dwight passed through the Notch in 1797, and a second time in 1803, and his beautiful description of the scenery is still valuable and correct. He says: "The Notch of the White Mountains is a phrase appropriated to a very narrow defile extending two miles in length between two huge cliffs, apparently rent asunder by some vast convulsion of nature. The entrance to the chasm is formed by two rocks, standing perpendicularly at the distance of twenty-two feet from each other; one about twenty, the other about twelve feet in height. Half of the space is occupied by the brook, the head stream of the Saco, the other half by the road. When we entered the Notch we were struck with the wild and solemn appearance of everything before us. The scale on which all objects in view were formed was the scale of grandeur only. The rocks, rude and ragged in a manner hardly paralleled, were fashioned and piled on each other by a hand operating only in the boldest and most irregular manner. As we advanced, these appearances increased rapidly. Huge masses of granite, of every abrupt form,

and hoary with a moss which seemed the product of ages, recalling to the mind the '*Saxum vetustum*' of Virgil, speedily rose to a mountainous height. Before us the view widened fast to the southeast. Behind us it closed almost instantaneously, and presented nothing to the eye but an impassable barrier of mountains. About half a mile from the entrance of the chasm we saw in full view the most beautiful cascade, perhaps, in the world. It issued from a mountain on the right, about eight hundred feet above the subjacent valley, and at the distance of about two miles from us. The stream, which I shall denominate the 'Silver cascade,' ran over a series of rocks, almost perpendicular, with a course so little broken as to preserve the appearance of an uniform current, and yet so far disturbed as to be perfectly white. At the distance of three quarters of a mile from the entrance, we passed a brook known as the 'Flume.' The stream fell from a height of 240 or 250 feet over three precipices: down the first and second it fell in a single current, and down the third in three, which united their streams at the bottom in a fine basin immediately below us. It is impossible for a brook of this size to be modeled into more diversified or more delightful forms, or for a cascade to descend over precipices more happily fitted to finish its beauty. The sunbeams, penetrating through the trees, painted a great variety of fine images of light, and edged an equally numerous and diversified collection of shadows, both dancing on the waters, and alternately silvering and obscuring their course. Purer water never was seen. Exclusive of its murmurs, the world around us was solemn and silent. Everything assumed the character of enchantment: and, had I been educated in the Grecian mythology, I should have been scarcely surprised to find an assemblage of Dryads, Naiads, and Oreades sporting on the little plain beneath our feet. As we passed onward through this singular valley occasional torrents, formed by the rains and dissolving snows at the close of winter, had left behind them, in many places, perpetual monuments of their progress in perpendicular, narrow, and irregular paths of immense length, where they had washed the precipices naked and white from the summit of the mountain to the base. Wide and deep chasms also at times met the eye, both on the summits and the sides, and strongly impressed the imagination with the thought that a hand of immeasurable power had rent asunder the solid rocks, and tumbled them into the subjacent valley. Over all, hoary cliffs, rising with proud supremacy, frowned awfully on the world below, and finished the landscape."

This incident connected with the rediscovery of the Notch is interesting. On the report of its rediscovery to Governor Wentworth, he warily agreed to grant Nash and Sawyer a tract of land if they would bring him down a horse from Lancaster *through this Notch*. By means of ropes they succeeded in getting the horse over the projecting cliff, and down the ragged pathway of the mountain torrent, and brought him to the governor. When they saw the horse

safely lowered on the south side of the last projection, it is said that Sawyer, draining the last drop of rum from his junk-bottle, broke the empty flask on the rock, and named it "Sawyer's Rock," by which name it has ever since been known. The earliest articles of commerce taken through the Notch appear to have been a barrel of tobacco raised at Lancaster, which was carried to Portsmouth, and a barrel of rum, which a company in Portland offered to any one who should succeed in taking it through the pass. This was done by Captain Rosebrook, with some assistance, though it became nearly empty "through the politeness of those who helped to manage the affair."

The first person passing through the Notch to settle in the lands northwest was Colonel Joseph Whipple, who came from Portsmouth in 1772. He brought tackles and ropes by which his cattle were brought over the precipices along the way. In 1803 the legislature authorized a lottery for the building of a turnpike through the Notch of the White Mountains twenty miles in extent at an expense of forty thousand dollars. (It was customary in the early history of the country to raise money by lottery for the general welfare. Roads were built, literary institutions founded, and religious societies aided by this questionable means.) Tickets were issued exceeding the prizes by the sum of thirty-two thousand one hundred dollars, but through the failure of agents, the loss of tickets, and the expense of management, only fifteen hundred dollars came into the state treasury. This road, winding down to the west line of Bartlett through this gigantic cleft in the mountains, presents to the traveler "some of the most sublime and beautiful scenery which the sun, in his entire circuit, reveals to the curious eye." In July of this year, Dr Cutler visited the mountains a second time, in company with Dr W. D. Peck, afterwards Professor of Natural History at Cambridge, Mass. In 1816 Dr Bigelow, Dr Francis Boott, Francis C. Gray, and Chief-Justice Shaw visited the mountains. In 1819 Abel Crawford opened the footway to Mt Washington, which follows the southwestern ridge from Mt Clinton. July 31, 1820, Mts Pleasant, Franklin, Monroe, Jefferson, Madison, and Adams were named by Messrs A. N. Brackett, J. W. Weeks, Charles J. Stuart, Esq., General John Willson, Noyes S. Dennison, and S. A. Pearson, Esq., of Lancaster, with Philip Carrigain and Ethan Crawford as guide, who ascended the southwestern ridge by the new path, from the head of the Notch, and explored the summits of the whole range as far as Mt Washington. In August, 1820, an exploring company took the height of the mountains with a spirit-level, and were seven days in this slow, fatiguing labor. This must have been the first party that passed the night upon the summit.

From the manuscript account of this exploration we are privileged to extract. The account was written by Adino N. Brackett, Esq., of Lancaster, a gentleman of great intelligence, a practical surveyor, and clerk of the Superior Court for ten years. Major John W. Weeks was at that time county

treasurer of Coös county, and afterwards a member of Congress. Richard Eastman, Esq., was a leading citizen of Lancaster, and represented that town in the General Court for many years. Charles J. Stuart, Esq., was a brilliant lawyer. Edward B. Moore became a prominent physician. Turner Stephenson was afterward judge of probate of Coös county. So it will be seen that these observers were well calculated for their mission of investigation, and were not ignorant and heedless spectators, but true scientific explorers.

"The White Mountains are situated in the northern part of the state of New Hampshire. The latitude of the highest peak is 44° 30′ north, or very near it, the variation amounting to a few minutes only, if any. Every geographical writer in this country, and some beyond the Atlantic, have noticed these mountains, and all agree in assigning to them a greater altitude than any in New England, if not in the United States. Notwithstanding this acknowledged fact, no two writers agree in assigning to the White Mountains the same height. Had the variation between them been trifling, the public might have rested satisfied, or, at least, have taken the accounts they have given as correct.

"But when they differ in the single circumstance of their altitude more than three thousand feet, the public curiosity, instead of being gratified, is perplexed, and seeks for something approaching to certainty. As to the cause of this difference it is unnecessary to inquire. But it is believed to be out of the power of any person to take the heights of mountains correctly, especially such as the White Hills, without using a spirit or water level. This mode is so long, and generally so laborious, that few have courage to undertake it. Notwithstanding all this, the heights of the White Mountains were taken in August, 1820, by John W. Weeks, Richard Eastman, Charles J. Stuart, and Adino N. Brackett. To accomplish this undertaking they spent seven days, and during five of them were attended by Amos Legro, Joseph W. Brackett, and Edward B. Moore as assistants. For the first two days they had the company of Turner Stephenson, then a member of college, and Charles Going. The whole party was from Lancaster. The altitude of the mountains, above low water-mark in Connecticut river near the court house in Lancaster, with the names of the principal peaks, will first be given.

"Mt Washington rises above the river at the place before mentioned 5,850 feet, and is known by its being the southern of the three highest peaks; above Austin's, in Jefferson, 5,450 feet; above Crawford's, 4,781 feet; above the turnpike where the path crosses it, 4,436 feet. Mount Adams, known by the sharpness of its termination, and being the second to the northward of Mt Washington, 5,383 feet above the river. Mt Jefferson, known by being situated between the two first, 5,281 feet. Mt Madison, known by being the eastern of the range, 5,039. Mt Munroe, known by being the first to the south of Mt Washington, 4,932 feet. Mt Franklin, known by its level surface,

and being the second to the south of Mt Washington, 4,470 feet. Mt Pleasant, or Dome Mount, known by its dome-like appearance, and being the third to the southward of Mt Washington, 4,339 feet. Seven of the party before mentioned continued on and about the mountains five days, and encamped on them four nights, two of which were passed without any other covering than the blankets which were borne along by their attendants, and the jutting rocks with which the mountains abound. The rocks and damp moss also furnished their resting-place, and the heavens their canopy. The night following the 31st of August, 1820, was passed within ten feet of the summit of Mt Washington. No human being, it is believed, ever passed a night there before. Nor should we, had two of our party, who left the others to explore the northern peaks of the range, returned in season to enable us, before the commencement of darkness, to descend the mountain."

Benjamin D. Greene, Esq., collected the plants of the southwestern ridge in 1823, and the same year, Henry Little, a medical student, explored this part of the mountains. In 1825 William Oakes, Esq., and Dr Charles Pickering, made, together, extensive researches of much interest. Dr J. W. Robbins explored carefully the whole range in 1829, descending into and crossing the Great Gulf, and traversing for the first time, so far as scientific interests were concerned, all the eastern summits. Mrs M. M. Hills, of Dover, traveled to the top of Mt Washington in the summer of 1835, in company with her husband and two or three other clergymen. They went up on horseback from the Crawford House and traveled along the top of the other mountains to within three miles of the summit of Mt Washington, but the last three miles they had to travel on foot. There was no house on the summit then, but the day was clear and beautiful, and highly enjoyed by all. One of the party, Rev. Mr Thurston, felt inspired to preach a short sermon from the text, "The devil taketh him up into an exceedingly high mountain, and sheweth him all the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them." This was probably the first sermon ever preached on the summit of Mt Washington. Mrs Hills was one of the first women who went to the summit. The party were twelve hours in going and returning, and Mrs Hills stood the journey as well as the men; in fact, was less fatigued than most of them. Rev. T. Starr King, whose artistic appreciation and eloquent writings did so much to bring this region into notice, came here in 1837. In 1840 a party, including Dr Charles T. Jackson, reached Mt Washington on horseback by the way of the Notch.

First Settlers. — In 1792 Captain Rosebrook established himself and home on the site of Fabyan's, and opened the first house for summer visitors there in 1808. Abel Crawford settled at Bemis in 1793. Ethan A. Crawford succeeded to the Rosebrook place in 1817. But thirty years before any of these thought of making a home in this wild region, so runs the story, Thomas Crager sought among the solitudes of the mountain rocks relief for

a grief so intense as almost to craze him. His wife had been executed as a witch; his little daughter Mary, his only child, had been carried into captivity, and after a long and unavailing search for her among various tribes, he went up to the mountains, and lived for a long time in a cave, where the pure water and air of the region brought health and strength, protected from the evil intent of the Indians by their belief in his being the adopted son of the Great Spirit. After long years he found his daughter among the Indians of eastern Maine, married, and living as a squaw. Many wild legends are told of Crager and the Indian captor of his daughter, but the fact of his existence and residence here is all we need record.

The First House in the Notch was the historic Willey House. It was kept as a public house for some years, then abandoned, and again occupied in 1825 by Samuel Willey, Jr, who, with his wife, five children, and two hired men perished in the great slide of August 28, 1826.

As there would be a dozen people desirous of visiting the mountains coming to Ethan A. Crawford's hostelry, in 1821 he most effectively advertised it by cutting a path, which shortened the distance, and made it easy to go up the mountain. Soon after this, increased travel brought a demand for some place on the summit where visitors could pass the night, and Ethan constructed a stone cabin, near the large spring of water, and furnished it, first with a large supply of blankets and soft moss for beds, and afterwards with a small stove, an iron chest to hold the blankets, and a long roll of sheet lead, as a register of names of visitors.

The first hotel on Mt Washington was the old Summit House, built in 1852 by L. M. Rosebrook, N. R. Perkins, and J. S. Hall. The Tip-Top House was built in 1853, by John H. Spaulding and others. He was part owner of that and the Summit House, and conducted them for several years. The present Summit House was built in 1872. The old Summit House was torn down in the spring of 1884, to give place to a new building, used as lodging-rooms for the employés of the hotel.

The first winter ascent of Mt Washington was made by Lucius Hartshorne, a deputy sheriff of Coös county, and B. F. Osgood, of Gorham, December 7, 1858. John H. Spaulding, Franklin White, and C. C. Brooks, of Lancaster, made the ascent February 19, 1862, and were the first to spend the night on the mountain in winter.

The carriage road from the Glen House to the summit of Mt Washington was begun in 1855, under the management of D. O. Macomber, C. H. V. Cavis being surveyor. The first four miles were finished the next year. Financial troubles stopped the work for a time, but the road was finally opened August 8, 1861. It is eight miles long, and has an average grade of twelve feet in 100. The ascent is made by stages in four hours, and the descent in an hour and a half.

The Glen House, at the eastern base of Mt Washington, is fifteen miles north of Glen station, eight miles south of Gorham, and has a full and unobstructed view of the highest peaks of the Mt Washington range. Mt Washington is ascended from the Glen by the carriage road, eight miles long. Glen Ellis Falls, and Crystal Cascade, near the Glen, are two of the finest waterfalls in the mountain. Tuckerman's ravine is most easily reached from the Glen House.

The Mt Washington railway was projected by Sylvester Marsh. The building of the road was begun in 1866, and finished in 1869. The ascent is made by the railway from the west side, and the carriage road from the east. The railroad is three miles long, and has an average rise of one foot in four, the steepest being thirteen and one-half inches to the yard. The grade is overcome by means of cog-wheels working in a cog-rail in the centre of the track, and powerful brakes on engines and cars insure safety. No passenger has been injured since the road was opened. The running time is one and one-half hours, and only one car is run with each engine.

Mountain Tragedies. — The destruction of the Willey family by a landslide in the White Mountain Notch occurred August 28, 1826. Frederick Strickland, an Englishman, perished in the Ammonoosuc ravine in October, 1851. Miss Lizzie Bourne, of Kennebunk, Maine, perished on the Glen bridle-path, near the summit, on the night of September 14, 1855. Dr B. L. Ball was lost on Mt Washington in October, 1855, in a snowstorm, but he was rescued after a two days' and nights' exposure without food or sleep. Benjamin Chandler, of Delaware, perished near Chandler's Peak, half a mile from the top of Mt Washington, August 7, 1856, in a storm, and his remains were not discovered for nearly a year. Harry W. Hunter, of Pittsburgh, Pa, perished on the Crawford bridle-path September 3, 1874, a mile from the summit. His remains were found nearly six years later, July 14, 1880. On the north side of Cherry mountain occurred the noted landslide of July 10, 1885. This was the largest slide ever known in the mountains. Donald Walker was the only one who lost his life. July 24, 1886, the great snow arch in Tuckerman's ravine fell, and instantly killed Sewall Faunce, of Boston.

The first number of *Among the Clouds*, the first daily newspaper published in the White Mountains, and the only one printed on any mountain in the world, was issued July 18, 1877, by Henry M. Burt, of Springfield, Mass. The paper records much that pertains to the exploration of the White Hills and the development of its unexplored resources. Almost every week something worth preserving about the mountains is printed in its columns. It is indispensable to the enjoyment of those who reside for the season among the mountains. When the season is fairly open, Mr. Burt receives, by telegraph, the full list of the daily arrivals at the principal hotels in the mountains, and publishes it in the following issue. Two editions are published daily, one at

1 P.M. and one at 5 A.M., each summer, from July to the close of the season. The afternoon edition contains the names of the arrivals on the morning train from Fabyan's, and on the stages from the Glen House. The publication office is the old Tip-Top House, nicely fitted up, and equipped with a steam-engine and Hoe cylinder press.

The *signal station* at the summit was established in 1870. Prof. J. H. Huntington, of the State Geological Survey, was at the head of the party that spent the first winter here. The building occupied by the observers was erected in 1873.

The Mt Washington Summit House, with nearly one hundred sleeping-rooms, is a commodious and comfortable hotel.

CHAPTER XIV.

SCENERY, ATTRACTIONS, TRADITIONS AND LEGENDS OF CARROLL.

Observation Points: — Copple Crown — Moose Mountain — "Tumble-Down Dick" — Mt Delight — Green Mountain — Mt Prospect — Pocket Hill — Batson Hill — Trask's Hill — Whiteface and Cotton Mountains — Ossipee Mountains — Mt Shaw — Ossipee Park — Whittier Peak — Uncle Tom's Hill — Red Hill — Mt Israel — Sandwich Dome — Mt Whiteface — Passaconaway — The Potash — Mt Paugus — Mt Wonalancet — Mt Chocorua — Apostrophe to Chocorua — Gow Hill — Bear Mountain — Table Mountain — Mote Mountain — Eagle and White-horse Ledges — Haystack Mountain — Cathedral Ledge — Devil's Den — Mt Attitash — Conway's Green Hills — Mt Kearsarge — Thorn Mountain — Iron Mountain — Double-head — Spruce, Black, and Sable Mountains — Baldface — Lyman, Glines, and Cragged Mountains.

CULTURED taste has ever admired the scenery of Carroll county. Mountain sublimity of such magnificent character as to bring the name of "Switzerland of America;" long reaches of water prospects rivaling in beauty and artistic effects the Bay of Naples and the Gulf of Venice: dream-like bits of pastoral gentleness and softness stretching away like dreams of the future, — these have been admired and praised and rehearsed in story and in song, and have stimulated the pencils and brushes of true artists from the dawn of civilization on this section down to the present. Hither came Dr Jeremy Belknap and President Dwight, of Yale College, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, forerunners of the great caravans of summer travelers which have annually, for many years, and in steadily increasing numbers, made their pilgrimages to the mountains and the lakes, the intervals

and the pine-woods of this most richly endowed of counties. The pure balsamic air, the crystal water, the gorgeous atmospheric effects and colorings, add their potent charms to the other beguiling influences, and "who comes once will come again," and again, and again. So it is that the scenery is a great economic factor in the material as well as immaterial wealth of the county, and a somewhat minute account of many things that go to make the sum total of the quite elastic expression scenery will be in order in a work of this character. First and most prominent are the mountains; not those superior ones of the Presidential range, but the many peaks of less elevation which add to the beauty of the prospect in various parts of the county, and also serve as desirable points of observation.

Copple Crown (Brookfield), seen from afar, is a moderate peak with long and gradual slopes on its sides. It is not difficult of ascent from Wolfeborough, and furnishes a most lovely view of Lake Winnipiseogee and surroundings. Thirty other of the lovely lakes dotting the country hereabouts can be seen from its summit, 2,100 feet above the sea. From twenty to twenty-five miles of a most lovely landscape are here at the command of any one for very slight exertion.

Moose Mountain, in the south of Brookfield, is attractive in its way. "*Tumble-Down Dick*," one mile north of Copple Crown, is a high hill easily accessible, and takes its name from a picturesque cliff on one side, where a blind horse, "Dick," is said to have "tumbled down." An Indian legend is said to exist concerning the name and its origin.

Mt Delight, further north, well deserves its name.

Green Mountain (Effingham) is a prominent object, as it is higher than the Ossipee mountains (2,500 feet), and furnishes an extended and magnificent view. It was originally known as "Seven Mountain." The shape of the range has been compared to Red Hill, yet its dimensions are larger, with a base about four miles in length. The ascent is made from Effingham Falls, and from Drakesville on the south side. A small hotel, burned about 1866, was erected on the top. On the east flank of the mountain is a deep, cavernous hole in which snow remains nearly all the year.

Mount Prospect has rocky sides and summit, and although of inferior elevation will well repay a visit. It is northeast of Green mountain.

Pocket Hill, 1,000 ft altitude, is in the southeast part of Ossipee. A finer view is given from it than from many higher elevations.

Batson Hill, *Trask's Hill*, *Whiteface*, and *Cotton* mountains are minor elevations in Wolfeborough affording fine views.

THE OSSIPEE MOUNTAINS cover an area of about sixty square miles, and are a great addition to the scenery of the county. From every side they are beautiful as salient points in the view, while from their slopes and summits wonderful panoramas of beauty stretch out in various directions. Most of the

peaks are, however, covered by a dense growth of birch, spruce, larch, etc. Seen from the White Mountains the Ossipees stretch out like a long blue wall. Although of primitive rock, the hills of this range are smooth and round, with sides capable of cultivation to the top. The main range runs north and south, terminating at the north in *Black Snout* (Mt Shaw) at the corners of Tamworth, Sandwich, and Moultonborough. From this range long spurs run to the east, which are intersected by Lovewell's river and two branches of Bear Camp river.

Mount Shaw, in the southeast portion of the Ossipee mountains, was formerly called Melvin Peak, and earlier, Black Snout. At their annual town-meeting in 1882, the people of Moultonborough rechristened it in honor of B. F. Shaw, of Lowell, Mass, who had done much to improve, beautify, and make known the scenic attractions of this section. An observatory was erected on the top, the platform being located at exactly 3,000 feet above the sea. The view of lake, mountain, and rural scenery presented from this was one of much more than ordinary beauty. A well-made path affords easy access to the summit, but the observatory has been taken down.

Ossipee Park. — This lovely spot has been created by the artistic taste of B. F. Shaw, developing and harmonizing art with nature. This estate is 750 feet above Lake Winnipiseogee, and 1,233 above the sea. On a lawn of five acres fronting the lake is the Hall, a select house of entertainment. A mountain brook falls 250 feet in one mile, as it passes through the grounds, affording most exquisite cascades and natural beauties.

Ossipee Falls, or "Falls of Song," shoot down 35 feet over rough, black rock into a deep pool of great transparency. The width of the stream is here about 18 feet, and a tradition is preserved that John Chamberlain, who afterward killed the great chief Paugus in the Pequawket fight where Captain Lovewell was killed, was fleeing from a band of Indians. They had almost reached him, and knew that he could not escape them, as the gulf of nearly twenty feet in width would be impassable. To their astonishment he made a leap, cleared the chasm, and bounded away unharmed. His leading pursuer undertook the same feat, fell short, and was found a lifeless corpse at the bottom.

Whittier Peak, a northern summit of the Ossipees, was given this name by M. F. Sweetser, the cultured editor of Osgood's "White Mountain Guide," in honor of the venerable Quaker poet, whose gifted muse has so often sung of these mountains and the valley at its base. "It is composed of a succession of highly inclined ledges, ascending so continuously that the forest cannot obtain lodgment, and only a few small trees are scattered along the slope." It is easy of access, 1,000 feet above the sea, commands a rich and extensive view, and is near the north line of the town of Ossipee. "The crest is clear and sharp, formed by two low ramparts of rock, between which is a tiny grassy hollow."

Ossipee Mountain is the name applied to the high range on the northeast of the Ossipee range, and is often visited by tourists from West Ossipee and Bear Camp valley.

Uncle Tom's Hill (Moultonborough) presents a fine view of rich pastoral beauty, lovely lake scenery, and sweeping mountain conformations.

Red Hill. — This is a noted and beautiful eminence, commanding a varied and enchanting prospect of Lake Winnipiseogee and the surrounding country, which Barstow describes thus: —

Scarcely a stone's throw from the summit is the little Lake Squam, its waters clear as crystal and sprinkled with green islands, some of them no wider than a small grass-plot, some spreading out into fields and pastures, with hills that send forth many a rivulet into the bosom of the lake. Ascending towards the summit of the mountain, the trees appear slender and graceful, and seem to stand for ornament amidst the blueberry and sweetfern, which bear their fruit and fragrance almost to the mountain's top. The traveler daily and hourly discovers some new attraction in these sweet abodes of nature. To-day a clear atmosphere presents a change of hue, and flings over all a new enchantment.

Nothing can exceed the splendor of sunrise on this mountain, in a calm summer's morning. The stillness of the place, the placid serenity of Winnipiseogee, the varying positions of objects, as the morning mists rise, and change, and pass before the sun, now brooding low on the waters, now sailing slowly over the islands, and wreathed in ever-varied forms around their green promontories, — these and other features present a view abounding in wild beauty which exists where art has not usurped dominion over nature. Here some bright basin is seen to gleam, and anon the eye catches some islet, half-veiled in mist and reddening with the first blush of morning. Sometimes, by a pleasing delusion, the clouds become stationary, and the island seems to move and to be slowly receding from the veil of mist. The eye dwells with delight on the villages of the wide country and the hundreds of farms and orchards which adorn the whole extent of the landscape. The fertile islands of the lake are scattered, and when clothed in the deep green of summer, or waving with luxuriant harvest, they appear like floating gardens mirrored in the waters. The hills and woods, the shores and eddies, the coves and green recesses, the farms and houses, sometimes retiring from the waters, sometimes approaching to the margin of the lake, all form a picture for the lover of nature to gaze upon with delight. Italian, Alpine, or Highland scenery can hardly surpass this magnificent view.

Mount Israel, 2,880 feet, is northwest of Centre Sandwich, and is composed largely of ledges of a high inclination. The United States Coast Survey has a post of observation here. From Mt Israel is given one of the most lovely of views, including as it does the ever-beautiful Squam lake on the south, or rather, west of south, and Winnipiseogee on the southeast.

Sandwich Dome, lying partially in the west part of Sandwich, has long been popularly called "Black Mountain." As this possesses no individuality, the later name has been generally accepted. Its flattened dome rises 4,000 feet above the sea. On its topmost crest stands a beacon marking it as a station of the United States Coast Survey. The long upper ridges are bare of trees, and swell into minor elevations, between which are stony levels and tangled thickets. "From its position in regard to the White and Franconia mountains and the level stretches of the lake country, Sandwich Dome commands one of

the grandest and most fascinating panoramas in New England." The ascent is not easily made, but the prospect well rewards the labor.

Mount Whiteface takes its name from the white rocks on its southern side, marking the track of a great landslide which took the earthy covering down into the valley in 1820. All the other sides are dark with foliage of the dense woods that cover them. Lumbermen are now removing the birch and spruce, and their roads will aid the traveler in his ascent. Whiteface is one of the principal peaks of the Sandwich range, having an elevation of 4,007 feet at the United States Coast Survey station. Beyond and above this, the mountain rises from 150 to 200 feet, reaching probably a height of 4,175 feet. The view from the summit, which bears a large pile of great white stones, is of unsurpassed beauty even among mountain prospects. Parties sometimes camp overnight on the summit, where water and wood are easily obtained, to enjoy its charming sunrise and sunset views.

Passaconaway, one mile and a half northeast of Whiteface, is connected with it by a high ridge. It preserves the memory of the most venerated of the old Indian chieftains of New Hampshire, and its finely modeled dome attracts attention from every point of observation. It towers above Whiteface and Chocorua, "remote, inaccessible, silent, and lone." Thick woods cover it to the summit and tourists do not frequently ascend it.

The Potash, near the foot of Passaconaway, is easily ascended, and affords a fine view to the north and northeast. The white granite of which the top of this mountain is composed attracts attention to it from a long distance.

Mount Paugus commemorates the gallant chief of the Pequawkets who fell in Lovewell's fight. It lies, low and massive, between Passaconaway and Chocorua. It formerly was called various names, such as Hunchback, Deer, Frog, Middle, Berry, and Bald.

Mount Wonalancet, thus christened by Lucy Larcom, commemorates the son of Passaconaway, who succeeded him as *bashaba* of the confederated Indian tribes. Wonalancet is a small, well-formed cone southwest of Paugus.

Mount Chocorua, grandest of New England mountains after the Presidential range, and in many ways superior to them. No other peak has been so sung in song, celebrated in legend and story, or, from its form, would attract such quick attention. Starr King fairly revels in delight as he pours out expression after expression, never tiring or halting in the artistic enthusiasm called forth by this grim citadel of nature. "It is everything that a New Hampshire mountain should be. It bears the name of an Indian chief. It is invested with traditional and poetic interest. In form it is massive and symmetrical. The forests of its lower slopes are crowned with rock that is sculptured into a peak with lines full of haughty energy, in whose gorges huge shadows are entrapped, and whose cliffs blaze with morning gold."

Chocorua stands on the site of one of those islands of porphyritic gneiss

which was the first dry land in this state, shooting up from the ocean and forming the base of all our geologic history. The present peak is but the pigmy remains of the mighty shaft that towered here before the glacier drift, but it now has a sternness and a grandeur which gives a witchery to the ascent. The view from Chocorua is one of the noblest seen in New England, rivaling that from Mt Washington, Kearsarge, Carrigain, and, to many, is unsurpassed anywhere.

Encircled by rare scenery, with a beautiful lake of sylvan loveliness at its base, where immense pines tower in dark-green splendor, Chocorua, in its lonely solitude and exquisite quietude, possesses peculiar elements of attraction. Seen from Tamworth, the mountain presents a green ridge surmounted by one of white, both stretching eastward; between these a deep ravine, along which a path leads up to the summit. Above, the whole zone of the upper mountain is bare to desolation; nothing growing except in the hollows between the lower peaks. Many years ago the enormous conical crag was marred and torn by lightning, and but a few charred trunks remained from the fire thus kindled in its gigantic primeval forest.

Various versions of the death of the mysterious chieftain from whom the mountain derives its name, and of the legends connected with the peak and lake, will be found in another chapter. The venerable Joseph Gilman, of Tamworth, says he used often to converse with an old settler who knew Chocorua well. He was a real person, and not a mere myth.

APOSTROPHE TO CHOCORUA.

THOU lone and shattered column! Thou dost stand
In mournful grandeur gazing o'er the land;
A gloomy past behind thee; and before,
In distance vast, the sullen surges roar.
Thy silence and thy aspect correspond,
And indicate a weird and ghostly bond,
Whereby thy stern black peak feels human woe,
Thy lava veins with human passions flow.

The mountains in the west have thrust thee out
From their companionship, and all about
They keep a solemn watch that thou dost stay
An exile from their grim and awful company.
For what fell deed or what mysterious crime
Did these huge forms call thee to court sublime?
Didst thou above them daringly aspire
And first receive the lightning's lurid fire?

No answer comes. Chocorua silent stands
Forever gazing out across the lands
Where once the Indian chieftain roved
Who gave it name, and its stern wildness loved.

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Cow Hill, the site of the first settlement in Madison, is a minor elevation furnishing an admirable view.

Bear Mountain is a long line of heavy ridges in Albany and Bartlett, between Swift and Saco rivers. The height is probably 3,000 feet. It is a wild section of heavy forests, and few have ventured to ascend the height. Those who do this will obtain, in fine weather, a magnificent view of Mt Washington and surrounding peaks. It is best reached from Upper Bartlett.

Table Mountain, a level, wooded elevation, lies between Bear and Mote mountains.

Mote (*Moat*) *Mountain* is about three miles long, with a north and a south peak of considerable altitude, connected by a ridge along which are several rocky elevations. The north peak is 3,170 feet high, the south 2,740, Red-ridge peak 2,760, Bear-ridge peak 2,790. The west spur of the mountain consists of four peaks about 2,900 feet high. This mountain is geologically the newest one of the White Mountains. Its base is surrounded by half-detached hills with steep rocky sides, and from their fanciful appearances they have acquired peculiar cognomens. On the south are *Eagle ledge* and *Haystack;* on the east, on the Conway line, are White-horse and Cathedral ledges. These last are singular and regularly arching cliffs facing North Conway village. The White-horse bears a very curious resemblance to a white horse in the act of rearing. This is occasioned by the intrusion of white rock in the face of the ledge. This ledge is 960 feet in height. The Cathedral is just north of the last, and is 700 feet high. It receives its name from a curious rock cavity 100 feet above the meadows at the foot. This cave is about sixty feet high and forty feet in length. The arched roof sweeps up with the grace and regular curvature of a model Gothic cathedral of the Middle Ages.

The Devil's Den, in the lower part of the same cliff, is formed by a huge piece of the face of the rock falling upon other detached fragments in such a way as to leave an opening large enough for fifty persons. A ponderous mass divides the cavern into two parts — one light, airy, and spacious, the other gloomy and contracted.

Mount Attitash is the name applied to the tall north spur of Mote mountain, from which Humphrey's ledge is projected into the Saco valley. The name is given from its luxuriant growth of blueberries, which the Indians called "attitash."

Conway's *Green Hills* need no description at our hands, for tourists and summer tarriers in the Saco valley have climbed them for the past eighty years, and admired the loveliness of the scene presented, and the wonderful gradations and exhibitions of color in the air and foliage. They cover an area of near sixteen square miles, and show eight well-defined summits, the highest one reaching to 2,390 feet above the sea. The view from Artist's Hill has elicited much praise. Higher than this rises *Peaked* mountain, a

narrow ridge of rocks and a fine view-point. *Black-head*, or *Black-cap*, the highest of the peaks, is not a good point of observation. Green and Rattlesnake mountains are names given to other peaks. Middle mountain is the pleasantest peak to visit, as a walk of little more than a mile from North Conway brings one to the top. An extended view of great attractiveness is here spread out.

Mount Kearsarge (Kiarsarge), or *Pequawket*, is yearly visited by thousands of people. Its form is a sharp, symmetrical cone, rising to 3,251 feet above the sea. Starr King called it the "queenly mountain," and wished to name it "Martha Washington." The view is but little inferior to that from Mt Washington, and equals any mountain of its altitude in New England. The United States sloop-of-war "Kearsarge," which sunk the Confederate steamer "Alabama" in the Great Rebellion, took its name from this mountain.

Thorn Mountain (Bartlett) is a high and rocky knoll at the south end of the ridge on which *Tin mountain* is located. It is one of the easiest ascents to make, and the view is splendid from its top.

> Range after range sublimely piled on high,
> Yon lofty mountains prop the incumbent sky.
> Such countless tops ascend, so vast the heap,
> As if when gushed the deluge from the deep,
> The rushing torrents wrecked the guilty world,
> And all the rocky fragments thither whirl'd.

Iron Mountain (formerly Bald or Bald-face) is in the northwest part of Bartlett and southeast part of Jackson. It is a heavy, low eminence, containing immense bodies of iron of rich commercial value. The State Geological survey made its height 2,000 feet. It commands a fine view of the Presidential range.

Double-head is the name given to two flat-topped peaks in the east part of Jackson from the earliest days. A fine prospect is presented to those who take the trouble to make the somewhat difficult ascent.

Spruce mountain is the summit of the low range called *Eagle mountains* from the number of eagles that formerly frequented them.

Black and *Sable* mountains, also in Jackson, present fine views. Wild Cat (Hight's) and Carter's mountains are classed with Jackson scenery in the guide-books, and are partially in that town.

Baldface (Chatham) is a frowning mountain 3,600 feet high, so called from the white character of the fine-grained rock forming its upper portion. Connected with this on the west is "Mount Sable," spoken of above, and Mts *Eastman* and *Slope* on the southeast. Mt Eastman was covered with forests, on which lumbermen are rapidly at work. It is about 3,000 feet in height.

Lyman, *Glines*, and *Cragged* mountains lie on the western side of Eaton, are of inferior elevation, with views of considerable merit, but not to be compared to many of the others we have mentioned.

One of the mountains of Albany was named a few years since *Hibbard* mountain in honor of Judge E. A. Hibbard, of Laconia. It is the second elevation east of Passaconaway, and is 3,200 feet high.

These are the chief observation points outside of the White Mountain Notch, the scenery of which is noted elsewhere in this volume. We have described but one or two of the prospects afforded from these eminences, as this belongs more appropriately to the guide-books, among which Osgood's and Eastman's stand in the front rank, giving full information.

CHAPTER XV.

SCENERY, ATTRACTIONS, TRADITIONS AND LEGENDS OF CARROLL, CONTINUED.

Character of First Settlers — Lake Winnipiseogee — Squam Lake — Squaw Cove — Sandwich Notch — Chocorua — Paugus.

WE of to-day have little comprehension of the first settlers. Strong, long-limbed, stalwart, and vigorous, they were for the most part men of physical prowess and activity, but unlearned, and mere children in all that appertained to intellectual culture and attainments. They had been reared in an atmosphere clouded with witchcraft, in a period when learned ministers of the gospel believed in visible appearances of Satan and his messengers, and accounted for all matters apparently mysterious by the direct intervention of the devil, who, to their abnormal imaginations, possessed vastly more power than all the hosts of heaven. The old hunters were men of credulous superstition, and around each locality of the new country lingered weird legends of the Indian occupancy, which found congenial resting-places in the wondering minds of the new inhabitants. Of a truth, these were as true children of nature as those aborigines whose dwelling-places they occupied, and along whose trails they chased the bear and moose. "They were simple and open as children, yet with the depth and strength of men. Nature had as yet no name to them. To these wild, deep-hearted men all was new, not veiled under names or formulas; it stood naked, flashing in on them there,

beautiful, awful, unspeakable." Nature was to them what to the thinker and prophet it forever is, *preter*-natural. And so, mingled with their belief in their Bible and its appearances of spirits and devils, were their beliefs in the spirits around them, malignant and friendly, in the evil eye and the powers of witchcraft, and they clung to them with the earnestness of the martyrs of the early Christian era; to them they were eternal verities and actualities.

Remembering this, we will here, associated with scenery and attractions, transcribe some of the legends handed down from their day, and although we may smile at them from the sublime heights of our critical and philosophical wisdom, let us treat them tenderly as valuable pictures of the mental moods and characters of those who carved the way for us to walk in to-day.

THE WINNIPISEOGEE LAKE DISTRICT. — This consists largely of the hydrographic basin of Winnipiseogee lake, with sandy plains carrying the tributaries of the Saco. It is normally a plain with four isolated mountain masses imposed upon it. These are the Gunstock and Belknap mountains, Red hill, Ossipee mountains, and Green mountain in Effingham. All of these mountains are composed of igneous material, which seems to have been poured out over an uneven floor deposited in the Montalban period. This hydrographic basin comprises about three hundred and fifty square miles. Its farthest points are nowhere more than seven miles distant from the lake, while the height of the divide separating it from the Cocheco valley is only seventy-two feet at the lowest place. The hills around the lake are steeper than is common in other parts of New Hampshire.

Lake Winnipiseogee lies in Belknap and Carroll counties, is quite irregular in form, nineteen miles long, with a breadth of from one to eight and one-fourth miles. According to the Lake Company's survey, there are 267 islands, ten of them exceeding one hundred acres in area, some thickly settled, with productive farms. The area of the lake, exclusive of its islands, is sixty-nine and eight-tenths square miles. By the Lake Company's dam at the outlet of the lake, a depth of six feet is made available in dry seasons for the use of manufacturing companies below. The top of this dam is 502 feet above tide-water. The lake forms a valuable economic factor in the prosperity of the whole state, as it is a natural reservoir of stored power for the millions of spindles along the Merrimack.

Winnipiseogee is quite irregular in outline. Its general course is south, 25° east, with several long bays or arms. The broken shore-line trends in various directions, enclosing broad expanses of water among its numerous islands. There are two parts which are locally called "The Broads." From Centre Harbor there is a straight waterway of nearly twenty miles. "The Broads" merging with each other in the middle of the lake, with the long bays and smaller coves spreading irregularly on all sides, cause the map or view of the lake to suggest a huge crab with broad back and long and short

claws. There are three great bays. Northwest Cove, or Meredith bay, is on the west side; Moultonborough bay, on the east or "back" side, is larger than some lakes; Merry Meeting, or Alton, bay, is the extreme southeastern part of the lake.

Lake Winnipiseogee, according to modern philologists, takes its name from the Algonquin words *winne*, beautiful, *nipi*, water, *kees*, high, *auke*, place. The Indian pronunciation, in their deep guttural and strong nasal tones would be merely, "whin-nip-ee-soog-kwa." According to B. D. Eastman, a competent authority in the signification of Algonquin words, the best translation of the words would be, "Good water with large pour-out place," or, "with abundant outlet." This would appear to be more in harmony with fact than either "The beautiful water of the high place," or "The smile of the Great Spirit."

To the Indian this lake was a much-traveled thoroughfare in winter, and in summer a granary affording him easily acquired food, while the rich land along its shore, cultivated by the squaws, provided corn and beans for his sustenance when fish and game were scarce. It was a neutral ground, on and around which met and congregated the aborigines as do the whites of this generation. It is generally shallow, while islands of varying size and appearance, from wild, gloomy-foliaged Rattlesnake, to sharp, jutting rocks just large enough to furnish room for a small cottage or tent, dot its surface.

Under the shimmering summer sun some of these lie like bits of tropic scenery with their towering forest trees, wild in matted and tangled undergrowth, and great moss-covered rocks on which golden and black rattlesnakes bask in the glowing heat; on the largest of others are farms of excellent and highly cultivated land; others, long since cleared, are used solely for pasturage, and herds of cattle and sheep are finely kept on them; others are used as resorts of picnic and excursion parties, which come from near and far to worship nature in one of her loveliest temples; others are the summer resort of loons, ducks, geese, herons, and other wild fowl.

In early days, when their progress was unimpeded, salmon and shad came up the Merrimack until they reached the mouth of Winnipiseogee river, when they would separate, the salmon going up the Pemigewasset, and the shad up the Winnipiseogee to the lake, where they swarmed in countless myriads. Many were caught in the "ah-que-dau-ken-ash" or weirs made by the Indians at the foot of the lake. The shad are here no longer, but lake-trout, pickerel, cusk, perch, are present in large quantities. The trout ranges in weight from three to thirty pounds, but the pickerel is the most numerous and most valuable of the lake fishes.

For its size, Winnipiseogee has an extremely limited watershed, and it has been considered a wonder that it could maintain so steadily its maximum depth. No stream of any magnitude finds its way into it, while it discharges

an important river, and constantly maintains full banks. The steady flow of its waters evidently comes from powerful and numerous springs boiling up from its bottom. Its depth was measured by the Lake Company when the survey was made. The deepest place was off the east shore of Rattlesnake island, opposite to its southern and lowest peak. Here it was over 200 feet deep. Between Rattlesnake and Diamond islands soundings were made with bottom at 190 feet; opposite Fort and Gerrish points in Alton bay, 100 feet; in "The Broads" between Rattlesnake and Cow islands, from 100 to 150 feet; between Cow island and Centre Harbor from 50 to 75 feet.

The pre-glacial outlets of the lake-basin were two: one along the present course of the Winnipiseogee river, and one from Alton bay southeast toward Cocheco river. Both of them are partially filled with till, or modified drift; yet it is certain that if these were fully removed, a large portion of the lake would remain, bordered by rock on all its sides.

The beauty of Winnipiseogee lake is owing to its multitude of irregularly grouped islands, to the three long bays or arms into which its north end is divided, and to the winding outlines of its shores. The watershed which bounds its basin reaches no point more than seven miles distant from the lake. It passes over Belknap, Copple Crown, and Ossipee mountains and Red hill, which rise from 1,500 to 1,900 feet above the lake; but its other highest points are hills of half this height, or less, which descend steeply to the west and south shores, but have more gentle slopes on the east and north. Somewhat farther distant, at the north, the view from Winnipiseogee embraces Chocorua, Paugus, Passaconaway, Whiteface, and Sandwich Dome, which form the southern front of the White Mountains; and from many parts Mt Washington is also visible. To know this scenery fully, the lake must also be seen from the mountains and hills by which it is environed. The most magnificent of these views is that from Red hill, which overlooks both Winnipiseogee and Squam lakes.

The scenery on the shores of this lake has been celebrated in song and afforded rich material for the artist. The lake itself more than realizes Walter Scott's enthusiastic description of Loch Katrine. Its broad expanse of blue and limpid waters, dotted with fertile islands, is environed with a belt of luxuriant soil; its far-stretching arms diversify with mimic promontory, creek, and bay, the country upon its borders; on the right are the Ossipee mountains with their wood-crowned summits; to the left rise the twin domes of the Belknap peaks, and in front looms high the imposing Sandwich range; these all combine to give splendor and grandeur to the view. When the green fields around this lake were the homes of savage tribes, when the Indian's canoe sprung unmolested over its bosom, and the smoke of his camping-fires curled above its beautful islands, his untutored imagination might readily have looked upon this scene as the chosen residence of the "Great Spirit of Peace."

When one for the first time sails on Winnipiseogee's beautiful waters, these words of Buchanan Read's poem come involuntarily to mind: —

My soul to-day
Is far away,
Sailing the Vesuvian Bay;
My wingëd boat,
A bird afloat,
Swims round the purple peaks remote;

Round purple peaks
It sails, and seeks
Blue inlets and their crystal creeks,
Where high rocks throw,
Through deeps below,
A duplicated golden glow.

I heed not, if
My rippling skiff
Floats swift or slow from cliff to cliff; —
With dreamful eyes
My spirit lies
Under the walls of Paradise.

But there is no need to describe, or rather, attempt to describe, the fairy-like scenery of this most popular resort. The pens of the most gifted of European and American visitants have written of it in most mellifluous poesy and vivid and speaking prose, while artists have used their pencils and brushes and brightest colorings to portray its kaleidoscopic loveliness. But all in vain! No word of printed page or written scroll, no sketch-book or square of canvas, ever held its witching, soft, immeasurable beauty. Far beyond the Bay of Naples, the lakes of Switzerland and Scotland, or the wondrous witcheries of far Cathay, does its almost supernatural beauty touch the heart of its beholder. A new existence belongs to that favored being. As panorama after panorama of ever-changing, ever-shifting combinations of mountain, water, and sunlight glide by, the gates of the "spirit-land" seem to have rolled one side, and allowed its loveliness to escape — more rich, more rare, more celestial with each new combination. What wonder that even the wild, barbaric hearts of the savages were awestruck at its entrancing tenderness, which called up all the better elements in their nature, and in whispered accents called it "the smile of the Great Spirit"?

Squam Lake. — "The most beautiful lake in New England." Its name in the Algonquin language was *Wonne-as-squam-auke*, "the beautiful-surrounded by water-place," according to some authorities: according to Judge C. E. Potter, *Kees-ee-hunk-nip-ee*, "the goose-lake of the highlands," contracted into Kusumpy by the English. Captain John Lovewell, in his journal under date February 10, 1724, says, "We travelled 16 miles & camped at the north side of

Cusumpe pond." Captain Samuel Willard says, "1725, Saturday, September 25. . . . Followed y^e^ Indians, and a little before we come to Cusumpy pond we found where they broke one Canoe & coming to y^e^ pond could follow them noe further." Jeffrey's map, 1755, says "Kusumpe;" Blanchard's map, 1761, and Holland's map, 1784, "Cusumpy Pond;" the latter adds, however, "Squam Lake." Belknap's map, 1791, and Carrigain's map, 1816, call it "Squam." Farmer and Moore's "N. H. Gazetteer," 1823, calls it "Sullivan or Squam lake." Among the many poetic inspirations caused by this lovely sheet none breathe its restful quiet in a higher degree than this gem written by Judge D. H. Hill.

SQUAM LAKE.

A PEACEFUL lake, by frowning woods o'erhung,
Sleeps like bright waters among Alpine hills:
No voice is heard, nor lisp of human tongue,
Nor sound, save gentle moan of purling rills;
'Tis far away, beyond the purple mountains,
Beyond the sunset clouds of golden hue;
Far in the west among the crystal fountains
That gush from earth to smile 'neath skies of blue.
When sinks the sun o'er wooded hills to rest,
While golden radiance of the burning west
Fades o'er the billows with the fading day;
When midnight lamps o'er moon-bright waters play,
And crimson clouds, tinted with fiery hue,
Look from the waveless depths to depths of blue;
When myriad stars burn in the silent lake,
While flashing waters round dark islands break;
When gleaming wavelets at the set of sun
Bask in his glories when his course is run;—
As breaks the sweet, wild vision on the eye,
We dream we roam in classic Italy.

Squaw Cove, on Squam lake, derives its name from a block of granite on one of its ledges that had the appearance of the figure of a woman. This block was removed some years since. The Indians invariably had a legend for everything that differed from ordinary nature, and of this block of granite they had this tradition.

Many years ago, when the red man was lord of this soil, Waunega, an old chieftain, lived on the shore of this cove. The squaw of his early youth had long ago gone to the beautiful land beyond; as time passed, he became lonely, and longed to have his wigwam once more made cheery by the pleasant voice of woman, and that woman he had seen and loved. The Princess Suneta, it was: she was young, beautiful, and graceful as the deer which ran over the hills, and, withal, possessed a skill in housewifery surpassing the maidens in all

the region. Her home was across the lake, and her father the proud sachem of an allied tribe. Suneta and Anonis, a young warrior, loved each other, but her father's will was law; he favored his friend and ally, Waunega.

So the marriage feast was made ready, and after the dusky women and brave warriors had danced and feasted, Waunega and his bride, the beautiful but sad-hearted Suneta, rowed over the lake to her future home. But Anonis was not at the banquet; the youth's heart was heavy with grief because Suneta was taken from him. That night there was a fearful storm. Waunega slept the sleep of old age, while the sorrowful Suneta lay sleepless, moaning over her fate and the loss of her lover; suddenly a hand touched her face; a low, well-known voice whispered, "Come, the night is dark and stormy; my canoe is on the lake. My beloved, I cannot live without you; you are mine. Death awaits me to-night if I bear not my Suneta away in my arms." "Anonis, my heart is yours, and for you only can I sweep the hearth, and welcome thy homecoming with the trophies of the hunt, and sing my sweetest songs. Without thee, I cannot live. But listen to the storm! The Great Spirit is angry even now, and will punish me." "Thou art mine, and I love you," answered Anonis. "Come to the strong arms, Suneta, which will ever protect you from all wrath."

In the darkness the lovers fled to the shore, but the old chieftain, awakened by the noise of the storm, missed his bride, and seizing his strong bow and quiver, hastened out in search of Suneta. The storm grew wilder, the thunder rolled, the lightning flashes became more vivid, and Waunega perceived the two lovers entering the canoe, and immediately discharged an arrow, when, with a loud cry, Anonis sank in the raging waves. Suneta reached a ledge, and looked up as if imploring the Great Spirit. But Waunega cried, "May the lightning blast her! Let the Manitou make of her an example to coming time!" His words were answered. Even as he spoke, there came a flash and a peal of thunder that made the mountains totter and the rocks tremble. Astounded at the effect of his words, Waunega plunged into the seething waters, and the proud old chieftain was seen no more at the council fires of his tribe.

The morning sun never shone on a fairer day than the morrow, but what a change! On the rock where Suneta had clung had appeared the huge block of granite which gave the name to the cove.

Sandwich Notch. —

"Through Sandwich Notch the west wind sang
Good-morrow to the cotter."

This pass is 1,417 feet above the sea: there is a high, rugged road running through it from Sandwich to the Mad River valley, a distance of about ten miles. The best time for a drive through this notch is in the late autumn.

when between the trees, bare of foliage, can be seen the rough rocks and wild chasms that seem to be fit hiding-places for fierce wolves, bears, and catamounts, and one momentarily expects to see one of these savage creatures leaping from his lair in pursuit of food for his insatiate appetite. But in this wild defile there is also a luxuriance of beauty rarely seen. In the rockiest part of this rugged pass, huge bowlders stand like impregnable fortresses to guard the way, with their tops covered with exquisite rock-ferns to such a depth and in such profusion and abundance that one is almost tempted to stop and spend the night on such a beautiful couch, with only the canopy of heaven above, were it not that the yawning rocks on either side are but too suggestive of what may be concealed in their deep gaps.

CHOCORUA is well calculated for legendary attachments. One says that the chief whose name this lonely mountain bears, for some unknown crime, was banished to this region, and limited to a narrow strip of land extending from the Bear Camp across the mountain on to the Saco, death being the penalty of his leaving it without permission. Another tells us that he was an Indian chieftain of the Ossipees, who loved too well his native wilds to retreat with the most of his tribe to Canada after the famous Lovewell fight, and with a few followers sought the fastnesses of the almost impenetrable wilderness around this mountain, which he held as a place of observation. Here rangers, desirous of gaining the blood-money offered by Massachusetts for Indian scalps, attacked them, killing all but the chief, who retreated to the top of the mountain, where he vainly pleaded his personal friendliness to the whites, and offered himself a prisoner. His pursuer was unmoved, the bounty was too tempting. Chocorua then, raising himself to his full height, called on the Great Manitou to curse the land in its occupancy by the whites, and leaped from the dizzy height to the plain below.

The cattle of the settlers who came to the north side of the mountain for years died strangely and mysteriously, and Chocorua's curse was kept in mind as the cause thereof, until modern science found an excess of muriate of lime in the water of the valley, and saved further deaths by giving the afflicted animals soapsuds as a drink.

Another story says that he was killed by a brother of two rangers who fell in Lovewell's defeat, as an act of personal vengeance. Still another, that of Lydia Maria Child, places his existence at a later period, and that he met his fate at the hands of an early settler, Cornelius Campbell, whose family he had murdered as the supposed assassins of his son. Another one still says that Chocorua went to Canada with most of the Ossipee and Pequawket Indians after the Lovewell fight, and returned in 1761 to seek revenge, and was shot on the mountain.

The following poetic version, from the talented pen of a lifelong resident of Carroll, is of such a high standard of merit as to show that constant familiarity

with the glorious scenery of the mountains does not stultify the imagination, nor render their beauties and grandeur commonplace.

CHOCORUA.

BY JUDGE DAVID H. HILL.

From the northerly confines of Carroll county, stretching toward Bethlehem from the lake region of New Hampshire into the dark bosom of the untraveled wilderness, is the mysterious mountain-land, shut in by everlasting barriers. There many hundred mountain summits rise into the cold, solemn spaces of heaven, in a solitude as ancient as the memory of man. Seldom has the human voice been heard there, and only

"Pale echo sits upon the voiceless mountains."

The southerly chain of this system is the Sandwich range, commencing westerly with the Sandwich Dome, and extending to Chocorua as the great easterly terminal. Of all the mountains of the range, this is the most famous. It stands far eastward from the other high peaks, weird and ghostly and grim in its solemn loneliness, as if defiant in its isolation; as if, in some long-forgotten age, it had been cast out from the brotherhood of mountains. Some time the lightnings that have played round its brow have blasted its forest trees, or fires kindled by human hands have gnawed like "eternal hunger" on its sides, and many hundred feet of the high mountain walls have been laid bare; only a vast tower of bald, gray granite rises into the grim solitude of the north. Here, according to tradition, was the Indian prophet's home, here was his "holy of holies," and here was the scene of his tragic death.

The following poem was written for the "Poets of the Granite State," at the request of Bela Chapin: —

Sing me a song, a pleasing song, of the wild granite hills;
Some weird old legend of the north, whose mystic romance thrills
Both heart and brain, at thought of deeds that long ago had birth
Among those ancient hills that stand like giant kings of earth.

Sing of the buried treasures in the eastern desert caves;
The wild bird's mournful burden, as he screams o'er Indian waves;
The notes of desolation chant, heard in the desert land,
Where in a gloomy silence still the moldering temples stand.

'T is thine to trace the shadowy realms where holiest truths are wrought,
And summon wild imaginings from the free world of thought;
'T is thine to trace the welcome light, bursting through desert gloom,
And hear the singing angels chant, 'mid silence of the tomb; —

By outspread tranquil waters, 'neath the summer skies that sleep,
In the lone glens and solemn groves, where whispering breezes creep,
Deep in the ancient forest dark, 'mid awful forms and wild,
Where Nature in a thousand shapes speaks to her chosen child; —

Where far o'er mighty ocean's waste the traveler can descry
Dark incense from the burning hills curl upward to the sky;
Where war hounds and the vulture trace the conquering army's tread,
And ghostly catacombs appear, homes of the ancient dead.

Where'er the dews of genius fall, go to that pleasant clime,
And mark the footprints — listen to the voices of old Time,
And sing of the imperial hills; thy romance summon forth,
And sing some mystic song of old, some legend of the north.

Along the margins of the lakes,
Among the northern hills that sleep,
The wild bird's music scarcely breaks
The silence that the waters keep,
And twilight shadows gently creep
Along the wild indented shore;
And over all the watery floor
A mirrored surface softly shines:
In its calm depth, the silent pines
And the grim mountains seem to stand
Like giant watchers o'er the land.

Scarcely two centuries are gone,
Since o'er that pleasant mountain-land,
Where wild Chocorua's tower of stone
Seems like an ancient king to stand;
The warriors of another race
Like shadows roamed o'er lake and hill;
And now, as ancient legend says,
Their conscious spirits roam there still,
Guarding the lonely burial-place
Where sleep the warriors of their race.

'T is said that ancient legends show
In the old ages long ago,
During Charles Stuart's reign of blood,
From seaside town oft wandered forth
('Mong the dark forests of the north,
Far in New Hampshire's deepest wood,
Where rocky hills their vigils keep,
And lakes round frowning mountains sleep)
Proud spirits of bold Cromwell's band,
Who left their homes and native land
To seek some wilder, lonelier home
Where Stuart's power might never come.

By Burton's lake, whose waters lie
In tranquil sleep, where cloud and sky
And mount, and fiery sunset-gleam,

In depth of waveless waters, seem
Like visions wild in fleeting dream,
Lived in that old historic day
The prophet chief, Chocorua.

Declining day's last sunlight fell
O'er that wild region of the north;
Westward, deep gorge and mighty dell,
Whence mountain rivers issue forth,
In the increasing darkness slept.
The panther started from his lair;
The wolf from out his cavern crept;
'Mong tangled hemlocks lay the bear,
Gorging himself in darkness there.

On such an eve Chocorua stood
On that lone height, "The Prophet's Home;"
Beneath him lay the unbounded wood,
Deep gorge, where tumbling torrents foam.
Towering aloft great Minden[1] rose,
The dark-browed monarch of the west,
Stately and grand, in stern repose
Lifting to heaven his wooded crest.

On this wild scene the prophet gazed
While daylight deepened into night;
When, on the Indian's vision, blazed,
Beside the eastern lake, a light;
A single camp-fire shone afar
Through the dark pines like evening's star,
Lighting the sacred burial-place
Where slept the heroes of his race.
He knew it was no meteor lamp,
As ofttimes flashes on the eye
Amid the exhalations damp
Where the low, misty moorlands lie;
Strangers e'en now from eastern waves
Were feasting by his fathers' graves,
Who came from regions far away,
To roam o'er sacred lands at will,
By mountain, forest, lake, and hill,
Nor recked where sleeping warriors lay.

'T was after that historic day
(When tidings o'er the sea were blown
That Cromwell's power was passed away,
And Stuart sat on England's throne)
That thronging o'er the Atlantic tide
Came fugitive and regicide
From Albion's fairy isle, in quest
Of safety in the distant west.

But messengers of kingly wrath,
In sunless forests far away,

[1] Passaconaway.

Traced through dark woods the wanderer's path,
Where streams down lonesome valleys play;
Hunted through gloomy waste and wild,
Driven through noisome fens to roam
With Nature and her savage child,
The hunted outcast found his home;
In lonely vales his camp-fires burned,
Then to remoter wilds he turned,
To granite mountains, white and cold,
Where ancient Indian legends told
Once dwelt the Prophet-Kings of old.

Leader of that Cromwellian band,
Cornelius Campbell led them forth
Over the vast, untrodden land,
O'er mountain, vale, and barren sand,
Back to the cold, enchanted north,
Where Burton's ancient mountains rise,
Where her pure, azure lakelet lies,
And weird Chocorua meets the skies.
O'er river, plain, and forest wide,
With that bold leader came his bride;
She came, capricious Nature's child,
A priestess, to that desert wild;
As watch-fires on some lonely height
Light the dark woods like sunset's smile,
As star on "Ethiop's brow of night"
Gilds the dark waters of the Nile,
So that young fairy of the woods
Gladdened those savage solitudes.

'T was on November's waning day,
The sun in southern skies hung low,
Pale light on dying woodlands lay,
That northward stretched for leagues away,
To glittering hills in wastes of snow.

By Burton's lake "the prophet stood,"
While evening shadows gently fell
O'er fading lake and darkening wood;
When from a gloomy mountain dell
Came the fierce panther's savage yell;
That strange, wild, piercing, awful cry
Rose upward to the vaulted sky,
Fearful as nearing thunder's jar,
Then died in mountain glens afar.

Nearer, again, that awful cry
Froze the quick blood with curdling chills;
An hundred echoes made reply,
Pealing along the northern hills.

From out the dusk a stranger came;
The monster met him in his path
With quivering limb and eyes of flame,
Writhing in wild, terrific wrath.

With upraised arm the stranger spoke
In flash of fire and wreath of smoke;
He spoke as the Great Spirit speaks
In clouds beyond the mountain peaks,
When jagged, arrowy lightnings fly
Through dark pavilions of the sky,
And shuddering mountains make reply.

Soon ebbed the monster's life away,
And dead at Campbell's feet he lay.
Amazed the prophet stood, and saw
The thrilling scene with solemn awe.
And oft, in mountain solitudes,
Wandering beneath the midnight sky,
Met these stern tenants of the woods
As uneventful years rolled by.

But sorrow, anger, wrath, and gloom
Were "greeding in the days to come;"
When from his kindred, friends, and home
The prophet turned, alone to roam
O'er howling wastes, and wandered forth
Deep in the desolate, wild north,
To visit tribes, remoter far,
In realms beneath the northern star.

His son, the child of many a prayer,
His twilight star, his people's pride,
(Trusted to Campbell's guardian care)
Like a frail floweret drooped and died.

With ancient kings his grave was made,
And in the sombre hemlock shade,
To dreamless sleep the boy was laid.
From mound where ancient sagamore
Sleeps on the lonely, peaceful shore,
A midnight wail rose to the sky;
Only bleak nature made reply;
Its burden all the forest stirred;
Such bitter, grieving, anguished cry
As once from mourning Rama heard.

As one whose farewell glance is cast
To graves where sleep the kindred dead,
Turning from tender memories past
And sacred joys, forever fled,
Invokes the God of heaven and earth
To give some new creation birth,
Some consecration, that may rise
From the crushed heart that bleeding lies,

So, from that lowly, sacred tomb,
The prophet turned back to the gloom
And cold, strange mystery of night.
The heavens, in starry silence bright,
"Over the empty spaces" hung;

Nor breath of heaven, nor human tongue,
Nor aught the solemn silence stirred,
Save midnight wail of forest bird,
Or lordly river, gliding slow
Through ancient woods with peaceful flow.

No passion darker or more fell,
Within the human breast e'er burned;
Nor lit with blacker fires of hell,
Than in that breast for vengeance yearned,
As, in his wild, bewildered brain,
Gradual the awful thought had birth,
"By Campbell's hand his boy was slain:
His race was stricken from the earth."
'T was midnight's hour of holy rest;
He saw the stars sink down the sky
Beyond the mountains of the west,
And cold, bright meteors gliding by,
And ghostly mountains towering high.
The glorious pageant of the hour
Gave his mad brain intenser power.

Where Burton's ghostly mountain throws
His gloomy shade at day's calm close,
A streamlet plays, with gentle moan,
Down from Chocorua's heart of stone;
And weird shapes, with avenging frown,
From dizzy mountain heights look down;
And where that gentle streamlet plays,
Among those rocky solitudes,
'Mid sylvan scenes, in other days,
Cornelius Campbell's cottage stood.

His bride, the beautiful and young,
(Like some rich gem of purest ray,
Idly by jeweled fingers flung
To gloomy ocean depths away),
Was the bright star, the constant light,
That beamed on that wild desert land;
None walked the earth in purer white;
None wielded power with gentler hand.

O'er his rude empire of the north
Cornelius Campbell wandered forth.
At eve of that eventful day,
His wife and child all ghastly lay
In the long, dread, appalling, deep
Silence of the eternal sleep!
He knew the fierce avenger's brand;
He knew what dread destroyer's hand
Had placed Death's seal on Beauty's brow;
Only grim vengeance nerved him now.

Saw ye Chocorua's cold, gray height
Radiant in gold at set of sun?

Knew ye at morn's returning light,
What deeds of darkness had been done
Beneath the holy stars of night?

The sun, adown the golden west,
O'er Passaconway's dome was set,
When on Chocorua's cold, sharp crest
The stern, avenging warriors met.
The prophet spoke: "We meet at last;
And now for one no morn shall rise.
Then let his farewell glance be cast
Up to the solemn, starry skies;
For wrongs that may not be forgiven
Cry out for vengeance up to heaven."

With hand uplifted to the sky
Cornelius Campbell made reply:
"Speak you of wrongs yet unforgiven?
Wrongs that cry up from earth to heaven?
By Him who kindled the great sun,
I swear no wrong by me was done;
But crimes my lips forbear to tell,
Such as insatiate fiends of hell
Might plot, in your wild brain were planned,
And wrought by your twice murdering hand.

We meet in deadliest hate, alone
On this bleak mount, this tower of stone,
In the cold silence of the sky;
Now, witness heaven's avenging eye!
I'll hurl you from this mountain's brow
Down to that yawning gulf below,
Where only bird or beast of prey
Shall bear your whitened bones away."

Chocorua spoke: "Where in the deep,
Wild north, earth's ancient mountains rise,
Where bright 'Siogee's waters sleep,
And under yet remoter skies,
Our warriors roamed o'er all the land.
On this great mount whereon we stand
Have prophets, kings, and heroes stood,
And gazed on earth's vast solitude.
No fitter place beneath the sky
Than this wild home in upper air,
Hallowed by many a prophet's prayer,
To wreak dire vengeance, or to die."

One moment of hate's deadliest strife.
Like tigers grappling, life for life,
And the last prophet of his land
Lay crushed beneath his conqueror's hand.
He knew the fatal grasp; his last,
Despairing glance to heaven was cast,
As if to see with dying eyes
The gleaming lakes of Paradise.

The victor dragged him to the brow
Of the dread mount whereon they stood;
Pointing to awful depths below,
He spoke: "Deep in yon gloomy wood
The gray wolf hungers for your blood;
And grim death waits — Now, murderer, go."

Down to a yawning, sunless vale,
O'er frowning battlements, he fell.
Rang from his lips a wild death-wail,
And barren hills gave back his knell.
A fiery star, a meteor bright,
Shining athwart the sombre sky,
Hung on the orient brow of night:
Each star looked down with solemn eye;
Round Whiteface, baleful meteors swung;
Minden's dark brow was bathed in light:
A death-song on the winds was sung,
Ne'er heard till that strange, wrathful night.
Pale lights danced over lake and wood;
The chainless Saco blushed in blood;
And pitying angels, hovering nigh,
Walked the cold heavens with mourning eye.

A graceful Indian legend floats over the placid waters of the gem-like Lake Chocorua to this effect: that the stillness of the lake was sacred to the Great Spirit; if a human voice was heard while crossing its waters, the offender's canoe would instantly sink to the bottom.

Paugus, mighty monument of a mighty warrior, strangely enough presents the symbol of peace. From Albany rises the solid granite mass of this mountain, a huge pile of rock scaled over with forests, and 3,000 feet high. On its side stands out a spur whose upper crest shows the perfect image of a lamb's head on a gigantic scale. Eye, mouth, nose, ear, and forehead are exact; even the chest and back are clearly delineated. Here it has stood for ages, an object of veneration to the aborigines, a natural symbol of the Christian's Prince of Peace.

CHAPTER XVI.

SCENERY, ATTRACTIONS, TRADITIONS AND LEGENDS OF CARROLL. CONCLUDED.

Champney's Falls — Bear Camp River — The Great Carbuncle — Saco River — The Story of Nancy — Carter Notch — Pinkham Notch — Boott's Spur — The Crystal Cascade — Glen Ellis Falls — Goodrich Falls — Conway — Echo Lake — Diana's Bath — Artist's Brook — Thomas Starr King — The Poet Whittier.

CHAMPNEY'S FALLS, Albany, are most surely worthy of the tourist's attention, and will repay the time and trouble it takes to visit them. Professor Huntington says: "There are two streams and two falls, but they are so near together that they are collectively known as Champney's Falls. They are on a small stream flowing from the south into Swift river, nearly two miles from the road. A person who goes without a guide and follows down the stream will be at first disappointed; for all that is seen is a small stream, with a few massive blocks of a granitoid rock. It is true that even here are immense caverns, and here the stream runs between two blocks, and then over another, when it falls on the great sloping ledge, and goes bounding along until it tumbles over a precipitous ledge, and is lost to view. We see where the water takes its leap, yet nowhere does there seem to be anything remarkable. Then we climb along the ledges, and, by following a rough path, get to the base of the falls, yet there is nothing striking. We are about to turn away sadly disappointed, when the eye catches a sunbeam reflected from the water that seems struggling through the leafy foliage. Then, just there, not a dozen rods away, but almost hidden by the trees, we discover one of the most beautiful falls in New Hampshire. We stand just at the edge of the fall, on the stream we followed down. The sunbeams fall aslant through the trees; the eye follows the high perpendicular ledge that runs at right angles to the stream, and through the leaves of the trees we see the water come over the ledge, fall down and strike the rock, that projects just enough to throw the water in spray and break, for an instant only, the continuity of the stream. In the entire fall there are three such projections; after the last fall the water rests in a quiet basin, where it flows out and runs into the stream. The entire fall may be sixty feet; opposite, thirty feet distant, is a high ledge; probably where this gorge now is there was once an immense trap-dyke that has been disintegrated and carried away.

Bear Camp River. — Loveliest of the streams of the many lovely ones of the Granite State, the Bear Camp river has been immortalized by one of America's greatest poets, and words of ours would be faint beside these exquisite lines of J. G. Whittier.

A gold fringe on the purpling hem
  Of hills, the river runs,
As down its long, green valley falls
  The last of summer's suns.
Along its tawny gravel-bed
  Broad-flowing, swift, and still,
As if its meadow-levels felt
  The hurry of the hill.
Noiseless between its banks of green
  From curve to curve it slips;
The drowsy maple-shadows rest
  Like fingers on its lips.

A waif from Carroll's wildest hills,
  Unstoried and unknown;
The ursine legend of its name
  Prowls on its banks alone.
Yet flowers as fair its slopes adorn
  As ever Yarrow knew,
Or under rainy Irish skies,
  By Spenser's Mulla grew;
And through the gaps of leaning trees
  Its mountain cradle shows
The gold against the amethyst,
  The green against the rose.

Touched by a light that hath no name,
  A glory never sung,
Aloft on sky and mountain-wall
  Are God's great pictures hung.
How changed the summits, vast and old!
  No longer granite-browed,
They melt in rosy mist; the rock
  Is softer than the cloud;
The valley holds its breath; no leaf
  Of all its elms is twirled;
The silence of eternity
  Seems falling on the world.

. . . . . .

Slow fades the vision of the sky,
  The golden water pales,
And over all the valley-land
  A gray winged vapor sails.
I go the common way of all;
  The sunset fires will burn;

The flowers will blow, the river flow,
  When I no more return.
No whisper from the mountain-pine
  Nor lapsing stream shall tell
The stranger, treading where I tread,
  Of him who loved them well.

. . . . . .

Farewell! these smiling hills must wear
  Too soon their wintry frown;
And snow-cold winds from off them shake
  The maple's red leaves down.
But I shall see a summer sun
  Still setting broad and low;
The mountain slopes shall blush and bloom,
  The golden water flow.
A lover's claim is mine on all
  I see to have and hold —
The roselight of perpetual hills,
  And sunsets never cold.

The Great Carbuncle. — According to the Indians, on the highest mountain, *Kan-ran-ragarty*, suspended from a crag overlooking a dismal lake, was an enormous carbuncle, which many declared they had seen blazing in the night like a coal of fire. Some even asserted that its ruddy glare lighted the rocks by night, while by day its rays were dazzling as the sun. The Indians, however, declared that no mortal hand could hope to grasp this great fire-stone. It was, they said, guarded by the genius of the mountain, who, on the approach of explorers, disturbed the waters of the lake, so that a dark mist arose, in which the daring adventurers, perplexed and then bewildered, wandered into the troubled waters, and were hopelessly lost in its dismal depths. Several wizards and conjurers of the Pequawkets, emboldened by their success in exorcising evil spirits, made the ascent of the mountain. They never returned, and doubtless were either petrified or thrown down some wild and fearful precipice into a still more terrible chasm.

Although no one returned, still the belief continued in the existence of this great carbuncle, and their imaginations were inflamed with the desire to see and behold this precious jewel. Crawford shows that the belief in its existence and attempts to secure it existed among the whites as late as his day.

Saco River. — Sullivan says in his "History of Maine" that in October, 1775, the Saco was found to swell suddenly. As there had not been rain sufficient to account for this increase of volume, people were at a loss how to explain this phenomenon, until it was finally discovered to be occasioned by a new river having broken out in the side of the White Mountains. When this river issued, a mixture of iron ore gave the water a deep-red

color, and the people inhabiting the section declared the river ran blood, and regarded it as an evil omen for the success of their arms in the struggle between the colonies and Great Britain.

The Story of Nancy. – Nancy's Rock, Nancy's Brook, and Nancy's Mountain in Bartlett receive their name from Nancy Barton, the first white woman to voluntarily pass through the Notch. She came from Portsmouth as cook for Colonel Whipple, of Jefferson, and kept a boarding-house for the men employed by him. She was faithful, industrious, and hard-working. Tradition says she once rescued the colonel from captivity by giving rum to his Indian captors until they were helplessly intoxicated, and then cutting the ropes by which he was bound. Her life was one of toil and little recompense, but she saved from each year's wages until she acquired quite a sum.

She was sought in marriage by one of the colonel's men in 1788, and it was arranged that they should go to Portsmouth with the next party, and settle down there to the enjoyment of married life. She entrusted her savings to her lover, and made her preparations to go. But her lover was faithless. Colonel Whipple did not desire to lose his competent cook, and they contrived to make their start while Nancy was at Lancaster on a conveniently arranged errand. She, however, heard of their departure on the day they went, walked to Jefferson, found the report true, tied up a small bundle of clothing, and started on foot to overtake her lover at his first camping-place, the Notch, thirty miles distant, along a snow-covered trail indicated only by spotted trees in the dense forest. She traveled all night, and reached the camp to find them gone, and the camp-fire extinguished by the rapidly falling snow. Trying in vain to rekindle it, she hastened along their track, fording the icy waters of the Saco several times, until exhausted nature gave out. The chilling wind had turned her saturated clothing to sheets of ice, upon which clung the thick masses of the falling snow. She sank down on the south side of the brook in Bartlett which bears her name, and was speedily chilled to death. A party which had started to rescue her after the storm began found her body not long after.

It is said that, on hearing of her terrible fate caused by his dastardly conduct, the recreant lover became insane and died a horrible death. The early settlers believed that his restless ghost haunted the place of her death, and that its cries and lamentations were often heard.

Carter Notch. –We condense from Drake's graphic account of his visit to this notch, given in "The Heart of the White Mountains," the following description: "By half-past seven of a bright and crisp morning I was climbing the steep hillside over which Jackson Falls pour down. On arriving at the top, instead of entering a difficult and confined gorge, I found a charming and tolerably wide vale, dotted with farms, extending far up into the midst of the mountains.

"Half a mile above the falls the snowy cupola of Washington showed itself

over Eagle mountain for a few moments. Then, farther on, Adams was seen, also white with snow. For five miles the road skirts the western slopes of the valley, which grows continually deeper, narrower, and higher. Spruce mountain is now on our left; the broad flanks of Black mountain occupy the right side of the valley. Beyond Black mountain Carter Dome lifts its ponderous mass, and between them the dip of the Perkins Notch, dividing the two ranges, gives admittance to the Wild River valley, and to the Androscoggin in Shelburne. Before me the grand, downward curves of the Carter Notch opened wider and wider.

"Burying ourselves in deeper solitudes, we descended to the banks of the Wildcat at a point one and a half miles from the road we had left. We then crossed the rude bridge of logs, keeping company with the gradually diminishing river, now upon one bank, now on the other, making a gradual ascent along with it, frequently pausing to glance up and down through the beautiful vistas it has cut through the trees.

"We were now in a colder region. The sparseness of the timber led me to look right and left for the stumps of felled trees, but I did not see fifty good timber-trees along the whole route. An hour and a half of pretty rapid walking brought us to the bottom of a steep rise. We were at length come to close quarters with the formidable outworks of Wildcat mountain. The brook has for some distance poured a stream of the purest water over moss of the richest green, but now it most mysteriously vanishes from sight. From this point the singular rock called the Pulpit is seen overhanging the upper crags of the Dome.

"We turned sharply to the left, and attacked the side of Wildcat mountain. We had now attained an altitude of nearly 3,000 feet above the sea, or 2,250 above the village of Jackson; we were more than a thousand feet higher than Crawford Notch.

"On every side the ground was loaded with huge gray bowlders, so ponderous that it seemed as if the solid earth must give way under them. Some looked as if the merest touch would send them crashing down the mountain. Undermined by the slow action of time, these fragments have fallen one by one from the high cliffs, and accumulated at the base. Among these the path serpentined for half a mile more, bringing us at last to the summit of the spur we had been climbing, and to the broad entrance of the Notch.

"Fascinated by the exceeding strangeness of everything around me, I advanced to the edge of the scrubby growth in order to command an unobstructed view. How still it was! I seemed to have arrived at the instant a death-like silence succeeds the catastrophe. I saw only the bare walls of a temple, of which some Samson had just overthrown the columns. The light of a midday sun brightened the tops of the mountains, while within a sepulchral gloom rendered all objects — rocks, trees, cliffs — all the more weird and fantastic. I was between two high mountains, whose walls enclose the pass.

"Overhanging it 1,500 feet at least, the sunburnt crags of the Dome towered above the highest precipices of the mountain behind me. But what is this dusky gray mass, stretching huge and irregular across the chasm from mountain to mountain, completely filling the space between, and so effectually blockading the entrance that we were compelled to pick our way up the steep side of the mountain in order to avoid it?

"Picture to yourself acres upon acres of naked granite, split and splintered in every conceivable form, of enormous size and weight, pitched, piled, and tumbled about like playthings, tilted, or so poised and balanced as to open numberless caves, and the mind will then grasp but faintly the idea of this colossal barricade, seemingly built by the giants of old to guard their last stronghold from all intrusion. It is evident that one of the loftiest precipices of the Dome has precipitated itself in a crushed and broken mass into the abyss.

"Previous to the convulsion, the interior of the notch was doubtless narrower, gloomier, and deeper. The track of the convulsion is easily traced. From top to bottom the side of the mountain is hollowed out, exposing a shallow ravine, in which nothing but dwarf spruces will grow, and in which the erratic rocks, arrested here and there in their fall, seem endeavoring to regain their ancient position on the summit. There is no trace whatever of the *débris* ordinarily accompanying a slide — only these rocks.

"We felt our way cautiously and slowly out. In the midst of these grisly blocks stunted firs are born, and die for want of sustenance, making the dreary waste bristle with hard and horny skeletons. The spruce, dwarfed and deformed, has established itself solidly in the interstices; a few bushes spring up in the crannies. With this exception the entire area is devoid of vegetation. The obstruction is heaped in two principal ridges; from a flat rock on the summit of the first we obtained the best idea of the general configuration of the notch; and from this point, also, we saw the two little lakes beneath us which are the sources of the Wildcat. Beyond and above the hollow they occupy, the two mountains meet in the low ridge constituting the true summit of Carter Notch."

Pinkham Notch presents some of the wildest sylvan scenery in all the mountains, such a profusion of rich foliage being exceedingly rare. It takes its name from Daniel Pinkham, an early resident of Jackson. In 1824 he commenced a road through the wilderness, which, about twelve miles in length, connected Jackson with Randolph. The notch is situated at the Glen Ellis Falls, where the mountains are only a quarter of a mile apart.

Boott's Spur is the highest curve of the massive granite spur rooted deep in the Pinkham defile. It is nearly three miles long, and the sky-line of the ravine's head-line is about 5,000 feet above the sea.

The Crystal Cascade, one of the most beautiful waterfalls of the White

Mountains, is on Ellis river, below the outlet of Tuckerman's Ravine, and on the west side of the Pinkham Notch. It vies with the Glen Ellis Falls in loveliness, but is very unlike it. The kaleidoscopic effect of different combinations of rocks, trees, and water is wonderful, and nature has entirely outdone herself in producing this preëminently picturesque of cascades. Its setting of moss-grown cliffs is wild and impressive; the rocks and trees on either side partially exclude the light and lend their sombre shadows to the romance of the scene: while through these shades the cascade gleams like a silver stream. Down it comes, leaping, dancing, tripping, widening its pure tide, then, gushing through a narrowing pass in the rocks, it reaches a curve, where, winding around, it sweeps along, scattering its diamond sprays over the green mosses on the gray and purple rocks.

A legend comes down concerning this beautiful cascade which is well worth repetition. In the olden days, when this lovely valley, now Jackson, was occupied by the red man, there was enacted a tragedy of "true love never runs smooth," wherein a young warrior and a true-hearted maiden met a watery death. As was customary among these savage tribes, the chief had selected a lover for his daughter, but as she evidently preferred another, and one high and renowned of a neighboring tribe, when he brought his gifts of feathers and fur and demanded his bride, the father could not honorably refuse. He called a council of his braves, and in solemn conclave they concurred that the beautiful maiden should be the bride of the one most skilful in drawing the bow. A mark was set up and the two warriors took their stand. Although he who had won the girl's heart was an expert with Cupid's arrows, his rival was the victor in this trial of skill. But before the echoes of the triumphant shouts of the assembly had died away, the two lovers had grasped hands and were running through the dense forests. They were quickly pursued, and it soon became a race of life and death. Finding their pursuers gaining upon them, the lovers reached the verge of the cataract and, clasped in each other's embrace, threw themselves into its rushing waters. Often when the glittering mists are ascending the falls, imaginative observers perceive two airy forms hand in hand.

Glen Ellis Falls are on the Ellis river at the base of Wildcat mountain. They were formerly known as the Pitcher Falls, in allusion to their shape, but received the present name in 1852. This fall is probably the finest in the White Mountains. The solitude is deep, dark, and intense, with its stately pines, funereal cedars, and sombre hemlocks. Through the trunks of trees the mad seas of foam come spurting along the rocky gorge; we hear the echo of the roar, and feel as if we too must rush along impelled by the energy of the rushing water; then we are hushed and silenced by the thought of the grandness and majesty of the power which moves these waters in this very heart of mountain wildness. From the rocks above where the torrent descends is the

best view of the falls. Here the cataract leaps eighty feet to carry its contribution to the Saco, and the grim, fierce wildness and savage force and beauty make a deep and abiding impression upon the beholder. The stream is clear and cold, having come from the snows of Tuckerman's Ravine.

Samuel Adams Drake, in his "Heart of the White Mountains," thus recounts a legend of Ellis river. An Indian family living at the foot of a lofty peak near the source of Ellis river had a daughter more beautiful than any maiden of the tribe, possessing a mind elevated far above the common order, and as accomplished as she was beautiful. When she reached a proper age, her parents looked around them for a suitable match, but in vain. None of the young men of the tribe were worthy of so peerless a creature. Suddenly this lovely wildflower of the mountains disappeared. Diligent was the search, and loud the lamentations when no trace of her light moccasin could be found in forest or glade. The tribe mourned her as lost. But one day some hunters, who had penetrated into the fastnesses of the mountain, discovered the lost maiden with a beautiful youth, whose hair, like hers, floated down below his waist, on the shore of a limpid stream. On the approach of the intruders the pair vanished. The parents of the maiden knew her companion to be one of the kind spirits of the mountain, and henceforth considered him as their son. They called upon him for moose, bear, or whatever creature they desired, and had only to go to the water-side and signify their wish, when, lo! the animal came swimming toward them.

This legend resembles one of those marvelous stories of the Hartz Mountains, in which a princess of exceeding beauty, destroyed by the arts of a wicked fairy, was often seen bathing in the river Ilse. When she met a traveler, she conducted him into the interior of the mountain and loaded him with riches.

Goodrich Falls (Jackson) is at the junction of the two branches of Ellis river. The height of the rock at the right from the water is eighty feet. There is a large circular pool of great depth below the fall. When the river is full, the water pours a broad, beautiful sheet over the dam, covering the rocks and throwing up clouds of spray, sometimes to the height of one hundred feet.

Conway seems to be the grand gateway to the White Mountain region. Its location is romantic and delightful, and wealth and taste have been united to enhance its superior natural advantages. Here the outlines of Kearsarge, the big Mote, and the legendary Chocorua are sharp and well defined, and the view of the White Mountains, rising over the Saco meadows, bursts upon the traveler like an enchanted view. This entrance to North Conway is said to be the most beautiful and most imposing introduction to the White Mountains. "Nature has formed here a vast ante-chamber, into which you are ushered through a gateway of mountains upon the numerous inner courts, galleries,

and cloisters of her most secluded retreats. The mountains fall back before the flood of the Saco, which comes pouring down from the summit of the Notch, and is joined by the Swift river, which, having just escaped from its mountain fastness, comes rollicking and leaping over its stony bed. Here the valley between the gentle slopes of the Kearsarge and the abrupt declivities of Mote enclose a verdant and fertile spot of land enchanting to the beholder. It is skirted on one side by thick woods, behind which precipices one thousand feet high rise black and threatening; overlooked on the other by a high terrace, along which the village stretches itself." And here, at the village, one can see the White Mountains in all their grand and beautiful metamorphoses.

Echo Lake (Conway) lies in front of "The Cathedral." It covers but a few acres, and has a bright, sandy shore. The water is clear, and the reflection of White Horse Ledge shows beautiful tints, and the echoes float back from the purple glens like fairy bugles.

Diana's Bath. — Not far from "The Cathedral" is a cascade falling down a long, irregular staircase of broken rock. One of these steps, a solid mass of granite, extends for more than a hundred feet across the bed of the stream, and is twenty feet high. Unless the brook is full, we see a score or more crystal streams gushing or spurting from the grooves they have channeled in the hard granite, and falling into basins they have hollowed out. It is these stone cavities, out of which flows the purest and clearest water constantly, that give to the cascade the name of Diana's Bath.

Artist's Brook has furnished abundant and exquisite material for the landscape painter; and, as we linger near it or wander on its banks, it sings to us from that sweet song of Tennyson: —

> I chatter over stony ways
> In little sharps and trebles;
> I bubble into eddying bays,
> I babble on the pebbles.

Thomas Starr King, in his "White Hills," first appealed to the great circle of the lovers of nature in her grandest and most beautiful creations, and they have come from near and far, in answer to his cheery call, to enjoy the marvels he has described in language as purely classic as ever Homer sung.

The poet Whittier has done a wonderful work for all this section. Under his pen of witchery Lake Winnipiseogee and Squam, Bear Camp and Saco, Chocorua and Kearsarge, glowing in fairy light and coloring, draw nearer to the great pulsating hearts of humanity, and the craggy, solemn mountains gleam in purple and gold and crimson, while oldtime legends, revivified, speak to us of sorrow, suffering, and the tender sympathies evoked by that unerring touch of nature which "makes the whole world kin." Thousands

on thousands of visitors bring their wealth hither and scatter it freely all along the fascinating pilgrimages that have been so ably described, and drawn rich reward for their time and money expended in the lake and mountain region. The number of visitors will steadily increase, so long as Chocorua's "horn of shadow" pierces the water, so long as the "smile of the Great Spirit" sends its witching dimples toward the sunlight, so long as the awful majesty of Mt Washington and kindred peaks look over the border with their eternal watchfulness, or the Saco brawls with its rippling melody through the mighty valley of the Notch, or the magic colors on Red Hill steal splendor from the morning sunlight to add new charms to their already perfect loveliness.

Never will the fields or mills of Carroll county bring in a greater revenue than is brought annually as an offering to the bare rocks, towering mountains, silvery lakes, and dreamy valleys with which nature has so richly endowed her. The sick and wornout children of men who fly to these healthful lake and mountain sides, gain fresh inspiration from the balmy pine-scented breezes and pure waters gushing from fountains stored beneath the bases of the mighty granite mountains.

CHAPTER XVII.

MILITARY AFFAIRS IN CARROLL COUNTY PRIOR TO 1861.—SOLDIERS IN THE REBELLION 1861 TO 1865.

BY COLONEL ENOCH QUIMBY FELLOWS.

Faint the din of battle bray'd,
Distant down the hollow wind,
War and terror fled before,
Wounds and death remained behind.
—*Penrose.*

And loving words shall tell the world
Their noble deeds, who 'gainst the wrong
The flag of freedom first unfurled,
And suffering made the nation strong.

And glistening eyes shall throb with tears
At names that, stamped on history's page,
Shall aye go ringing down the years,
The heroes of this patriot age.

IT is with great diffidence that I attempt to compile the following chapter and do so only at the urgent request of the publishers and others. My authorities will be "Old Militia Records," "Adjutant-General's Reports—1865 and 1866," "New Hampshire in the Rebellion," Colonel Henry O. Kent

in "History of Coös County," and all other reliable records that may come to hand.

Carroll county is peopled by a set of hardy yeomanry. Their ancestors fought the Indians and British ere emigrating hither; and ever since there has been a sharp contest, not only with savage beasts and more savage Indians at first, but all the time with the stubborn soil and severe climate. In the very nature of things, therefore, the people may be somewhat conservative, perhaps, and "go slow," but they are hardy and rugged as the White Mountains at whose base they dwell and whose invigorating air they breathe.

Carroll county had been too recently settled to furnish a great many soldiers for the war of the Revolution (see Revolution), but quite a number of the survivors of that war settled here afterwards, and thus the military spirit was fostered and became embodied in the "Old Militia," from which a reasonable quota enlisted in the War of 1812–15.

In fact, during a period of about forty years, from 1810 to 1850, the militia was a great institution in New Hampshire.

Every able-bodied man between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, except Quakers and a few others specified in the statute, was obliged to do military duty; so that the whole military force of the state, if mustered altogether at one time and place, would have made a display as formidable, in appearance at least, and much more picturesque, as the whole army of the Potomac at its first great review at Washington in September, 1861, under General McClellan, consisting of 42 regiments in 8 brigades and 4 divisions, in all about 30,000 men.

The dress and uniforms were about as various as the tastes of the wearers, and many of the Toe-nail and String-bean companies, or Bare-foot Rangers and Barn-yard Cadets (as they were often called by the profane), could give points to the hosts of Gibeon when they went to meet Joshua at the camp at Gilgal, and then "take the cake;" while many of them, as well as a large majority of the uniformed companies, would bear favorable comparison with the crack companies of to-day.

The old regiments were composed of all arms — artillery, cavalry, infantry, and rifle (like a miniature army corps) — and consisted of at least eight companies of infantry, and one each of the others.

The cavalry (or troop, as it was called), in its palmiest days, with their neat gray uniforms and bright buttons, black glazed caps with tall white plumes, and prancing horses covered with gay trappings, would rival in appearance an equal number of the soldiers of the cross, under Prince Conrad or Richard Cœur-de-Lion; and although they might not be as formidable in the field, yet no doubt they fulfilled their destiny just as well.

Farewell, old troop, farewell! "We ne'er shall see thy like again."

The artillery, with their blue swallowtail coats and brass bell-buttons, white pants with a wide red band near the bottom, large flat *chapeaux* with tall black

plumes tipped with red, and each armed with a sword, numbered about as many men as an infantry company, and cherished and nursed their little four or six pounder brass cannon with a truly fatherly care. They manœuvred the piece with two long drag-ropes, the platoons respectively hold of each; so they never marched much by the flank, but in single file, with the whole broadside to the front, and it took about as much space for them to manœuvre as it would for the "Great Eastern." It fulfilled its day, however, and was a wonder to the small boys, while the old fieldpiece is chiefly remembered for its Fourth of July salutes, and the astonishing feats of agility it caused some of the horses and their riders to perform on the muster field.

The rifle companies were composed of officers and men who took great pride in their appearance and wore neat and jaunty uniforms.

There was also now and then a company of "light infantry," neatly uniformed, which added much to the gay appearance of the regiment.

It could be easily told where a regimental muster was to be held, for as you observe clouds of all sizes and directions move toward the body of a thunderstorm, so, muster morning, every road from every direction was more or less filled with soldiers and spectators wending their way to the muster field. The soldiers were generally astir long before the break of day, ready to call upon their officers and give them a good heavy salute with their guns, and were usually called in and "given something" to warm them up before starting for the field.

The first sight that greeted the eye on entering the muster field was tents for various purposes, side-shows, such as the striped pig, fat man, man with no legs, or something else to catch money. There were also peddlers of all kinds, singing, fiddling, etc., to attract attention. One particular person, who attended these musters every year, was a deaf man who sold gingerbread; and he always said it was "baked last night after two o'clock." It was a perfect gala day for old and young. There was always liquor to be had, and occasionally a soldier perhaps fell a victim to this all-powerful foe, and at night would get scattered all along the road with his accoutrements until he found a resting-place and went to sleep under the lee of some friendly wall, reminding one, on a small scale, of the appearance of the highway between Manassas Junction and Washington after the disastrous defeat of Bull Run. Many of us, I think, would be glad to see some of those old muster days again, with the rum and cider left out.

There was generally a sham fight in the afternoon of muster day between more or less of the independent companies, beginning and ending in noise and smoke. I don't think they tried to imitate any battle like Bunker Hill, as I have seen done in Massachusetts, but, if your fancy was lively enough, you might imagine yourself at the skirmish of London Hill, where a promiscuous rabble, armed with all sorts of weapons, defeated some of the best troops of

England under Colonel Grahame of Claverhouse. But with the Scotch Covenanters it was no *sham* fight. Though using carnal weapons, they yet relied on a higher power: and after hearing exhortations from such men as Peter Pound-text, Gabriel Kettle-drummle, Habakkuk Mucklewrath, and Ephraim Macbriar, and all joining in singing the Seventy-sixth Psalm, —

> In Judah's land God is well known,
> His name's in Israel great;
> In Salem is his tabernacle,
> In Zion is his seat,

they rushed upon the foe and gained a complete victory at the time; but in the next skirmish, at Bothwell Bridge, they were themselves completely overwhelmed by the Duke of Monmouth.

The arms and accoutrements of the old militia would, no doubt, compare favorably with those of the volunteer troops at the commencement of the Rebellion — all raw militia at first. Probably some muskets had flint-locks, and some percussion: and possibly, now and then, one with no lock at all; and there might be an occasional bayonet lacking. An old militia veteran told me not long ago that a captain of the company in North Sandwich at one time ordered his men to all appear the next muster day with bayonets, so it appears that previous to that time they had not all had them. Bayonets did n't lay round loose then, and the few lacking them went to Mr Thrasher, the blacksmith, to get them made. So he made their bayonets all right except the shank: he could n't make a socket very well to fit on the muzzle, but, instead, made them so as to fit inside. When muster day came they all had bayonets fixed, and when the inspector inspected the new-fangled arrangements, he asked the soldier if there were any more bayonets like that in the company. The man stuttered badly, and in attempting to answer, began to stamp and catch hold of his hat rim, and finally got out, "Ye-ye-ye-yes, and the man that made 'em."

For a generation prior to 1850 Carroll virtually contained within its limits the Nineteenth, Twenty-seventh, and Thirty-sixth Regiments, Seventh Brigade, Second Division: Brookfield, to be sure, belonged to the Thirty-third in another county, but Centre Harbor, in Belknap, belonged to the nineteenth in Carroll. Of course Carroll furnished (except Centre Harbor's proportion) the officers for its own regiments, about forty colonels in all, with those of lesser grade in proportion; and also a fair share of brigadier and major generals, whose commands extended far beyond the county limits. Some of the latter likewise held high civil offices and were well known throughout the state. Especially is this true of Major-General Johnson D. Quimby and Brigadier-General Daniel Hoit, both of Sandwich, whose earliest commissions date back to 1810, and who went through all the grades up from fourth corporal. Following these

were Major-General George P. Meserve, of Jackson; Gen. Henry Hyde, of Ossipee; Gen. George W. Hersey, of Wolfeborough; Gen. Samuel Knox, of Conway; Gen. Nathaniel B. Hoit, of Moultonborough; Gen. Cyrus K. Drake, of Effingham; and Gen. Enoch Q. Fellows, of Sandwich.

The militia laws were changed somewhat in 1847 or 1848, and again in 1851, when training and regimental musters ceased. The laws were again modified in 1857 by dividing the state into six brigades and three divisions. Carroll, Belknap, and Strafford counties constituted the Second Brigade, First Division, of which Enoch Q. Fellows was commissioned brigadier-general May 14, 1858. No active service was required, however, except by volunteer companies, which could be organized and formed into regiments anywhere within the limits of the brigade. Before much, if any, progress had been made under that statute, the Rebellion of 1861 broke out, and then every energy was put forth to send troops into the field.

To be sure there were a few old military organizations still in existence, namely, Governor's Horse Guards, Amoskeag Veterans, the Lyndeborough Artillery, and a very few volunteer companies besides. These different commands went into camp at Nashua, by invitation, for a three days' muster, in the autumn of 1860. This might be called the last expiring spark of the old state militia (which had virtually been dead for the last ten years), and when the emergency came the next spring, the state had no organization whatever ready to take the field. It was fortunate for New Hampshire that she had a governor at that time (Ichabod Goodwin, of Portsmouth, elected March, 1860, term expired June, 1861) of such executive ability, energy, wealth, lofty patriotism, high character, and perseverance as to enable him to procure all the needed assistance from the banks; by which means he met the first call of the President, and inaugurated the splendid system by which the state was enabled to send the succeeding commands to the field with such complete outfits as to elicit the admiration of those from other states.

Joseph C. Abbott, of Manchester, was at this time adjutant and quartermaster general, having been appointed in 1855.

Nathaniel S. Berry, of Hebron, elected in March, 1861, was inaugurated governor in June of that year, and the legislature at that session ratified the previous action of Governor Goodwin. Governor Berry was succeeded in June, 1863, by Joseph A. Gilmore, who in turn was succeeded in June, 1865, by Frederick Smyth. Throughout the war these chief magistrates devoted nearly their whole time while in office to the state, exercising the great power entrusted to them generally with a wise discretion, and were held in high esteem by her soldiers.

Adjutant-General Abbott was confronted by an appalling emergency, without arms or equipments. He was active and zealous, and entitled to great credit for his labors in fitting out the earlier regiments, which went to the

front exceptionally well provided. He resigned in the summer of 1861, and by authority of the War Department raised the Seventh Infantry, going out as its lieutenant-colonel. He became colonel on the death of Colonel Putnam (killed at Fort Wagner), was promoted to brigadier-general, was commandant of the city and district of Wilmington, N. C., and, after the war, a senator from North Carolina at Washington. He subsequently engaged in business in North Carolina, where he died.

General Abbott was succeeded as adjutant-general of the state by ex-Governor Anthony Colby, of New London, who, in turn, was followed by his son, Daniel E. Colby, who held the office until the accession of Governor Gilmore in 1864, when Natt Head, afterwards governor, was appointed, holding the place until his accession to the chief magistracy, when Mayor Cross, of Manchester, was appointed. He was succeeded about 1877 or '78 by the present incumbent, Gen. A. D. Ayling, of Massachusetts.

The Colbys, father and son, were reliable, earnest men, who brought to their duties devotion and painstaking care. General Head became at once favorably and widely known, and his excellent administration of the office had much to do with his advancement to the executive chair. It is but an act of justice to say that the present adjutant-general himself, a veteran of the war, by his zeal in perfecting the invaluable records of the soldiers of the state and his ability in their preparation, as well as by his general efficiency, merits recognition from New Hampshire soldiers among the executive officers who organized, equipped, and forwarded our troops.

The "boys" who, during the process of organization and muster, became familiar with the State House and its officials, will remember Hon. Thomas L. Tullock, Hon. Allen Tenney, and Hon. Benjamin Gerrish, consecutively secretaries of state. Mr. Tullock died in Washington, after having long held important offices there; Mr. Gerrish died in Boston in 1885, after having been consul at Nantes and Bordeaux, France; while Mr. Tenney is a successful lawyer at Norwich, Conn. Neither will they forget their enthusiastic friend, Hon. Peter Sanborn, the state treasurer, nor his flights of rhetoric, perhaps, in the course of his remarks to the different regiments as they were drawn up in the State House yard to receive their colors. I will just remark here that if Colonel Sanborn's eloquence sometimes reached the gilt eagle on the cupola, probably that of some colonels in responding did n't get much higher than those perched on their flagstaffs.

I am aware that the duties of etiquette must be performed, but I know of at least one colonel who considered such ceremonies, of which there were several, as among the most embarrassing ordeals of the service (I mean the responding part). Colonel Sanborn, having long ago retired from public life, still survives on the paternal farm at Hampton, enjoying a vigorous and honored old age.

On the reception of the proclamation of the President, issued April 15, 1861, calling for 75,000 men for three months, recruiting offices were opened in twenty-eight different stations in the state, including Conway in Carroll (Joshua Chapman, enlisting officer).

The enthusiasm did n't appear as great in Carroll at first, perhaps, as in the lower part of the state, consequently comparatively few went in the earlier regiments; but as the war progressed she became fully aware of the gravity of the situation, and proceeded accordingly to fill her required quota.

The First Infantry was raised for three months' service, and although twenty-three men enlisted at Conway, none of them appear to have gone in the First, but twenty of them served in some other command. So far as I have been able to learn seven men only went in the First Regiment from this county, namely, Enoch Q. Fellows, Daniel R. Kenney, Johnson D. Quimby, William H. Emery, Samuel Webster, John B. Waldron, and Abner S. Towle; the five first named being residents of Sandwich. E. Q. Fellows was first lieutenant and adjutant, afterward colonel of the Third and Ninth; D. R. Kenney was captain of Company B, afterward sergeant in the Eighth, and subsequently promoted to captain in the Second Louisiana Volunteer Infantry. J. D. Quimby was a private in the First, reported as residence "unknown:" he was afterward corporal in the First New England Cavalry, also first sergeant in the Eighteenth New Hampshire Infantry, and credited to Sandwich, where he was born. Samuel Webster, who died February 3, 1864, was a sergeant in the First, recorded residence "unknown," afterward credited to Dover as first lieutenant First New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, but his native place was Sandwich. William H. Emery was a private in the First, credited as residence "unknown," afterward a sergeant in the Third, credited to Sandwich, where he belonged. John B. Waldron was a sergeant in the First, recorded as "unknown;" afterward credited to Dover as first sergeant, Company H, Sixth New Hampshire, now of Tuftonborough, and so I give this county the credit for him. Abner S. Towle was a private, of Effingham.

The regiment was organized and mustered at Concord; was entertained magnificently at Worcester, Mass., in Mechanics' Hall, by the citizens; received an ovation and was presented with a beautiful silk flag in New York, May 26, by the sons of New Hampshire resident in that city. This was the day of Colonel Ellsworth's funeral, and the streets were so crowded as to cause a delay of several hours, during which all who could viewed the colonel's remains as they lay in state in the mayor's office in the city hall. At length the regiment proceeded on its way to Washington, where it arrived the next day, and after a few days was sent to the Upper Potomac, where it formed a part of General Patterson's command during its period of enlistment. It was composed of the finest material, and was admirably officered and drilled. It wore gray uniforms, as did the Second and Third at first, and was ordered to

wear a strip of white factory cloth round the arm, in order to be distinguished from the enemy, who also wore gray. Its field officers were: Colonel Mason W. Tappan, of Bradford, who afterwards declined the colonelcy of one of the later regiments; Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas J. Whipple, a veteran of the Mexican war, subsequently colonel of the Fourth, and now an eminent lawyer of Laconia; Major Aaron F. Stevens, of Nashua, subsequently colonel of the Thirteenth, brevet-brigadier-general, and member of Congress. Colonel Tappan, then attorney-general of the state, died early in 1887, at his home in Bradford.

The Second Infantry. — About double the number required having enlisted under the call for three months, the balance were ordered to Portsmouth, where the most of them enlisted for three years, and formed the main body of the Second; a few, refusing to enlist for three years, were sent as a garrison to Fort Constitution at the mouth of Portsmouth Harbor, from which they were discharged the ensuing summer. Thomas P. Pierce, of Nashua, a veteran of the Mexican war, had been commissioned colonel. Declining to serve for three years, he resigned, and Gilman Marston, of Exeter, was appointed colonel; Frank S. Fiske, of Keene, lieutenant-colonel, and Josiah Stevens, Jr, of Concord, major. Colonel Marston served through the war with distinction, was promoted brigadier-general, and is now, in his hale old age, an active and eminent lawyer at Exeter, and has recently been United States Senator, appointed by Governor Sawyer. Lieutenant-Colonel Fiske resigned after a year's service, and is now clerk of the United States district court in Boston. Major Stevens subsequently resigned, and died at Manchester about 1875.

On its way to the front, the regiment, in passing through Boston, received a magnificent welcome at the hands of the sons of New Hampshire resident in that city. It was reviewed by Governor Andrew from the State House, dined in Music Hall, and paraded on the Common. The record of this famous regiment would constitute the record of the army of the Potomac, in which it served through the war, reënlisting at the expiration of its three years of duty. It was a nursery, like several other of the early regiments, from which came many accomplished officers for other regiments; it received and assimilated the Seventeenth Regiment in 1863, and a great number of recruits, and during its entire service was conspicuous for bravery, soldierly conduct, and untiring devotion to the cause. It was mustered out at City Point, Va, November 18, and paid off at Concord November 26, 1865.

ROSTER.

Charles H. Foss, B,	Sandwich	John S. Varney, D, promoted Corporal, wounded severely July 2, 1863,	Wolfeborough
William H. Tucker, F, Corporal,	Ossipee	Charles H. Eastman, F, promoted first Sergeant,	Conway
James A. Wiggin, F, Musician,	,,	Allen O. Harriman, F,	,,
Robert Brown, F,	,,		
James Bresnehen, F,	Wolfeborough		

William H. Goldsmith, F, promoted Corporal,	Ossipee
John H. Leach, F,	Moultonborough
John A. Plummer, F,	Wakefield
Calvin B. Peterson, F,	Conway
Stephen R. Tibbetts, F,	Tuftonborough
George S. Vittum, F, wounded severely July 2, 1863, died of wounds July 13, 1863,	Sandwich

SECOND REGIMENT RECRUITS.

Charles Y. Allen,	Wakefield
John Antoni,	Wolfeborough
Frank Antone,	Brookfield
John Beckley,	Ossipee
Sewall D. Bachelder, C,	,,
Edward Baker,	Wakefield
John J. Broderick,	Ossipee
Jules Chamma,	Moultonborough
Jerre Cronin,	Hart's Location
John Farrel,	Freedom
William Frasier,	Wolfeborough
Charles Hall, D,	Wakefield
John Harvey,	,,
Thomas Hayes,	Bartlett
Michael Harrington,	Eaton
John Johnson,	Wolfeborough
Thomas Jones,	Bartlett
Thomas King,	Freedom
Henry H. Lane,	Ossipee
Leonard Leslie,	Bartlett
James Leonard,	Wolfeborough
Timothy McCarthy, E,	Wakefield
John McNaley,	Freedom
Thomas Maley,	Effingham
Frank Monroe,	Wakefield
John Roberts,	Bartlett
Alba L. Smith, G,	Ossipee
Peter Smith, G,	Bartlett
Charles H. Smith, G,	Ossipee
Thomas Thornton, G,	Effingham
Robert Thompson,	Bartlett
Lambertus B. Wathy,	Wakefield

A few of the above-named recruits were mustered in some time in 1863, but nearly all late in 1864.

Reënlisted Veterans, Second Regiment. — William H. Goldsmith, F, wounded June 7, 1864, Ossipee; Franklin W. Heath, D, Ossipee; Allen O. Harriman, F, Conway; James Mayhew, F, Conway; these veterans were all mustered in again January 1, 1864.

The Third Infantry. — This command was organized at Concord in the summer of 1861, and from excellent material. Enoch Q. Fellows, now living at Sandwich, an undergraduate of West Point, and the adjutant of the First Regiment, was its colonel: John H. Jackson, of Portsmouth, a veteran of the Mexican war, now an inspector in the Boston Custom House, lieutenant-colonel; and John Bedel, of Bath, also a Mexican veteran, afterward brevetted brigadier, who died in 1875, major. The first colonel, several commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and over half of Company G, with Pierce L. Wiggin, captain, were from this county.

The Third was first assigned to duty on the seaboard in the South, serving with distinction at Hilton Head, Charleston, Fernandina, Fla, and other strategic points. It was mounted for about three months while in South Carolina and Florida. Joseph C. Wiggin, of Sandwich, who went out as first sergeant of Company G, and afterward promoted to second lieutenant, was killed August 22, 1862, on Pinckney Island, S. C., while in command of a picket guard. The regiment served with the army of the James, and took part in the closing scenes before Richmond. Like the First and Second, it furnished many officers for later regiments, and received a large number of recruits. Its

record was highly honorable: it was engaged in desperate battles, did garrison and fortification duty, and in all respects won fairly the high reputation that has always been accorded to it. It was mustered out July 20, 1865. William H. Trickey, of Wolfeborough, enlisted in Company G as a private, was promoted successively to corporal, sergeant, first sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant, captain, major, and wounded twice, was for a long time in the railway mail service, and was installed as pastor of the Universalist church at South Newmarket, N. H., June 21, 1889.

ROSTER.

Enoch Q. Fellows, Colonel, Sandwich
Wm. H. Trickey (see above), Wolfeborough
Andrew J. Wadlia, 2d Lieut, 1st Lieut, Capt., wounded, Wolfeborough
Pierce L. Wiggin, Captain, Ossipee
Joseph C. Wiggin, Sergeant, 2d Lieut, killed, Sandwich
Amasa M. Knowles, G, Sergeant, Effingham
Wm. H. Emery, G, Sergeant, Sandwich
Joseph A. Peavey, G, Corporal, died of disease, Ossipee
John Gove, G, Corporal, Sandwich
Thomas H. Knowles, G, Corporal, Effingham
Wm. H. Burbank, G, Corporal, 1st Serg't, Sandwich
Wm. C. Piper, G, Corporal, „
Martin B. Kelley, G, Musician, „
Adolphus E. Hoyt, G, Wagoner, Ossipee
Joseph H. Allen, G, Wakefield
Charles H. Brown, G, died of disease, Moultonborough
George R. Bickford, G, wounded, Wakefield
John F. Brown, G, Ossipee
Wm. W. Ballard, G, Tamworth
Harra A. Chesley, G, Wolfeborough
Fenno Chick, G, Ossipee
John H. Clements, G, died at Hilton Head, Moultonborough
John E. Chick, G, promoted Corporal, died of wounds, Tamworth
Lucien Eastman, G, killed June 2, 1864, „
Charles H. Edgell, G, promoted Sergeant, „
George A. Ellis, G, promoted Corporal, Wakefield
Hollis D. Emerson, G, wounded twice, Ossipee
John R. Furguson, G, Moultonborough
Frank N. Foss, G, Sandwich
Charles Fogg, G, died of disease, Sandwich
Lorenzo Ford, G, wounded June 16, 1862, „
Asa P. French, G, Effingham
James M. Grant, G, Tamworth
Lowell Glidden, G, Wolfeborough
Frank Glidden, G, Effingham
Albert Gilman, G, promoted Sergeant, wounded, Tamworth
Samuel F. Hodkins, G, „
Edwin D. Hawkins, G, „
George Knox, G, Ossipee
Josiah A. Ladd, G, died of disease, Moultonborough
James H. McCrillis, G, Sandwich
Albion Moulton, G, Tamworth
James W. Mead, G, Wakefield
Benjamin F. Peavey, G, Ossipee
Albert Paris, G, promoted Sergeant, Wolfeborough
Horace S. Parrott, G, Sandwich
George H. Page, G, Effingham
George E. Piper, G, killed at Fort Wagner, Sandwich
George O. Sceggell, G, promoted Corporal, wounded, Ossipee
John L. Sceggell, G, „
Moses Stiles, G, „
Edward Townsend, G, Wakefield
David P. S. Vittum, G, Tamworth
William O. Weed, G, „
Charles Wiggin, G, died of wounds, „
Edgar H. Watrous, G, Sandwich
Charles H. Wentworth, G, Ossipee
Marshall P. Wentworth, G, „
George T. York, G, Sandwich
Asa F. Sanborn, I, died Nov. 27, 1861, Wakefield
Oliver Watson, K, promoted First Sergeant, wounded, Sandwich

John Gove, of Sandwich, appears in the above list as having been mustered as a corporal with the rest of the regiment, but is not officially accounted for in the adjutant-general's report. The fact is, he was commissioned as second lieutenant, but was rejected by the examining board at Concord, consequently he did not leave the state; but he was a good man, had been one of the leading men in town, and, if he had continued with the regiment, would undoubtedly have made a good record for himself.

THIRD REGIMENT RECRUITS.

Charles Alson,	Freedom
Charles H. Bates,	Ossipee
Louis Couden,	Tuftonborough
Robert Curtis,	,,
Thomas Denny,	Effingham
Charles W. Fanton,	,,
Daniel W. Gilbert, wounded Aug. 16, 1864,	Eaton
Charles Klein,	Conway
Theodore Mority,	Tuftonborough
Timothy C. O'Keefe,	Ossipee
John Peacock, C, wounded severely May 16, 1864,	Sandwich
George Papino,	Tuftonborough
Barney Quinn, C,	Conway
Edward W. Richardson,	,,
Albert P. Richardson,	Sandwich
Thomas Scott,	Tuftonborough
John Wilson,	,,
James E. White, A,	Sandwich
John Williams,	Ossipee

I see no reason why James E. White is placed here among the recruits, the most of whom were mustered in the latter part of 1864, while he was mustered in originally with the regiment in August, 1861. He was a good soldier, wounded May 13, 1864, and died of wounds August 16, 1864, after about three years' service.

RE-ENLISTED VETERANS.

Joseph H. Allen, G, wounded severely May 14, 1864,	Tamworth
William H. Burbank, G, wounded May 16, 1864,	Tamworth
John F. Brown, G,	Ossipee
Fenno Chick, G, died of disease Oct. 18, 1864,	,,
James T. Corson, G, wounded Aug. 16, 1864,	Bartlett
Wm. H. Emery, G, wounded May 15, 1864,	Tamworth
George A. Ellis, G, Corporal,	,,
Lorenzo Ford, G,	Sandwich
Lowell Glidden, G,	Ossipee
Alfred C. Moody, B,	Wakefield
James W. Meads, G,	Tamworth
James H. McCrillis, G,	Sandwich
Albion Moulton, G, wounded May and Aug., 1864, died of wounds Sept., 1864,	Tamworth
William C. Piper, G,	Sandwich
George M. Phelps, G,	,,
Moses Stiles, G,	Tamworth
Edward Townsend, G,	Wakefield
David P. S. Vittum, G,	Tamworth
Marshall P. Wentworth, G,	Ossipee
Charles H. Wentworth, G,	,,
Edgar H. Watrous, G,	Sandwich
George T. York, G,	,,

The Fourth Infantry. — This command was officered by Colonel Thomas J. Whipple, Lieutenant-Colonel Louis Bell (mortally wounded at Fort Fisher, January 15, 1865), and Major Jeremiah D. Drew, of Salem. Colonel Whipple served in the First as lieutenant-colonel, in which Lieutenant-Colonel Bell and Major Drew were captains.

It was a valuable and efficient three-years regiment, originally part of the force on the South Atlantic coast. There were no officers, and but few men, who went in it at first from this county. Its service was at Hilton Head, Fernandina, Charleston, and in the army of the James, before Petersburg and Richmond. It was mustered out August 27, 1865. Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, then colonel of the regiment, was brevetted brigadier-general for meritorious conduct at Fort Fisher, receiving the commission on his death-bed.

ROSTER.

Lorenzo D. Lane, A, died of disease Sept. 11, 1863,	Wakefield
Benjamin P. Witham, A,	,,
David A. Witham, A,	,,
Charles D. Wentworth, D,	Moultonborough
Lyman H. White, D,	Moultonborough
Charles P. Brigham, H,	Sandwich
George Evans, H, died of disease March 2, 1862,	Moultonborough
Joseph James, H,	Tamworth

FOURTH REGIMENT RECRUITS.

George Bellini,	Ossipee	Owen McCabe,	Wakefield
William H. Claus,	Conway	John Maloney,	Tuftonborough
James Collier,	,,	Charles Miller,	Conway
William Dignam, G,	Ossipee	John Remson,	Freedom
Adolphus Graul,	Freedom	Alexander Smith,	Wakefield
John Harrington, A,	Ossipee	John Shaw,	Tuftonborough
George L. Hartford,	Effingham	James Thompson,	Moultonborough
George H. Harper,	Ossipee	Charles Talbot,	Ossipee
William Johnson,	Wakefield	George J. Webber, H,	,,
Henry Jones,	Wolfeborough	William D. Wyman, E,	Bartlett
William Koch,	Freedom	John Williams,	Conway
James H. Lambert,	Conway		

RE-ENLISTED VETERANS.

William F. Harman, D, Musician,	Effingham	Charles E. Miller, F, Sergeant, wounded May 16, 1864,	Effingham
Lorenzo D. Huntress, F,	,,	Henry A. Spencer, F,	,,
Addison A. Parker, D, Wagoner,	Moultonborough		

With very few exceptions, the recruits for the Fourth Regiment were mustered in 1863 and 1864, and all of the veterans remustered in January and February, 1864.

The Fifth Infantry. — This command had a notable record for daring bravery, and was one of the conspicuous regiments of the volunteer service. This was largely due to the personnel of its first commander, Colonel Edward Ephraim Cross, of Lancaster, who had shared largely in the adventurous life of the southwestern frontier. Leaving home at an early age, he had been a newspaper reporter at Cincinnati and Washington, and wagoned the first printing-press across the plains to Tucson, in Arizona, where he established a paper. Engaged in warfare with the Apache and other tribes, he subsequently took service with the republic of Mexico until he came north to offer his services to his native state in the summer of 1861. His campaigning life and familiarity with the ways of regular soldiery gave him a position and influence that added *éclat* to his recruiting, and procured for his regiment, from the outset, a reputation for dash and effective work.

This regiment went into camp at Camp Jackson, at Concord, on the bluffs opposite the lower, or Federal, bridge, with Edward E. Cross as colonel, Samuel G. Langley, late adjutant of the Second, lieutenant-colonel, and William W. Cook, of Boston, major. Colonel Cross, after a most gallant and brilliant career, fell mortally wounded at Gettysburg while commanding the First Brigade of the First Division of the Second army corps. Lieutenant-Colonel Langley resigned after about a year of service, and died in Washington in 1868. Major Cook died since the close of the war.

As with the Second, so with the Fifth: the limits of a chapter would utterly fail to give its history. It furnished gallant officers for later regiments, received many recruits, and was always conspicuous for its bravery and heroic

work. It was in the Peninsula, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia campaigns, and its colonel made the proud boast to a friend that at the disastrous charge at Fredericksburg, "his dead lay nearer the enemy's rifle-pits than those of any other regiment in the army of the Potomac."

While a veteran of the Fifth remains, its deeds of daring, its amateur engineering, its marches, and its conflicts will be as fresh in their memories as the rollicking strains of "One-eyed Riley!" and their services will have the appreciation that follows honest endeavor.

The number originally mustered in with this fighting regiment from Carroll, though not large, shared proportionally in its many privations, hardships, and casualties, and furnished more than its quota of commissioned and non-commissioned officers.

The regiment was mustered out July 8, 1865. Of the 2,047 regiments on the Union side during the war, the Fifth New Hampshire heads the list in losses in battle.

ROSTER.

Richard R. Davis, H, Captain, Wolfeborough
Henry B. Randall, H, 1st Sergt, 2d Lieut, ,,
John W. Fogg, H, Sergeant, ,,
Lewis A. Chesley, H, Corporal, ,,
Edgar Avery, H, ,,
John F. Corson, H, killed June 30, 1862, ,,
William Hussey, H, died of disease Dec. 13, 1861, Wolfeborough
William H. Hayes, H, ,,
Caleb T. Keniston, H, ,,
Charles E. Tibbetts, H, ,,
Daniel Kimball, H, died of wounds June 15, 1862, Wolfeborough
Simeon B. Kenney, H, ,,
Charles Tibbetts, H, ,,
Charles A. Libbey, H, ,,
Ezra Nutt, H, ,,
William B. Nason, H, ,,
John Sargent, H, died of disease Dec. 22, 1861, Wolfeborough
Ezra Tibbetts, H, ,,
James W. Hooper, H, ,,
Samuel Thomas, H, ,,
William C. Maleham, H, ,,
John C. Wallace, H, killed Dec. 13, 1862, ,,
Charles A. Warren, H, died of wounds June 2, 1862, Wolfeborough
Charles E. Sargent, H, ,,
Jeremiah Young, H, ,,
Charles O. Doe, H, musician, ,,
Benjamin F. Blaisdell, H, ,,
Sampson W. Townsend, E, 2d Lieutenant, wounded June 3, 1864, Wakefield
William G. Allen, H, ,,
Mark G. Allen, H, ,,
John Doyle, H, ,,
Charles L. Hubbard, H, ,,
Charles A. Burbank, B, Bartlett
Stephen Emery, B, Bartlett
James C. Chesley, H, Brookfield
John C. Allen, H, ,,
Samuel M. Allen, H, ,,
John F. Chesley, H, ,,
Daniel Libbey, G, 2d Lieutenant, Tuftonborough
Janvrin W. Graves, H, 2d Lieut, 1st Lieut, Capt., Tuftonborough
John P. Canney, H, promoted Sergeant, ,,
John H. Graves, H, Sergeant, died of disease Dec. 20, 1861, Tuftonborough
Charles H. Horn, H, ,,
Mark G. Chase, H, ,,
Andrew J. Foss, A, killed July 2, 1863, ,,
David B. Bean, H, ,,
Smith P. Davis, H, Moultonborough
Albert Shaw, H, ,,
George W. Shaw, H, ,,
Charles S. Sanborn, H, ,,
Nathan H. Holmes, H, ,,
Benjamin H. Rogers, H, Corporal, ,,
Converse C. Randall, H, died of disease Sept. 27, 1862, Moultonborough
Joseph Whitten, H, ,,
John Bennett, H, ,,
Charles O. Rogers, H, ,,
Charles H. Dame, H, killed, Ossipee
Henry Eldridge, H, ,,
Noah Shaw, H, ,,
Jacob C. Clough, H, Corporal, ,,
Alvah H. Garland, H, ,,
James M. Ricker, H, ,,
Aaron N. Hanson, H, promoted Sergeant, ,,
Charles A. Roberts, H, ,,
Daniel C. Eaton, B, died of wounds July 2, 1863, Sandwich
Thomas C. Blanchard, H, died June 12, 1862, ,,
Charles H. Eaton, H, ,,

George S. Cook, H,	Sandwich	John C. Avery, H,	Sandwich
Hezekiah Davis, H,	,,	Freeman Eldridge, H,	Freedom
Daniel F. Parrott, H,	,,	Alvin G. Hayward, F,	Eaton
Alvin Gilman, H,	,,	Joseph Downes, H,	Tamworth
William H. Davis,	,,	John C. Foss, H,	,,
Willam Bigelow, H,	,,	Henry Bickford, H,	,,

FIFTH REGIMENT RECRUITS.

Henry Birmingham,	Tamworth	James McLoon,	Wakefield
Harry Burns,	Tuftonborough	Edward McDonald,	Tuftonborough
William Brown,	Wakefield	John McKeever,	,,
Frank Carpenter,	Sandwich	Peter McCabe, K,	Wakefield
James H. Delacy,	Moultonborough	Winslow Norcutt,	,,
Michael Donnelley,	,,	Thomas Prindible,	Moultonborough
James Foley,	,,	Charles Shanley,	Tuftonborough
John H. Garland,	Tuftonborough	George E. Sweet,	Conway
James Harvey, K,	Freedom	Enos Stebedore, K,	,,
William S. Kimball, A,	Jackson	Charles H. Tibbetts,	Wolfeborough
Charles King, D,	Brookfield	John Velon, G,	Sandwich
William Miller,	Freedom	Henry Weaver,	Freedom
Adam Miller,	Madison	Nathaniel Walsh,	,,
Martin McKenney,	Freedom		

RE-ENLISTED VETERANS.

Mark Allen, H, wounded June 3, 1864,	Wakefield	Simeon B. Kenney,	Tuftonborough
John Doyle, H,	,,	Ezra Tibbitts, H,	Wolfeborough
Charles H. Eaton, H, promoted Corporal, killed June 18, 1864,	Sandwich	Ira Whittle, H, died April 6, 1864,	,,
Elijah F. Marden, B, wounded June 17, 1864, promoted 2d Lieutenant Oct. 28, 1864,	Wakefield	Joseph Whittier, killed Aug. 25, 1864,	Moultonborough

The most of the recruits of this regiment were mustered in the latter part of 1864, and all the reënlisted veterans in January and February, 1864.

The Sixth Infantry. — This regiment was organized at Keene, in November, 1861. General Nelson Converse, of Marlborough, of the old militia, was its colonel; Simon G. Griffin, of Nelson, late captain of Company B, Second Regiment, lieutenant-colonel; and Charles Scott, of Peterborough, major. It served in several departments, being first ordered to the southern Atlantic coast, at Hatteras Inlet, N. C., and Roanoke Island; it then became a part of Burnside's corps, serving in Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, and on the Mississippi. It took part in the momentous battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, the siege of Vicksburg, and the closing scenes of the war with the army of the Potomac, in 1864 and 1865, and was mustered out July 22, 1865.

This was an excellent regiment in discipline and effectiveness. Colonel Converse, its original commander, served only a few months, when Lieutenant-Colonel Griffin assumed command. He distinguished himself as an officer, and received the highest promotion accorded to a New Hampshire soldier, being brigadier and brevet-major-general. His home is now in Keene, although he

has large interests in ranch property in Texas, to which he devotes considerable of his time. Nearly all of Company D of this regiment, both officers and men, went from this county with Samuel D. Quarles as captain, who afterward was severely wounded and promoted to major and lieutenant-colonel, and is now a lawyer in large practice at his old home in Ossipee.

The list below shows the casualties to have been numerous.

ROSTER.

Samuel D. Quarles, D, Captain, Major, Lieut-Colonel, wounded severely May 18, 1864, Ossipee
Josiah N. Jones, D, first Lieut, promoted Captain Co. F, Wakefield
Josiah Prescott, D, 1st Sergeant, 2d Lieut, killed 2d Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862, Sandwich
Robert T. Brown, D, Sergeant, 2d Lieut, Tamworth
Henry J. Smith, D, Serg't, died Jan. 21, 1862, Ossipee
Orrin Paul, D, Sergeant, Eaton
Joseph Mead, D, Corporal, Bartlett
John G. Brown, D, Corporal, Eaton
Samuel F. Lewis, D, Corporal, Ossipee
Mark Robertson, D, Corporal, killed 2d Bull Run, Eaton
William H. Hanson, D, Corporal, missing 2d Bull Run, Ossipee
Leander W. Brewster, D, Cor., died April 7, 1862, Ossipee
Hiram Jones, D, Corporal, Wakefield
John D. Sias, D, Corporal, Ossipee
James S. Hunt, D, Musician, Chatham
John G. Mason, D, Musician, Tamworth
Greenleaf M. Abbott, D, Ossipee
Frank Atwood, D, Sandwich
Pembroke M. Blaisdell, D, promoted Serg't, Madison
Hosea Q. Blaisdell, D, ,,
John Canney, D, Ossipee
Fayette Charles, D, Conway
James C. Clough, D, missing 2d Bull Run, Effingham
Horace Clough, D, Effingham
Eliphalet Clough, D, ,,
John A. Dame, D, killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862, Ossipee
Frank E. Davis, D, missing 2d Bull Run, Wakefield
Joseph G. Edwards, D, Effingham
Augustus M. Edwards, D, ,,
Charles Edwards, D, missing 2d Bull Run, ,,
John F. Fall, D, died Feb. 22, 1862, Ossipee
Lorin Ferrin, D, Eaton
Jeremiah Goldsmith, D, died of disease, Nov. 26, 1862, Ossipee
William Goodwin, D, Chatham
Daniel P. Grant, D, Moultonborough
Upton Hammond, D, Ossipee
Addison G. Harmon, D, Madison
Josiah D. Hatch, D, Albany
John Hamilton, D, Conway
William H. Ham, D, Albany
Azros A. Harriman, D, Eaton
James M. Harriman, D, died Jan. 20, 1862, Chatham
Joseph D. Hawkins, D, Eaton
Orrin J. Hawkins, D, missing 2d Bull Run, ,,
Benjamin Heath, D, Conway
Marquis L. Heath, D, ,,
John F. Hutchins, D, missing, 2d Bull Run, Madison
Thomas O. Hutchins, D, missing 2d Bull Run, ,,
Phinehas Keith, D, Eaton
Jonas Kimball, D, Ossipee
William Kimball, D, ,,
Charles H. Kimball, D, Wolfeborough
Barzilla W. Leighton, D, Ossipee
Horatio Littlefield, D, Albany
William Willis Mead, D, Bartlett
Sewell McDaniel, D, missing 2d Bull Run, Sandwich
Horace F. McIntire, D, Conway
John A. Nute, D, missing 2d Bull Run, Sandwich
Thomas J. Nute, D, Wolfeborough
William H. Palmer, D, Eaton
Hiram S. Prescott, D, also 2d Mass. Cavalry, died in hospital, Sandwich
Edward Roberts, D, Tamworth
Samuel Ross, D, Albany
Isaac B. Sawyer, D, Wolfeborough
Horace Sceggell, D, missing 2d Bull Run, Ossipee
Elias W. Smith, D, died March 30, 1863, Freedom
Nathan Stacy, D, Madison
Stephen F. Stacy, D, died of disease, Dec. 11, 1864, Madison
Charles H. Tasker, D, missing 2d Bull Run, Ossipee
Albion P. Thurston, D, ,,
James A. Tucker, D, Wakefield
William E. Tucker, D, ,,
Cyrus B. Vittum, D, Sandwich
William H. Wallace, D, ,,
David L. Wentworth, D, Brookfield
Daniel H. Willey, D, Albany
George H. Willey, D, missing 2d Bull Run, Conway
Larkin E. Woodman, D, Tamworth
Oren M. Goldsmith, G, died Jan. 22, 1862, Ossipee
John Hanson, G, ,,
Oliver Tasker, G, ,,
John M. Emery, I, Sandwich

SIXTH REGIMENT RECRUITS.

Charles B. Abbott, D, died of disease, Nov. 27, 1864, Ossipee
Almon Allard, D, Eaton
Marcus Aldrich, I, wounded Sept. 30, 1864, Moultonborough
Peter Anderson, I, Jackson

Edmund K. Brown, Ossipee
John Brown, D, promoted Corporal, died of wounds, Ossipee
Hollis Beau, D, wounded May 12, 1864, Eaton
Otto Backer, B, Wolfeborough
John Banziger, K, ,,
Robert Banziger, K, wounded May 12, 1864, ,,
Louis Bender, B, Effingham
John Butler, F, Moultonborough
Henry Bowler, E, ,,
William Baragan, I, Wakefield
George W. Baxton, Ossipee
William Buttrey, ,,
Edward R. Bowman, I, Tamworth
Alfred Burdett, Conway
Antone Boppe, C, ,,
James Burk, Tuftonborough
Benjamin F. Brown, F, ,,
William Burns, ,,
Martin Birch, G, ,,
August Brown, Effingham
James O. Clements, D, died of wounds, Wolfeborough
William Collins, F, prisoner Sept. 30, 1864, Moultonborough
John Cammel, Wakefield
Edward Church, I, Moultonborough
Denis Carney, C, Conway
David Cochrane, Madison
James Cross, Brookfield
William H. Dame, D, wounded May 6, 1864, Ossipee
George Diesenbacher, B, Wolfeborough
Loren Drew, D, Eaton
Joseph Durand, A, Effingham
John Doolittle, Brookfield
Michael Dugan, A, Jackson
Percy Durgin, H, wounded July 17, 1864, died of wounds Sept. 19, 1864, Tamworth
William Duck, A, Sandwich
David Delancey, K, Tuftonborough
John Day, D, ,,
George H. Emerson, D, wounded June 3, 1864, Ossipee
James Evans, C, wounded June 3, 1864, Moultonborough
Francis N. Elwell, E, wounded May 6, 1864, Moultonborough
Gottlob Eichiholz, K, Conway
John Folsom, D, wounded June 23, 1864, Ossipee
Michael Furay, I, Conway
Charles Grunenthal, D, Effingham
John Green, H, Moultonborough
William Garner, F, Ossipee
Thomas Geary, G, wounded Oct. 1, 1864, Tamworth
Charles Gibson, B, Ossipee
James Golden, H, wounded May 6, 1864, and June 3, 1864, Ossipee
Charles A. Gilman, C, Sandwich
Joseph Greer, Tuftonborough
John C. Hanson, D, Ossipee
Daniel Hanson, Jr, D, wounded May 6, 1864, ,,
William Howard, I, killed Spottsylvania May 12, 1864, Tuftonborough
John Hogan, A, ,,
Christian Hartman, K, Wolfeborough
Jacob Hunziker, K, wounded May 12, 1864, Wolfeborough
Peter Hanson, Wakefield
Michael Herrin, F, prisoner Oct. 1, 1864, Moultonborough
Ludwig Henby, F, Wakefield
Michael Hollinshod, I, wounded May 12, 1864 and June 19, 1864, killed June 24, 1864, Freedom
William D. Hambert, B, ,,
John T. Hams, Brookfield
John Henderson, Sandwich
James Harris, ,,
James Hillis, A, ,,
Hose Hartford, D, Conway
Peter Helyorsen, K, killed July 8, 1864, ,,
John Jennison, Tuftonborough
Andrew Jones, D, wounded June 22, 1864, died of wounds July 3, 1864, Eaton
William H. Johnson, D, Wolfeborough
George Jackson, ,,
Richard O. Jordan, E, Tamworth
Edward King, A, Wakefield
George Lewis, H, ,,
Peter Light, G, ,,
Timothy Larel, ,,
William Linten, Tuftonborough
Martin Leonard, E, wounded Oct. 1, 1864, Sandwich
Joseph Morse, C, missing Pop. Grove Church Sept. 30, 1864, Ossipee
John Murther, F, wounded July 30, 1864, Tuftonborough
Emile Muldaur, A, Wolfeborough
Frank Meier, B, wounded May 18, 1864, ,,
Louis Malara, A, Effingham
James McCockrin, K, Moultonborough
Nichols Marteel, A, ,,
Trueworthy L. Moulton, B, missing Wilderness May 6, 1864, Wakefield
John Myers, A, Ossipee
August McKenzie, I, wounded June 23, 1864, Moultonborough
Charles Martin, Ossipee
George McArdle, Jackson
Warren Morrill, F, Sandwich
Samuel Murdock, I, Conway
Anton Myers, K, killed Cold Harbor June 3, 1864, Conway
Thomas Murray, C, ,,
William Muller, Wolfeborough
James O'Conner, H, Jackson
John H. Peavey, D, missing 2d Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862, Ossipee
George Palmer, D, Eaton
Rubin Pierre, A, wounded May 12, 1864, Effingham
Francesco Ponte, F, wounded May 12, 1864, Wakefield
George Pierce, C, Moultonborough
Thomas Parker, B, Wakefield
Nicholas Piesback, K, Tuftonborough
John H. Randall, Wolfeborough
Charles Reiff, B, prisoner Pop. Grove Ch. Oct. 1, 1864, Wolfeborough
Michael Roberts, Sandwich
James Riley, ,,
Edgar Sanborn, D, wounded May 6, 1864, died of disease July 30, 1864, Ossipee

Theodore Railshaw, Wakefield
Charles Snyder, D, Effingham
Jens Marinus Schon, K, ,,
George Scott, G, wounded May 6, 1864, missing Pop. Grove Sept. 30, 1864, Moultonborough
William Smith, G, Wakefield
George Smith, F, Moultonborough
James Smith, A, Ossipee
John Sullivan, A, missing Pop. Grove Sept. 30, 1864, Moultonborough
Henry Smith, B, Wakefield
John Stichelman, Jackson
William Stratton, A, wounded July 30, 1864, died of wounds July 31, 1864, Sandwich
George Sullivan, Tuftonborough
Robert Travers, A, ,,
Theodore Van Ackerson, G, wounded July 27, 1864, Conway
Adolphe Vincent, B, Brookfield
John Wood, D, wounded May 18, 1864, died of wounds May 31, 1864. Ossipee
Thomas Wallace, Tuftonborough
Joseph Wright, ,,
John A. Williams, E, Effingham
Charles Webb, Wolfeborough
Henry Wagner, K, Effingham
Isaac Willan, G, wounded June 21, 1864, Freedom
Joseph P. Wilson, B, Moultonborough
Francis Williams, B, Wakefield
William Wilson, B, Jackson
Harry Wilson, F, Ossipee
John Welch, Madison
John Weaver, K, ,,
John Walch, Wolfeborough
Daniel Williams, D, Tuftonborough
William Young, ,,

RE-ENLISTED VETERANS.

Pembroke M. Blaisdell, D, Sergeant, missing in action May 6, 1864, Madison
John G. Brown, D, 1st Sergeant, killed July 30, 1864, Conway
Hosea Q. Blaisdell, D, Corporal, wounded May 9, 1864, Madison
Joseph G. Edwards, D, Corporal, wounded May 18, 1864, Effingham
William Goodwin, D, Chatham
Addison G. Harmon, D, Sergeant, prisoner Pop. Grove Sept. 30, 1864, Madison
John Hamilton, D, Corporal, prisoner Pop. Grove Ch. Sept. 30, 1864, Conway
John G. Mason, D, Musician, Tamworth
William E. Tucker, D, Corporal, prisoner May 6, 1864, Wakefield
Cyrus B. Vittum, D, wounded May 6, 1864, Sandwich
David L. Wentworth, D, Brookfield

The above-named recruits and veterans were mostly mustered in and remustered the latter part of 1863 and early in 1864.

The Seventh Infantry.— This command, raised under exceptional circumstances, by authority of the secretary of war, went into camp at Manchester in October, 1861, with Lieut. Haldiman S. Putnam, of the Regulars, — a native of Cornish, in Sullivan county, — as colonel, Joseph C. Abbott, late adjutant-general, as lieutenant-colonel, and Daniel Smith, of Dover, as major.

This regiment, which was exceptionally well prepared by drill and discipline for its later experience, left the state on January 14, 1862, and was sent by transport to the Dry Tortugas, Fla, where it garrisoned Fort Jefferson and other important works. In June it was sent to Beaufort, S. C., and then to St Augustine, Fla. It participated in the historic attack on Fort Wagner, Charleston harbor, July 18, 1863, where its colonel was killed after having effected an entrance to the fort, although our forces were afterward repulsed. It served with the Tenth Corps during the closing scenes of the war near Petersburg and Richmond. It engaged in storming and capturing Fort Fisher, near Wilmington, N. C., and through all its arduous service acquitted itself with great persistence, devotion, and bravery. It was mustered out July 22, 1865, and reached Concord early in August of that year.

So far as the records show, there appear to have been but very few, only two at first, from this county, though the rolls of all the companies show

residence "unknown" of nearly all its members, making accuracy of compilation uncertain.

ROSTER.

Charles F. Keniston, I, Tamworth
Jesse C. Fening, I, Ossipee

SEVENTH REGIMENT RECRUITS.

Patrick Barritt, D, Moultonborough
Joseph Banks, H, Brookfield
Daniel Burns, D, wounded severely Feb. 20, 1864, Wakefield
Charles Brown, A, Moultonborough
John Butler, A, Tamworth
William Birnie, A, ,,
Luigi Cappelli, F, Moultonborough
Henry D. Churchill, A, Jackson
John Clark, F, Effingham
Michael Daley, C, Moultonborough
Agisto Delbuons, E, ,,
Charles J. Drennan, E, ,,
George E. Downs, Tamworth
William Eiff, I, Moultonborough
William Frazor, I, Effingham
August Frank, E, Moultonborough
James Farley, G, Tamworth
James Gunnell, Moultonborough
Samuel Hughs, I, missing at Olustee, Fla, Feb. 20, 1864, Wakefield
Waldemar Hoff, F, Moultonborough
John H. Harriman, B, missing, Olustee, Fla, Feb. 20, 1864, Wolfeborough
Charles Helmer, E, Tuftonborough
Michael Hollosen, G, Moultonborough
Howard Harley, G, Tamworth
Edward Hill, K, Jackson
William Jones, A, missing in action, Oct. 1, 1864, Moultonborough
Albert Johnson, A, Wolfeborough
Joseph Knox, G, Ossipee
Thomas Kuran, A, Moultonborough
John King, A, Sandwich
Michael Kelley, G, Tamworth
John McDonald, F, wounded May 14, 1864, Moultonborough
John Mayer, B, wounded May 10, 1864, Tuftonborough
Patrick McGuiness, H, Moultonborough
Daniel Mullen, H, Tamworth
John Maddock, H, Jackson
William Moore, Effingham
William Nichols, B, missing, Olustee, Fla, Feb. 20, 1864, Moultonborough
Nicholson Murdock, G, missing, Olustee, Fla, Feb. 20, 1864, Sandwich
Jerry Ryans, C, Wakefield
Peter Sinclair, B, ,,
Gurgan Sunberman, G, wounded mortally Feb. 26, 1864, Moultonborough
James F. Spiller, I, Jackson
Wilmot Sanford, I, Moultonborough
Frederick Stoumeier, I, ,,
Robert J. Thomas, K, captured, Olustee, Fla, Feb. 20, 1864, ,,
Clements Volgel, H, ,,
George Von Martini, H, Wolfeborough
William Wallace, H, wounded May 14, 1864, Tuftonborough
John Williams, First, D, Jackson
George Wilson, D, Tamworth
Patrick Walsh, D, missing near Richmond, Oct. 6, 1864, Jackson

Reënlisted Veterans.—Ivory Abbott, I, killed by shell near Petersburg, Va, August 27, 1864, Ossipee; Hazen P. Carlton, H, Jackson; Moses Ferrin, H, Tamworth; Silas Leroy, G, Ossipee.

The recruits for this regiment were mustered in the latter part of 1863 and in 1864, and all the veterans remustered in February, 1864.

The Eighth Infantry.—This three-years regiment was organized at Manchester, served valiantly on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, at Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, and Sabine Pass, Texas; reënlisted, and underwent all the hardships of battle, siege, and sickness in an unhealthy climate, being finally mustered out at Concord in January, 1865, and its veteran battalion in October of the same year. Its officers were: Hawkes Fearing, of Manchester, colonel; Oliver W. Lull, of Milford, who had been an aid to Gen. George Stark, of the state service at Portsmouth, and who was killed at Port Hudson, lieutenant-colonel; and Morrill B. Smith, of Wakefield, major.

For a time this regiment was mounted, and known as the Second New Hampshire Cavalry. Carroll was well represented in this regiment by officers, non-commissioned officers, and men. Major Morrill B. Smith, though then temporarily living in Concord, was a lifelong resident of Wakefield, had been a colonel in the old state militia, and was the only brother of the young and gallant Lieutenant Smith of the United States army, who was killed while leading a forlorn hope in an attempt to scale the ramparts of Chapultepec, near the city of Mexico, in the Mexican war, in less than four years after he was graduated from West Point.

Major James R. Newell, born in Brookfield, December 5, 1839, enlisted in 1861 in the Eighth New Hampshire Volunteers, and served faithfully during the war, participating in over forty actions. June 14, 1863, then a first lieutenant and acting captain, he led his company in a disastrous charge on rebel earthworks in the rear of Port Hudson, where, out of a total of 227, his regiment lost 126 men. Here he was severely wounded, and was captured. Escaping after some weeks, he was engaged in nearly every battle fought in the Department of the Gulf, and also did admirable service as a scout amid almost insurmountable obstacles and difficulties. He was promoted for personal gallantry to all offices from the ranks up to major, was a brave and gallant soldier, and did honor to the service and himself. He died in Wolfeborough, March 1, 1880, and the G. A. R. Post at that place is named in his honor.

ROSTER.

Morrill B. Smith, Major, Wakefield
George F. Richardson, E, 1st Lieut, Capt. Moultonborough
James R. Newell, I, Serg't, 2d Lieut, 1st Lieut, Capt. E, Major, Wolfeborough
Elphonzo G. Colby, I, Captain, ,,
Smith N. Welch, B, Effingham
Charles Young, B, Ossipee
Daniel R. Kenney, D, Serg't, Capt., 2d La. Vol's, Sandwich
Charles C. Hoyt, D, Corporal, Moultonborough
Eli N. Cotton, D, ,,
Brackett B. Lamprey, D, ,,
Alonzo G. Lamprey, D, died of disease, February 9, 1862, Moultonborough
William B. Young, D, died Feb. 2, 1862, Moultonborough
George H. Hurd, I, 1st Serg't, killed Oct. 28, 1862, Wolfeborough
Solomon G. Pool, I, Sergeant, Freedom
Charles F. Brewster, I, Serg't, died June 22, 1862, Ossipee
George Elliott, I, Corporal, Wolfeborough
James W. Johnson, I, Cor., promoted Serg't, Wolfeborough
Daniel W. Stoakes, I, Cor., died Nov. 1, 1862, Freedom
John D. Goodwin, I, Wagoner, died Nov. 20, 1862, Eaton
James C. Blaisdell, I, promoted Cor., died Sept. 20, 1864, Tamworth
John C. Blanchard, I, Eaton
John L. Bodge, I, died March 29, 1863, Ossipee
Horatio G. Sawyer, I, Bugler, promoted 2d Lieutenant, Ossipee
Charles T. Burnham, I, Wakefield
Joseph P. Burbank, I, Tamworth
George W. Chesley, I, promoted Corporal, Effingham
John Colby, I, Tuftonborough
Hanson L. Dore, I, promoted Corporal, died October, 1863, Wakefield
Tobias M. Elliott, I, Wolfeborough
William M. Elliott, I, ,,
John H. Emery, I, Ossipee
Augustus D. Ferrin, I, Freedom
Luther E. Head, I, Tamworth
Samuel Henderson, I, Eaton
William Jenness, I, Wakefield
John Lovering, I, died July 24, 1862, Freedom
Joseph Moody, I, Ossipee
Charles E. Moulton, I, ,,
Thomas J. Moulton, I, Freedom
Henry Marchington, I, Wolfeborough
Charles N. Moulton, I, Tamworth
Urias Richards, I, Freedom
John S. Stokes, I, ,,
Benjamin Stokes, I, ,,
Elias Towle, 2d, I, ,,

Erastus Ward, I,	Freedom
Joseph Tuxbury, I, died March 2, 1863,	,,
Jeremiah D. Tibbitts, I,	Wolfeborough
Herbert B. Tibbitts, I, died January 9, 1863,	Wolfeborough
John B. Lamprey,	Tuftonborough

EIGHTH REGIMENT RECRUITS.

Frederick G. H. Ainslie,	Tuftonborough
William D. Adams,	Wakefield
George A. Bunn,	Tamworth
John Collins,	Wakefield
Henry O. Chase, H, died July 28, 1864,	Sandwich
Nichele Cosce,	,,
Auguste Case, B,	Tamworth
Timothy Concklin, B, Missing Sabine Cross Roads, La, April 8, 1864,	Tamworth
Peter Castague, E,	Sandwich
John Crawford, E,	Wolfeborough
Louis De La Val, E, Missing Sabine Cross Roads, La, April 8, 1864,	Sandwich
Julius Dusch, D,	Tamworth
Joseph French, H,	,,
Lewis Frank, E,	Wakefield
Hen Gardner,	Tamworth
Michael F. Kenney, C,	Brookfield
George Kneller, E.	Sandwich
Edward Krebs, F,	Wakefield
Thadeus Low, E, died May 15, 1864,	,,
John Meyer, D,	Tuftonborough
Charles F. Miller, C,	Sandwich
Henry Munzer, C,	,,
Herman G. Miller, G,	Tamworth
Adam Meyer, C,	Effingham
Benjamin Morrill, E,	Tamworth
James Noyce,	Wolfeborough
Hermann Rock,	Moultonborough
Nicholas Roman, C,	Sandwich
Andrew Roch,	,,
Peter Rarmey, C,	Tamworth
Eben Richards,	Wolfeborough
Kerl Steins, H,	Effingham
Henry Scott, C, promoted Corporal,	Tamworth
Otis Sammet,	,,
George Seaver,	Sandwich
Jacob Spies,	,,
William B. Thompson, H.	Wakefield
William H. Ware, C, promoted Serg't,	Tamworth
Ludwig Wachner,	Sandwich
Henry Wagner, E,	Wakefield
John Young, E,	,,

Reënlisted Veterans. — George W. Chesley, I, sergeant, Freedom; Merrill Dow, H, died of disease August 13, 1864, Wakefield; George Elliott, I, sergeant, Wolfeborough; Tobias M. Elliott, I, Wolfeborough; Samuel H. Henderson, I, captured Sabine Cross Roads, La, April 8, 1864, Eaton; Luther E. Head, I, Tamworth; James W. Johnson, I, sergeant, captured Sabine Cross Roads, La, April 8, 1864, Wolfeborough; Henry Marchenton, I, Wolfeborough; William Rounds, I, bugler, Freedom; Urias Richards, I, Freedom; John S. Stokes, I, corporal, Freedom; Horatio G. Sawyer, I, bugler, promoted 2d Lieutenant, Ossipee; Benjamin Stokes, I, Freedom; Jeremiah D. Tibbitts, I, corporal, Wolfeborough.

The recruits for this regiment were mustered late in 1863 and in 1864, and all the veterans in January, 1864.

The Ninth Infantry. — This regiment was recruited more slowly than its predecessors, and was, perhaps, the first that experienced to any considerable extent the effect of the "bounty" system.

It went into camp in Concord in June, 1862, and left for the front August 25, under Colonel E. Q. Fellows, formerly of the Third. It was a gallant regiment, and performed heroic service.

In less than three weeks from the time it left the state, it fought in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, where Lieutenant-Colonel Titus was wounded early in the action, leaving Colonel Fellows the only field officer, the major not having then joined the regiment. It lost heavily at Fredericksburg,

the battles of the Wilderness in 1864, and the closing conflicts of the war. Its service was in the Ninth Corps, under Burnside, in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and it was mustered out in June, 1865. Josiah Stevens, Jr, who was major for a few days in the Second, was appointed lieutenant-colonel, and on his resignation the same day, Herbert B. Titus, of Chesterfield, late lieutenant in the Second, who had been commissioned major, was immediately promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and George W. Everett, of New London, was commissioned major.

The very few who went from Carroll at first were nearly all commissioned and non-commissioned officers. William N. Cook, of Wakefield, the first adjutant, died before joining the regiment, and George H. Chandler, of Concord, a brother of Senator Chandler, was commissioned adjutant, and on the death of Major Everett, August 27, 1863, was promoted major, and afterward lieutenant-colonel. After the war Lieutenant-Colonel Chandler became a successful lawyer at Baltimore, and died within a few years.

ROSTER.

Enoch Q. Fellows, Colonel, Sandwich
Wm. N. Cook, Adjutant, died Aug. 9, 1862, Wakefield
John S. Emerson, assistant Surgeon, Sandwich
Albert G. Merrill, D, second Lieutenant, Conway
Henry J. Boothby, D, Corporal, promoted first Sergeant, wounded twice, Conway
Hosea A. Pettengill, C, Sergeant, Sandwich
Orsmon Drown, D, wounded May 12, 1864, killed, Spottsylvania, Va, May 17, 1864, Bartlett
Mark G. Staples, H, Corporal, Wakefield
Martin J. McGraw, H, died Dec. 4, 1862, Wakefield
Charles A. Wood, K, Cor., died Dec., 1862, Freedom
George M. Loring, K, wounded Dec. 13, 1862, Ossipee
William Buttles, K, killed in action, July 30, 1864, Tamworth
Samuel C. Meader, K, wounded at Antietam, ,,
William H. Nichols, K, died at Paris, Ky, Oct. 29, 1863, Wakefield
Eben Eldredge, K, Ossipee
Jacob C. Dore, K, ,,

NINTH REGIMENT RECRUITS.

Daniel Babb, D, prisoner, paroled Oct. 18, 1864, died Nov. 1, 1864, Conway
John Brush, H, wounded July 30, 1864, Effingham
Henry Colin, E, Sandwich
Joseph Carter, B, captured Sept. 30, 1864, paroled Oct. 7, 1864, Wakefield
Martin Dodd, A, Wolfeborough
Daniel Grant, B, Jackson
Marquis Heath, D, died July 30, 1864, Conway
James Moran, G, Effingham
William C. McIntyre, D, Eaton
William B. Perkins, D, killed in action May 12, 1864, Conway
William Smith, G, Wolfeborough
Harry Simer, G, Chatham
James Smith, G, Brookfield
James Smith, G, Sandwich
Thomas Stevens, G, missing in action, Sept. 30, 1864, Madison
John Welsh, A, missing at Pop. Grove Ch., Sept. 30, 1864, Conway

The above-named recruits were all mustered in 1863 and 1864.

The Tenth Infantry. — This command, popularly known as the Irish regiment, was organized at Manchester, and principally from that city and southern portions of the state. It went into camp in August, 1862, and was mustered the September following. Michael T. Donohoe being colonel, John Coughlin, lieutenant-colonel, and Jesse T. Angell, major. It was a part of the Ninth Corps, and served in Virginia and the Carolinas, being engaged in the opera-

tions of 1864–65, in the reduction of Petersburg and Richmond, and was mustered out June 21, 1865.

Colonel Donohoe had served as captain in the Third Regiment for a year, was an accomplished and meritorious officer, and was advanced to the rank of brigadier. He has, since the war, been engaged in railway pursuits, and is at present an inspector of the postoffice department. Lieutenant-Colonel Coughlin, after serving with distinction, entered business in Washington after the war, where he has attained affluence.

So far as the records show, none were mustered in at first from this county, and only two appear to be credited as recruits: George W. Coffran, Conway, wounded severely June 3, 1864; and Daniel McKenzie, Bartlett. The rolls show a large number "residence unknown," but I think it safe to say that few of those were from Carroll.

The Eleventh Infantry. — This command was recruited in August, 1862, and went into camp at Concord, leaving the state September 11. It was a part of the Ninth Corps, served in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and was engaged at Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, and the closing scenes of the war. It was a regiment composed of admirable material, occupied a large share of public attention, and did excellent service.

Its original officers were Walter Harriman, of Warner, colonel, Moses N. Collins, of Exeter, lieutenant-colonel, and Evarts W. Farr, of Littleton, major. Colonel Harriman was brevetted brigadier-general, and after the war was for several years secretary of state, also governor, and naval officer of the port of Boston. He died June 1, 1884. Lieutenant-Colonel Collins was killed at the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, and Major Farr served through the war, was elected to Congress in 1878, and reëlected in November, 1880. He died the December following, at his home in Littleton.

ROSTER.

Gilman Bickford, C, wounded severely, Dec. 13, 1862, Tamworth
Horace F. Benn, C, ,,
George W. Chandler, C, wounded Dec. 13, 1862, Bartlett
George W. Gilman, C, Tamworth
David M. Gilman, C, wounded Dec. 13, 1862, Tamworth
Cyrus B. James, C, died of disease, Nov. 11, 1862, Tamworth
James C. Johnson, C, wounded Dec. 13, 1862, Tamworth
Henry T. Page, C, ,,
Levi F. Stanley, C, wounded June 17, 1864, promoted Corporal, missing Sept. 30, 1864, Tamworth
David J. Sanborn, C, ,,
Joel S. Sanborn, C, wounded Dec. 13, 1862, Tamworth
John Tredrick, Jr, K, Wakefield

ELEVENTH REGIMENT RECRUITS.

James M. Brown, K, died of disease, April 30, 1864, Freedom
James Bly, Bartlett
Edward Boucher, K, wounded severely, June 17, 1864, Bartlett
John S. Collins, Freedom

William Baker, F, died of wounds received, June 17, 1864, Wolfeborough
Henry Davis, Jackson
James Doyle, Albany
John Doyle, Wakefield
Lorenzo Dortmer, H, missing at Pegram House, Va, Sept. 30, 1864, Wolfeborough
Peter Farman, "
John M. Goodwin, C, died of disease, April 19, 1864, Eaton
George A. Lewis, E, wounded May 6, 1864, Bartlett
George Love, "
Lewis LaMarsh, F, wounded June 19, 1864, Eaton
Jacob Maihoefer, Wakefield
Robert Miller, H, Wolfeborough
William Minnie, D, wounded June 16, 1864, missing in action July 30, 1864, Albany
Charles Schmidt, Wakefield
John Sullivan, E, died of wounds near Petersburg, Va, Aug. 29, 1864, Freedom
John Szulezewski, K, Brookfield
Antonio Tomas, Wakefield
John Turner, E, wounded severely July 30, 1864, Freedom
George Williams, "
Fritz Winter, Wolfeborough
John Wall, "
John Williams, B, missing near Petersburg, Va, July 30, 1864, Wolfeborough
John Walker, "
John C. Wentworth, E, wounded severely July 30, 1864, died Aug. 17, 1864, Bartlett
George Weller, Wolfeborough
Charles Lamprey (enlisted from Epsom), Tuftonborough

These recruits were mustered in late in 1863 and early in 1864.

The Twelfth Infantry. — This command was raised within less than one week, in August, 1862, in the region around Lake Winnipiseogee. It was understood that the men were to select their own officers, and detachments and companies were made up from localities, so that the aggregate was more like the muster of a highland clan than like a common regiment. It was the fervent desire of all that the veteran, Thomas J. Whipple, a soldier of two wars, late of the First and Fourth, and one of the most accomplished officers in the state, should be placed in command; but the Executive failed to ratify this wish, and Joseph H. Potter, a New Hampshire man, and an accomplished officer of the regular army, was commissioned colonel, with John F. Marsh, of Nashua, as lieutenant-colonel, and George D. Savage, of Alton, as major.

The regiment served with distinction in Virginia during its entire enlistment. This county was well represented in the Twelfth. Its chaplain, Thomas L. Ambrose, from Ossipee, was wounded severely July 24, 1864, and died of wounds, August 19, 1864. Nearly the entire Company K, officers and men, were from Wolfeborough and Tuftonborough: while large details of other companies were from Moultonborough and a few other towns. William P. Ham, of Sandwich, who went out as a sergeant in Company I, and was promoted to second lieutenant, was severely wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, and died of wounds the fifteenth of the same month. The casualties in this regiment were exceptionally numerous, and those who went from Carroll fully shared in them, as the list below will show. Colonel Potter survived the war, and has recently gone upon the retired list of the army as a brigadier. Major Savage, a great favorite with all the "boys," was long a popular character at all soldier gatherings, and died greatly lamented, within a few years, at his home at Alton.

The veterans of New Hampshire have two notable reminders of the gallant Twelfth — Colonel Nathaniel Shackford, the indefatigable secretary of the

Veterans' Association, and the "Memorial Stone" at the Weirs, the gift of comrade Woodbury Sanborn, now of Lowell.

ROSTER.

Thomas L. Ambrose, Chaplain, wounded severely July 24, 1864, died of wounds Aug. 19, 1864, Ossipee
John M. Emerson, G, 1st Lieut, Moultonborough
William P. Ham, I, Serg't, promoted 2d Lieut, June 3, 1864, died June 15, 1864, Sandwich
Silas May, K, Captain, wounded May 3, 1863, Wolfeborough
William F. Dame, K, 1st Lieutenant, Tuftonborough
Ephraim W. Ricker, K, 2d Lieut, promoted 1st Lieut, Tuftonborough
Adams Eastman, A, wounded May 9, 1864, missing at Bermuda Hundred, Nov. 17, 1864, Bartlett
Alpheus Littlefield, A, ,,
Elbridge Jacobs, G, Sergeant, Moultonborough
Charles W. Hoit, G, Cor., Serg't, wounded severely June 3, 1864, Moultonborough
Charles W. Brown, G, Wagoner, ,,
Edward H. Clark, G, captured on picket at Bermuda Hundred Nov. 17, 1864, Moultonborough
David Clement, G, ,,
George R. Clement, died at Falmouth, Va., Dec. 9, 1862. Moultonborough
Henry P. Dow, G, ,,
Charles F. Garland, G, ,,
Charles H. Horne, G, wounded May, 1864, ,,
Albert W. Hayford, G, Tamworth
William L. Johnson, G, ,,
Thomas Kelley, G, wounded May 3, 1863, Moultonborough
John B. Leighton, G, wounded May 3, 1863, ,,
Lyman F. Moulton, G, ,,
Edwin W. Shannon, G, wounded May 3, 1863, Moultonborough
Alfred G. Sanborn, G, promoted Corporal, wounded May 3, 1864, Tuftonborough
Levi Whiting, G, Tamworth
Joseph F. Wentworth, G, promoted Cor., killed Gettysburg July 2, 1863, Moultonborough
Wm. B. Worth, G, killed Chancellorsville May 3, 1863, Moultonborough
John W. Babb, H, Bartlett
George P. Dinsmore, H, ,,
John H. Dearborn, H, ,,
Reuben Emery, H, killed May 3, 1863, ,,
Joshua S. Hill, H, died Sept. 1, 1863, Conway
John W. Hill, H, missing in action June 3, 1864, Bartlett
Samuel A. Seavey, K, 1st Sergeant, Tuftonborough
David P. Haines, K, Sergeant, Wolfeborough
Marquis D. L. McDuffee, K, Serg't, wounded May 3, 1863, Tuftonborough
Freeman O. Willey, K, Sergeant, ,,
Joseph Morgan, Jr, K, Sergeant, Wolfeborough
Jacob B. Tuttle, K, Corporal, ,,
Charles Sullivan, K, Corporal, killed Chancellorsville May 3, 1863, Tuftonborough
Enoch C. Piper, K, Cor., promoted Serg't, wounded twice, died of wounds Aug. 5, 1864, Tuftonborough
Daniel W. Horner, K, Corporal, ,,
Charles A. Warren, K, Corporal, captured on picket at Bermuda Hundred, Nov. 17, 1864, Wolfeborough
William B. Randall, K, Corporal, ,,
Wilbra W. Sweet, K, Corporal, ,,
John L. Canney, K, Corporal, Tuftonborough
Jacob Hanson, K, Musician, Wolfeborough
Charles H. Adjutant, K, died May 7, 1863, Tuftonborough
Samuel D. Adjutant, K, ,,
Charles Blake, K, died Jan. 9, 1863, ,,
Charles H. Bickford, K, Wolfeborough
Nathaniel W. Bradley, K, ,,
Amos E. Bradley, K, wounded June 2, 1864, ,,
George H. Blake, K, ,,
Noah E. Colcord, K, Tuftonborough
George T. Clark, K, ,,
William D. Clark, K, ,,
Thomas C. Dame, K, ,,
Greenlief Davis, K, Wolfeborough
Samuel S. Eaton, K, ,,
Abial C. Eaton, K, wounded June, 1864, ,,
Japhet Emery, K, died Jan. 27, 1864, ,,
Dexter J. Folsom, K, promoted Sergeant, wounded severely May 16, 1864, Effingham
Everett E. Fall, K, wounded May 3, 1863, Tuftonborough
William B. Fullerton, K, Wolfeborough
George B. Frost, K, wounded May 3, 1863, ,,
George W. Horn, K, ,,
Munroe Hartshorn, K, ,,
Thomas R. Horn, K, ,,
Oscar F. Horn, K, ,,
Joseph Hodsdon, K, wounded May 3, 1863, Tuftonborough
Franklin Hodsdon, K, died Jan. 14, 1863, ,,
Frank L. Holmes, K, ,,
Joseph N. Hersey, K, died Dec. 27, 1862, ,,
Timothy A. Haley, K, ,,
John M. Kimball, K, Wolfeborough
James W. Libbey, K, died Aug. 27, 1863, ,,
Daniel Leary, K, promoted Cor., killed Chancellorsville May 3, 1863, Tuftonborough
Levi W. Ladd, K, wounded severely June 3, 1864, Tuftonborough
Russell Moulton, K, killed June 3, 1864. ,,
James Moulton, K, wounded June 3, 1864, ,,
Jacob Moulton, K, died Feb. 22, 1864. ,,
Asa B. Piper, K, wounded June 2, 1864, ,,
Joseph F. Plummer, K, ,,
Joseph T. Phillips, K, Effingham
William B. Pierce, K, Wolfeborough
William Peavey, K, ,,
John W. Stevens, K, promoted Cor. ,,

Ephraim W. Ricker, K, promoted Serg't and 2d Lieut.	Tuftonborough
James F. Smith, K, killed at Gettysburg July 2, 1863,	Wolfeborough
Isaac Stevens, K, wounded July 9, 1864,	,,
Loring Stoddard, K, wounded May 3, 1863,	,,
James H. Seavey, K,	Tuftonborough
Franklin Stewart, K, died May 27, 1863,	,,
George W. Sweet, K, died Jan. 15, 1863,	,,
John Thomas, K,	,,
James E. Tibbets, K, died Jan. 16, 1863,	Wolfeborough
Moses Thompson, 2d, K,	,,
Moses F. Thompson, K,	Wolfeborough
John M. Thompson, K, wounded severely, died of wounds June 16, 1864,	Wolfeborough
George D. Wiggin, K,	Tuftonborough
James S. Wiggin, K, promoted Corporal, wounded severely June 3, 1864,	Tuftonborough
John T. Wiggin, K,	,,
Charles E. Wiggin, K,	,,
Levi H. Wiggin, K,	,,
John A. Wiggin, K, wounded May 3, 1863, and June 1864,	Tuftonborough

TWELFTH REGIMENT RECRUITS.

John Adams, D,	Madison
Joseph Anderson,	,,
Charles Brown, E, killed Cold Harbor, Va, June 3, 1864,	Wakefield
Thomas Barry, K,	,,
Andrew Brackett, K, Musician,	Tamworth
George Ford, K, Musician,	Ossipee
Edward S. Hinds, C,	Sandwich
Benjamin Kimball, K,	Wolfeborough
Jackson Lafleur, A,	Wakefield
Thomas Murphy,	Madison
Samuel J. Nutt, F,	Wolfeborough
John M. O'Brien, Musician,	Tamworth
Michael Robinson, H, Musician,	,,
Edward Stanley, K,	Wakefield
William Stearns,	,,

The above-named recruits were mustered in at different times during 1863 and 1864.

The Thirteenth Infantry. — This regiment went into camp at Concord, in September, 1862, with Aaron F. Stevens, of Nashua, late major of the First Regiment, colonel: George Bowers, also of Nashua, a veteran of the Mexican war, lieutenant-colonel; and Clement Storer, of Portsmouth, major. It left the state early in October, and its service throughout was in Virginia. It was mustered out June 20, 1865, and arrived home about the first of July. It was engaged at Fredericksburg, Suffolk, Drury's Bluff, Petersburg, and, in other notable conflicts, and on all occasions won and maintained high credit.

Colonel Stevens was brevetted brigadier, and was subsequently a member of Congress. He was distinguished as a public man and lawyer, and died early in 1887, at his home in Nashua, honored and respected by all.

Company A of this regiment went from this county, chiefly from the eastern and northern part, with William Grantman, of Wakefield, as captain, and Buel C. Carter and Charles B. Gafney, of Ossipee, as first and second lieutenants. Captain Grantman was subsequently promoted to major and lieutenant-colonel: Lieutenant Carter to captain and assistant quartermaster; Second Lieutenant Gafney to first lieutenant and captain; and Sergeant Henry Churchill, of Brookfield, to second lieutenant. Captain Carter was wounded, and after the war practised law several years in Wolfeborough, till, his health failing, he moved to Rollinsford, and died a few years later. He was a good lawyer, bright, young, and ambitious, but ill-health crippled him, and death cut him down in the midst of his career and usefulness.

This biographical sketch from the pen of Captain Gafney may not be amiss: —

Buel Clinton Carter was born in Ossipee, N. H., January 20, 1840. He attended the common schools, the [illegible] Academy" at Wolfeborough, fitting for college at Phillips Exeter Academy. He entered Yale in 1858, graduating in 1862. He was a classmate with W. H. H. Murray, Joseph Cook, and D. H. Chamberlain, of South Carolina. On his return home from college his services were offered in organizing Company A, 13th Regt. New Hampshire Volunteers, and he was mustered into the service as a first lieutenant. At the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, he was severely wounded. In July, 1863, he was commissioned captain, and in [illegible] as captain and acting quartermaster, and assigned to duty in the artillery brigade of the Eighteenth Army Corps.

In 1865 he was brevetted major, and was mustered out of the service at the close of the war, and was subsequently deputy collector of internal revenue for southwestern Virginia. On his return from the army and his official duties in Virginia, he commenced the study of his profession in the office of his father, Sanborn B. Carter, Esq., and after admission to the bar, located at Wolfeborough where for ten years he had a lucrative and successful practice, holding for several terms the office of prosecuting attorney for Carroll county. In 1878, by reason of failing health, — "the sequence of exposure in army life," — he was compelled to relinquish business temporarily, and removed to Rollinsford (to a farm two miles northeast of Dover) where he sought to regain his health and strength by devoting his time to out-of-door pursuits. In 1879 he became a member of the law firm of Carter and Nason, and practised his profession in Dover. In 1881 he was appointed bank commissioner, and held that office at the time of his death, December 11, 1886.

Lieutenant-Colonel Grantman was mustered first May 23, 1861, as a private in company H, First Massachusetts Infantry, where he served over a year, being wounded three times at the first battle of Bull Run, and twice near Yorktown. While recovering from these wounds he happened to be in Wakefield at the time the Thirteenth Regiment was being raised, and at the earnest solicitation of the citizens of that town he consented to accept the captaincy of company A, which was raised through the patriotic efforts of himself and others. He was subsequently promoted to major and lieutenant-colonel, and commanded the regiment (when not sick), while Colonel Stevens was in command of a brigade, but was finally reluctantly compelled by continued ill-health to leave the service, and has since the war been in business in Boston. Lieutenant Gafney was severely wounded near Petersburg, June 15, 1864, was promoted to captain, and is now a successful lawyer at Rochester, in the prime of life, and with bright prospects of success before him. It appears from the record that Lieutenant Churchill, of Brookfield, was a very efficient officer, and would have made a large mark had his health been good. "He was brave, prompt, faithful, and thorough as a soldier; genial, companionable, quick-witted, and honest to a fault." His constitution becoming undermined by the climate, he was finally compelled to leave the service, and died March 19, 1885, from the immediate effects of a very peculiar accident. "He was employed in the United States mail service, having charge of the mails at the railway station at Concord. Early one evening he went from his work to his home, and sat down to take off his Congress boots. While removing one of them, the elastic sides clinging somewhat, by a sudden jerk he broke the bone of his leg just above the knee. The bone was shattered, his vitality had been so much reduced that the bone would not knit; pieces soon came out, and blood-poisoning

ensued. He said that a shell had come very near or grazed his leg, and he had always felt a degree of lameness in it after that occurrence."

Those from this county in this regiment, besides these named above, shared all its vicissitudes, and are worthy of the honors bestowed on this gallant organization.

ROSTER.

William Grantman, A, Capt., Major, Lieut-Col. Wakefield
Buel C. Carter, A, 1st Lieut, Capt, A. Q. M., wounded December 13, 1862, Ossipee
Charles B. Gafney, A, 2d Lieut, 1st Lieut, wounded severely June 15, 1864, Ossipee
Henry Churchill, A, Serg't, 2d Lieut, Brookfield
Luke Nickerson, A, 1st Sergeant, died Jan. 7 1863, Madison
Charles H. Smith, A, Sergeant, Wakefield
George E. Goldsmith, A, Serg't, promoted 1st Serg't, wounded at Cold Harbor, died July 29, 1864, Tuftonborough
Mark W. Roberts, A, Sergeant, died Aug. 28, 1863, Effingham
Jasper H. Warren, A, Cor., promoted Serg't, promoted Capt., U. S. C. T. Brookfield
Josiah C. Flanders, Cor., promoted Serg't, wounded June 2, 1864. Madison
Gilman Davis, A, Cor., promoted Serg't, wounded May 7, 1864, killed May 8, 1864, Wakefield
Enoch D. Elwell, A, Cor., promoted Serg't, wounded June 3, 1864, died June 5, 1864, Eaton
E. Hewitt Vining, A, Corporal, Wakefield
Leander B. Abbott, A, Corporal, Ossipee
Robert C. McDaniels, A, Corporal, Wakefield
Nathaniel F. Meserve, A, Cor., promoted Serg't, killed May 13, 1864, Wakefield
Stephen H. Jackson, A, Musician, died of disease, Madison
Theodore G. Allard, A, Eaton
George Abbott, A, Bartlett
Lewis Abbott, A, ,,
William Abbott, A, Jackson
Levi M. Ames, A, Wakefield
James O. Applebee, A, promoted Cor. Wakefield
John A. Beacham, A, Wolfeborough
Andrew Berry, A, Brookfield
Aaron K. Blake, A, promoted Sergeant, wounded, died of wound, Brookfield
Jesse G. Berry, A, Brookfield
Elijah B. Baxter, A, Effingham
Henry J. Bean, A, Eaton
Jeremiah Q. Brown, A, Ossipee
David Conner, A, ,,
John B. Conner, A, ,,
Joseph Cilley, A, ,,
John J. Curtis, A, promoted Serg't, wounded June 15, 1864, died of wounds July 31, 1864, Brookfield
Mark A. L. Colbath, A, ,,
Daniel F. Drew, A, Wakefield
Charles E. Davis, A, Eaton
John L. Drew, A, Eaton
Elijah M. Dinsmore, A, wounded severely June 1, 1864, Jackson
George E. Dearborn, A, Tuftonborough
Daniel W. Emerson, A, Wakefield
George W. Ferrin, A, Madison
George S. Frost, A, promoted Cor., wounded severely June 15, 1864, died of wounds June 18, 1864, Madison
William K. Fellows, A, wounded severely June 1, 1864, Wakefield
Walter Ford, A, transferred to navy April 27, 1864, Effingham
Andrew J. Ford, A, ,,
Edwin H. Glidden, A, Wakefield
Nathaniel W. Gray, A, wounded Dec. 13, 1862, Madison
Ansel B. Green, A, ,,
George W. Gray, A, ,,
Timothy Gilman, A, ,,
James F. Gerals, A, died February 25, 1863, Wolfeborough
William H. Glidden, A, wounded severely June 15, 1864, Effingham
Samuel Harvey, A, ,,
Harrold Hardy, A, Ossipee
John W. Hodsdon, A, promoted Corporal, ,,
Charles H. Hurd, A, Freedom
George W. Hutchins, A, wounded May, 1864, promoted Sergeant, Wakefield
Jeremiah G. Hodgdon, A, promoted Cor., promoted Serg't, Wakefield
Charles P. Hanson, A, promoted Corporal, promoted Serg't, Jackson
Luther H. Harriman, A, Effingham
George F. Harmon, A, killed May 12, 1864, Madison
Orren W. Harmon, A, promoted Corporal, promoted Serg't, promoted 1st Serg't, Madison
Charles A. Hammond, A, Ossipee
Charles A. Hawkins, A, died Aug. 7, 1863, Eaton
John Johnson, A, Effingham
George A. Kennison, Ossipee
Diamond Littlefield, Madison
William Milliken, A, Effingham
Daniel E. Meserve, A, died March 9, 1863, Wakefield
Freeman Nute, A, Bartlett
James Nute, A, ,,
Francis Peters, A, transferred to navy April 4, 1864, Wakefield
Thomas L. Pickering, A, ,,
Charles Pike, A, Ossipee
Asa Pray, A, promoted Corporal, ,,
George Z. Ricker, A, killed in action June 15, 1864, Brookfield

Abraham Roberts, A, promoted Corporal, Eaton
Mark Remick, A, Wakefield
Turner N. Seward, A, "
George W. Sawyer, A, promoted Corporal, promoted Serg't, Wakefield
Henry E. Sias, A, Ossipee
Charles W. Thompson, A, wounded twice, "
Timothy C. Taylor, A, promoted Corporal, wounded severely June 15, 1864, Effingham
James H. Thurston, A, Eaton
Andrew J. Wentworth, A, Wakefield
George E. Wentworth, A, promoted Corporal, wounded September 29, 1864, Wakefield
John L. Williams, A, promoted Corporal, promoted Serg't, wounded September 29, 1864, [illegible]
Stephen A. Wentworth, A, [illegible]
John C. Waldron, A, "
Cyrus Whitten, A, transferred to navy April 4, 1864, [illegible]
Myron D. Young, A, "
George Goodhue, F, Sergeant died March 5, 1863, [illegible]
George P. Blake, F, "
Thomas Goodhue, F, "

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT RECRUITS.

George P. Bennett, A, promoted Corporal, killed June 15, 1864, Wakefield
Albert P. Craton, A, died April 13, 1864, Albany
George Emerson, A, wounded June 15, 1864, Ossipee
William H. Geralls, A, Ossipee
John A. Nichols, A, promoted Corporal, "
Charles Nute, B, Bartlett

These recruits were mustered in 1863 and 1864.

The Fourteenth Infantry. — This was the last three-years regiment. It was composed of excellent men, who discharged their duties with exemplary fidelity and honor. It was mustered at Concord, September 24, 1862, and left the state the latter part of the ensuing October. It first reported at Washington and spent the winter in picketing forty miles of the Potomac, did provost and guard duty in Washington in 1863, and the next spring was ordered to New Orleans, but came north the next summer, when it went into the Shenandoah Valley, engaging in the historic campaign of that year. The succeeding January it was sent to Savannah, Ga, coming north again in July, being mustered out at Concord on the twenty-sixth of that month.

It was originally commanded by Robert Wilson, of Keene, colonel: Tileston A. Barker, of Westmoreland, lieutenant-colonel: and Samuel A. Duncan, of Plainfield, major. Colonel Wilson was honorably discharged September 6, 1864, when Major Alexander Gardner was promoted to colonel, and mortally wounded at Opequan Creek the nineteenth of the same month, dying the eighth of October following.

In this regiment a large majority of company K came from this county, chiefly from Sandwich. Oliver H. Marston, of Sandwich, now of Stoneham, Mass., was captain, occasionally in command of the regiment, and was subsequently promoted to lieutenant-colonel; Moulton S. Webster, of Sandwich, was the first second lieutenant, afterward promoted to first lieutenant, mortally wounded at Opequan Creek, Va, September 19, 1864, and died in Sandwich, November 5 following. "Moulton S Webster Post, No. 68, G. A. R." Centre Sandwich, is so named in his honor.

Company K was composed of good men. Many were wounded, and died of wounds or disease; while some are yet living to enjoy the honors they won,

and are filling honorable positions in the community. William A. Heard, of Sandwich, went out as quartermaster, and is at present United States bank examiner for Maine and New Hampshire. William F. Quimby, a grandson of General J. D. Quimby, of Sandwich, went out first as a sergeant, was wounded at Opequan Creek, September 19, 1864, was subsequently promoted to second lieutenant, and has been for the past two years one of the selectmen of Sandwich. Benjamin F. Fellows, the quartermaster's sergeant, another grandson of General J. D. Quimby, has been one of the selectmen of Sandwich several years, and is the present representative to the legislature.

In fact, General Quimby, though dead, was largely represented in the war of the Rebellion by those of not very distant kin, both in the army and navy, and in all grades, from that of private to colonel. One nephew, six grandsons, and five grandnephews served. One grandnephew was adjutant of one New Hampshire regiment and colonel of two; and one was colonel of the Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteers. One grandson served through the war while very young, afterward graduated at West Point, and after entering the United States service as lieutenant, was severely wounded while fighting the Indians in the Northwest, and is now a captain in the regular army. One grandnephew was in the marine corps, and as corporal commanded one of the guns on board the Kearsarge when she sunk the Alabama.

Of course a good deal could be written in reference to the efforts made to raise a regiment, or company even, and what is true of one might apply to all, perhaps, by changing names and places. And at the risk, possibly, of being tedious or prolonging this chapter to an undue length, I will insert a little history relating to the Fourteenth Regiment and Company K, as a partial but very mild illustration of the manner in which regiments were made up, to more or less extent, during the war.

When the call for troops in 1862 was issued, an effort was made to raise a company in Sandwich. The first enlistment, under Oliver H. Marston and William M. Weed as recruiting officers, was July 30, and continued till the roll numbered eighty-five. In the meantime a public meeting was held, at which the town voted to give $100 bounty to each enlisted man. In two weeks from July 30 they were ready for work and were drilled two or three times a week by O. H. Marston and M. S. Webster, the latter having the benefit of previous military experience as a sergeant in the Sixth Massachusetts Militia for some years. Early in September a meeting of the recruits was held, which resulted in the election of the following officers: Calvin Hoit, captain, O. H. Marston, first lieutenant, Moulton S. Webster, second lieutenant. This election took place with the expectation of filling out the company in Concord by single recruits; but upon arriving at Concord, September 19, it was found impracticable. Jason D. Snell, who had been but a short time discharged from the regular army, had raised twenty-three men in Pembroke, given them thorough

and successful drill, and arrived with them in Concord. He offered to unite his force with that from Sandwich upon condition that he should have the first lieutenancy, and one of his men, J. M. Prentiss, the position of sergeant. His offer was accepted, and O. H. Marston was commissioned captain, Jason D. Snell first lieutenant, and M. S. Webster second lieutenant. It was the last company of the Fourteenth which went into camp at Concord. This arrangement was a compromise, as was the case in the organization of nearly every regiment which left the state, and probably made no particular difference in the final result or fortunes of any one except Calvin Hoit. The governor and council finally decide who shall be commissioned, and in this case, if Sandwich had raised at the time from twenty to thirty more men, no doubt the first election of officers would have been ratified. Calvin Hoit was an officer in the old militia, held different commissions in the rifle company of the Nineteenth Regiment several years, was its captain, and a good one too, from 1841 to 1846, and no doubt would have made a good captain in 1862. He is a brother of the late Dr Otis Hoit.

It required some skill and patience to finally arrange the commissions satisfactorily in the late war. I suppose every regiment and company had similar experience to this, only many cases were more intricate and difficult. A company of from 64 to 100 men can have but three commissioned officers. The field officers of a regiment are first appointed, and a camp established somewhere to receive the men and organize. Probably 100 men or 50 are already on the ground, and thereafter, until the regiment is full, squads of from 10 to 40 men are continually arriving in charge of some one individual who confidently expects a commission, and if he cannot get one perhaps he will not go at all. Now, as there can be only three commissions issued for about 100 men, while it takes four or five of these squads to make up the company of 100, and each headed by a prominent candidate for captain, or first or second lieutenant at least, the result is that there is a good deal of diplomacy required and displayed, and as a consequence some are satisfied with what they get, and many, of course, dissatisfied.

Lieutenant Webster was born in Sutton, Vt. October 9, 1823, and not long after removed with his parents to Sandwich, where he resided (except a few years in Massachusetts) until he joined the brave band of volunteers for the Civil War. He held the position of second lieutenant in Company K, Fourteenth New Hampshire, until he was mortally wounded, September 19, 1864, at the battle of Opequan Creek. He lived to reach his home in North Sandwich, and died soon after. He was a faithful, conscientious officer, and universally respected as a man. James Y. Webster, of the United States Signal Service, is his only brother. Corporal Oceanus Straw was born in Sandwich, N. H., December 28, 1823. He was a farmer; resided in Sandwich at the time of his enlistment, August 14, 1862, in Company K. He was mortally wounded

September 19, 1864, at Opequan, died in hospital at Winchester, Va, September 26, and was buried in the National Cemetery there.

Company K had the two tallest men in the regiment, Benjamin Estes, from Sandwich, and Herman Blood, from Pembroke, each six feet and four inches in height: also, the shortest man, John Atwood, from Sandwich, five feet, five inches.

The average height of the men from New England, and in fact most of the northern states, was five feet ten inches, and they were capable of doing most anything required of them, either physical or intellectual.

ROSTER.

William A. Heard, Quartermaster, Sandwich
Albert F. Hussey, Q. M. Serg't, promoted 1st Lieut, Wolfeborough
Oliver H. Marston, K, Capt., Lieut-Col, Sandwich
Moulton S. Webster, K, 2d Lieut, promoted 1st Lieut, Co. B, wounded Sept. 19, 1864, Sandwich
Benjamin F. Fellows, K, promoted Q. M. Serg't, Sandwich
James H. Gilman, K, 1st Serg't, wounded Sept 19, 1864, Sandwich
O. C. Mason, K, 1st Serg't, promoted 2d Lieut and Capt., wounded Sept. 19, 1864, Sandwich
James M. Parrott, K, Sergeant, ,,
Benjamin C. Skinner, K, Sergeant, ,,
Oceanus Straw, K, Cor., wounded Sept. 19, 1864, died Sept. 26, 1864, Sandwich
Jeremiah S. Smith, K, Cor., wounded Sept. 19, 1864, Sandwich
Russell Graves, K, Corporal, ,,
Lemuel F. Vittum, K, Cor., promoted Serg't, Sandwich
George N. French, K, Corporal, ,,
Enoch S. Eastman, K, Corporal, Tamworth
Daniel R. Gilman, K, Corporal, Sandwich
J. Marcellus Smith, K, Musician, ,,
John L. Smith, K, Musician, ,,
Benjamin F. Sawtell, K, Wagoner, died May 14, 1864, Sandwich
John Atwood, K, ,,
Harrison Atwood, 2d, K, wounded Sept. 19, 1864, died of wounds, 1864, Sandwich
Thomas S. Adams, K, died Oct. 26, 1864, Moultonborough
Warren J. Brown, K, promoted Corporal, Sandwich
John C. Bigelow, K, ,,
William H. H. Bennett, K, promoted Corporal, Sandwich
Amos W. Bennett, K, ,,
Samuel F. Beede, K, Corporal, promoted Serg't, Sandwich
Silas J. Bryant, K, died Sept. 15, 1863, Sandwich
Jesse H. Cook, K, ,,
James E. Chase, K, ,,
Ebenezer H. Dale, K, wounded Sept. 19, 1864, died Nov. 23, 1864, Sandwich
Ezekiel E. Dustin, K, ,,
Benjamin Estes, K, ,,
William H. Estes, K, ,,
John Fry, K, ,,
John M. Gove, K, promoted Corporal, ,,
John W. Goss, K, ,,
Joseph L. Huntress, K, died July 19, 1864 ,,
Andrew Huntress, K, ,,
John D. H. Hill, K, ,,
Alonzo C. Hadley, K, ,,
George Haddock, K, ,,
John Kent, K, ,,
John S. Morse, K, ,,
Isaac G. Mooney, ,,
Asa Magoon, K, wounded severely, ,,
Henry H. Moulton, ,,
Henry Plummer, K, ,,
John M. Prescott, K, died Nov. 28, 1862, ,,
James W. Pearl, K, ,,
William F. Quimby, K, promoted Cor. and Serg't, wounded Sept. 19, 1864, promoted 2d Lieut, Sandwich
George D. Quimby, K, died Dec. 14, 1862, ,,
Herbert H. Smith, K, ,,
Samuel S. Smith, K, promoted Corporal, wounded Sept. 19, 1864, Sandwich
Lewis Q. Smith, K, promoted Corporal, ,,
Moses L. Smith, K, died Dec. 8, 1862, ,,
Daniel M. Smith, K, promoted Corporal, ,,
Edwin D. Sinclair, K, ,,
William H. H. Sinclair, K, ,,
Henry H. Tanner, K, ,,
Edward E. Tanner, K, died May 19, 1863, ,,
Henry A. Tilton, K, ,,
Giles S. Vittum, K, wounded Sept. 19, 1864, died Oct. 9, 1864, Sandwich
Samuel F. Vittum, K, ,,
James M. Wallace, K, died Sept. 25, 1863, ,,
Alfred Wallace, K, ,,

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT RECRUITS.

John P. Bennett, K, Sandwich
George Dubois, Wolfeborough
James Emerson, K, wounded Sept. 19, 1864, Chatham

Edgar Harriman,	Chatham	John Kennet, H,	W
Amos Harriman, K, died of wounds received Sept. 19, 1864,	Chatham	Christian Kranz,	
Phelman Harriman, K,	"	William H. H. Watson, I, died [illegible] 1864	

The above-named recruits were mustered in December, 1863, and early in 1864.

The Fifteenth Infantry. — This was the first of the nine-months regiments; went into camp at Concord in October, 1862, leaving the state November 12, serving with General Banks's command on the lower Mississippi, taking part in the siege of Port Hudson and other operations in that region, and was mustered out at Concord, August 13, 1863.

Carroll was represented by Jeremiah F. Hall, of Wolfeborough, surgeon, and a very few men.

John W. Kingman, of Durham, was its colonel, George W. Frost, of Newmarket, lieutenant-colonel, and Henry W. Blair, who had raised a company at Plymouth, major. William M. Weed, of Sandwich, was originally commissioned lieutenant-colonel, but resigned before being mustered in, for reasons perfectly satisfactory to himself and friends acquainted with the circumstances. During the latter part of the war he was state agent and paymaster of New Hampshire soldiers. Colonel Kingman, after peace was restored, was appointed governor of Wyoming Territory, where he now resides. Major Blair, promoted to lieutenant-colonel, entered political life, was a member of the house and senate, was twice elected to Congress, and is now serving on his second term in the senate of the United States.

The Fifteenth was a good regiment, and during its brief service performed important and valuable duties.

ROSTER.

Jeremiah F. Hall, Surgeon,	Wolfeborough	Charles L. Bryant, D,	Moultonborough
William P. Gilman, C,	Tamworth	Trueworthy L. Moulton, F,	Wakefield
Henry M. Bryant, D,	Moultonborough		

The Sixteenth Infantry. — This was the second of the nine-months regiments. It went into camp at Concord in October, 1862, was mustered with the minimum number allowable for a regiment — after great effort to secure such number — about the middle of the succeeding month, joining Banks's expedition on the lower Mississippi. It suffered terribly from sickness, although it lost no men in battle, and was depleted far beyond the average mortality of conflict. It was at New Orleans, Baton Rouge, and Port Hudson, came north the following summer, and was mustered out August 20, 1863. In the organization of this command, Rev. James Pike, a presiding elder of the Methodist church, and one of its ablest ministers, was colonel; Henry W. Fuller, of Concord late lieutenant in the First Regiment, lieutenant-

colonel; and Samuel Davis, Jr, of Warner, major. Colonel Pike was afterward elected to Congress, and made an unsuccessful run for governor. He is still living at South Newmarket. Lieutenant-Colonel Fuller was brevetted brigadier-general, and after the war became a practising lawyer in Boston, where he died a few years since. This regiment did its duty well, and accomplished all that was assigned to it. Nearly all of Company B went from this county, chiefly from Wolfeborough and Bartlett, with Albert J. Hersey as captain: Albert W. Wiggin, second lieutenant, afterward promoted to first lieutenant; and Alvah S. Libbey, first sergeant, afterward promoted to second lieutenant, all from Wolfeborough.

ROSTER.

Albert J. Hersey, B, Captain,	Wolfeborough
Albert W. Wiggin, B, 2d Lieut, promoted 1st Lieut,	Wolfeborough
Alvah S. Libbey, B, 1st Serg't, promoted 2d Lieut,	Wolfeborough
George P. Cotton, B, Sergeant,	,,
Nathaniel R. Scribner, B, Corporal, died June 20, 1863,	Bartlett
Lewis F. Davis, B, Corporal,	Wolfeborough
Harlin P. Crain, B, Corporal,	,,
George Goodhue, B, Corporal,	Brookfield
Charles P. Randall, B, Musician, died July 3, 1863,	Wolfeborough
Peter C. Seavey, B, Musician,	,,
Hollis P. Chapman, B, Wagoner,	,,
Leonidas J. Avery, B, died July 26, 1863,	,,
Charles H. Bickford, B,	,,
Nathaniel D. Blazo, B, died Aug. 7, 1863,	Bartlett
John C. Caryl, B,	Wolfeborough
Thomas Chase, B,	,,
Joseph W. Chamberlain, B,	Ossipee
William Corson, B,	Wolfeborough
Joel E. Cook, B,	,,
James W. Cross, B, promoted Corporal,	,,
James C. Dwight, B,	,,
Albert Emery, B,	Bartlett
Moses Emery, B,	Wolfeborough
Nathaniel D. Farnsworth, B,	,,
George B. Fogg, B,	,,
George W. Frost, B, died April 28, 1863,	,,
Francis A. Gale, B,	Jackson
Benjamin C. Garland, B,	Bartlett
Alpha W. Hall, B, promoted Corporal,	,,
Charles C. Hall, B, died June 22, 1863,	Bartlett
Elias M. Hall, B,	,,
George W. Hayes, B, died April 13, 1863,	,,
Joseph P. Heath, B.	Wolfeborough
Charles E. Johnson, B,	,,
Ezra F. Johnson, B,	,,
Ezra H. Keniston, 2d, B,	,,
John S. Kenison, B, died June 7, 1863,	Bartlett
David G. Kimball, B, died April 29, 1863,	Wolfeborough
John W. Lee, B,	,,
Woodbury L. Leavitt, B,	,,
John H. Loud, B,	,,
Jonathan Mead, B,	Bartlett
Levi Moulton, B,	,,
Leander Nute, B,	,,
Andrew F. Parker, B,	,,
John C. Parker, B,	,,
Phineas Parker, B,	,,
William A. Parker, B, promoted Corporal,	,,
Joseph H. Ricker, B, died July 24, 1863,	Wolfeborough
Daniel Rollins, B,	,,
Charles G. Sherwood, B, died June 14, 1863,	,,
Cyrus F. Stanton, B,	Bartlett
Edward Turner, B,	Wolfeborough
Benjamin Trickey, B,	,,
Joseph J. Whitten, B,	,,
William P. Ames, D,	Tamworth
Elden Eastman, E,	Bartlett
Albion G. Goodrich, E,	,,
John W. Philbrick, E,	,,

The Seventeenth Infantry. — Although this county furnished no men for this regiment, its history is so exceptional as to call for a brief review of the facts attending its formation and service.

In August, 1862, the President issued his call for 300,000 men for nine months. Governor Berry, on reception of this call, convened his council, and determined to call for three regiments of volunteers, first appointing their field officers and assigning the Fifteenth to the first congressional district, the

Sixteenth to the second district, and the Seventeenth to the third district, then embracing the counties of Cheshire, Sullivan, Grafton, and Coös, so that the officers being thus selected, volunteers would understand with whom they were to serve.

The field officers of the Seventeenth were Colonel Henry O. Kent, of Lancaster; Lieutenant-Colonel Charles H. Long, of Claremont; and Major George H. Bellows, of Walpole. The records of the adjutant-general's office show that 791 men at once volunteered in the territory assigned for this regiment. Almost an entire company was raised at Lancaster and in Coös county, although it was in excess of all quotas, and equal zeal was manifested elsewhere. The Fifteenth and Sixteenth regiments were at this time in process of formation and in camp at Concord. The War Department requesting urgency in forwarding troops, the state authorities, contrary to the understanding when the field officers were appointed, ordered the companies first raised, irrespective of location, first into camp, thus assigning several hundred men raised for this regiment to the Fifteenth and Sixteenth, its numerical predecessors.

Thus denied the men enlisted for it, the Seventeenth went into camp at Concord in November, 1862, just as the Sixteenth left the state.

A regimental organization was perfected and drill and discipline commenced and continued. All through that dreary winter its officers were assured the command should be filled, but volunteering had ceased, the governor in person ordered the acceptance of substitutes discontinued, and no resources remained save the unfilled quotas of dilatory and unwilling towns. An attempt was made to secure the enforcement of a state draft authorized by the law and under the control of a board of draft commissioners. A draft was ordered for December 24, 1862, but it was postponed to January 8, 1863, and finally abandoned. With the surrender of the draft, all hope of aid from the state was given up, and February 9 the regiment was furloughed to April 1, when, it was said, decisive measures would be taken to put the command upon active service. This interval and the early part of April was spent in earnest efforts by the field and line officers, through memorials to members of Congress, to induce the War Department to convert the regiment into batteries of artillery, to send it out as a battalion, or to place it on detached service, that officers and men might together serve out their enlistment at the front. These requests were not approved, so that when the regiment reassembled in April, nothing remained but to follow a special order of the War Department which mustered out its commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and transferred the enlisted men to the Second Infantry, then at home on furlough, which was done April 16, 1863.

The men of the Seventeenth, thus taken from their own officers and command, found congenial association with the soldiers of that admirable

regiment, the Second, exhibiting a high order of discipline and bravery at Gettysburg, losing as heavy a percentage in dead and wounded as any command in that historic engagement. At the close of their term of enlistment they were mustered out, but so conspicuous had been their work that the commanding officer of the Second, Colonel Edward L. Bailey, now of the regular army, issued a special commendatory order, which we reproduce: —

Headquarters Second New Hampshire Volunteers,
POINT LOOKOUT, Maryland, September 22, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 14.

Soldiers of the Seventeenth, — Aroused by the necessities of your country, you assembled under a gallant and accomplished leader, with justly high hopes, to lead with him a brilliant career. After months of uncertainty, you were consolidated with the Second.

You had no choice in your disposition. You have comported yourselves as men should, and have secured the respect of comrades and officers. During the terrible contest (Gettysburg) you stood shoulder to shoulder with the familiars of fifteen battles, fighting as valiantly.

ED. L. BAILEY, *Colonel, Second New Hampshire Volunteers.*

Lieutenant-Colonel Long, as recited elsewhere, became subsequently captain of Battery A, and colonel of the first and only regiment of heavy artillery. At the close of the war he returned to his home at Claremont. Major Bellows afterward served, with the same rank, in command of a battalion of infantry raised for service in that section of Virginia, near Washington, under control of the Union forces, wherein the state government, under Governor Pierpont, exercised authority.

With the untoward circumstances attending this regiment, arising out of the presumed exigencies of the service, it is a gratifying reflection that the officers and men of the Seventeenth Infantry did their whole duty wherever placed, obeying orders wholly unfortunate and destructive of their pride and hopes with soldierly alacrity: that the men, in the most desperate conflict of the war, elicited special mention for their bravery, and this command enjoys fraternal recognition and equal regard from the members of every war organization from the state.

The above sketch of the Seventeenth, from the pen of Colonel Kent, is the best history of that regiment published, and in the fewest words.

The Eighteenth Infantry. — This was the last regimental organization mustered, and was made up of men who enlisted indifferently for different terms of service. Recruiting commenced in July, 1864, but with the organization of six companies the quota of the state was filled. During the next spring three more companies were sent out, but Company K was stationed at Galloupe's Island, Boston Harbor, and was never ordered to the front. The regimental organization was Thomas L. Livermore, of Milford, who had served in the First and with distinction in the Fifth, colonel; Joseph M. Clough, of New London, who was a first lieutenant in

the First and had an excellent record as a captain in the Fourth, and who has since commanded the militia of the state as brigadier-general, lieutenant-colonel; and William I. Brown, of Penacook, former adjutant of the Ninth, major. This command was engaged in front of Petersburg and had an honorable record. It was mustered out at Concord by detachments in June, July, and August, 1865. Charles H. Bell, since governor, was originally commissioned colonel, and J. W. Carr, of Manchester, formerly of the Second, lieutenant-colonel, but each resigned before muster. George F. Hobbs, of Wakefield, was adjutant, Moses T. Cate, of Wolfeborough, quartermaster, John S. Emerson, of Sandwich, late assistant-surgeon of the Ninth, was surgeon, and nearly enough officers, non-commissioned officers, and men went from Carroll county, chiefly from Conway and Sandwich, to make one minimum company had they all been together.

ROSTER.

George F. Hobbs, Adjutant,	Wakefield
Moses T. Cate, Quartermaster,	Wolfeborough
John S. Emerson, Surgeon,	Sandwich
George H. Thom, E, promoted 2d Lieut,	Conway
Albert C. Abbott, A,	Ossipee
James L. Bodge, A,	,,
Joseph A. Cloutman, A,	Conway
Charles E. Keyes, A,	Ossipee
Lucius H. Lovejoy, A,	Conway
John G. Mason, A,	,,
Johnson D. Quimby, C, 1st Serg't,	Sandwich
George S. Cook, C, Corporal,	,,
Frank N. Foss, C, Corporal,	,,
Lorenzo D. Bean, C, Musician,	,,
Edmund C. Bennett, C,	,,
George H. Boynton, C,	,,
Albert Fogg, C,	,,
Hezekiah T. Fogg, C,	,,
Tobias N. Fernald, C,	Ossipee
Charles A. Gilman, C,	Sandwich
William N. Hart, C,	,,
Charles E. Mudgett, C,	,,
John Miller, C,	,,
William H. Scriggins, C,	,,
William L. Tappan, C,	,,
Sewell J. Choate, D, died City Point, Va, Oct. 29, 1864,	Sandwich
Calvin Durgin, D,	Effingham
Samuel Q. Dearborn, D,	,,
John C. Davis, D,	,,
John Fry, D,	Sandwich
James A. Leavitt, D,	Effingham
John Stitson, D,	,,
Charles D. Swett, D,	,,
Thatcher M. Thompson, E, Sergeant,	Ossipee
Charles A. Brotton, E, Corporal,	Conway
John Carson, E, Corporal,	,,
George W. Bean, E,	,,
Ezekiel W. Burbank, E,	,,
Amos W. Bennett, E,	Sandwich
James Carter, E,	Conway
Henry Cook, E,	,,
William F. Dennett, E,	,,
Mark W. Dennett, E,	,,
Reuben Eastman, E,	,,
David B. Hill, E,	,,
Charles W. Heath, E,	,,
Lorenzo F. Hale, E,	,,
Charles A. Hill, E,	,,
George A. Heath, E,	,,
John B. Kendall, E,	,,
Edwin A. Keith, E,	,,
Hugh McNorton, E,	,,
John Mason, E,	,,
Ormond W. Merrill, E,	,,
Benjamin N. Merrow, E,	,,
Joseph P. Pitman, E,	,,
Orrin Seavey, E,	,,
Freeman G. Thompson, E,	Ossipee
David Brown, F,	Tamworth
Frank K. Hobbs, F, promoted Sergeant,	Ossipee
Harris W. Morgan, F,	Wolfeborough
Dana Weeks, F,	Chatham
Charles D. Smith,	Effingham
Andrew McDonald, C, wounded March 29, 1865,	Sandwich
John Drowne, G,	Eaton
Benjamin B. Thompson, Captain Company I,	Wolfeborough
Chauncy Harriman, G,	Eaton
Albert Paul, G,	,,
Nicholas E. Whiting, I, Corporal,	,,
Robinson Blaisdell, I,	Madison
Enoch L. Drew, I, promoted Corporal,	,,
Josephus Glidden, I,	Effingham
Timothy Gilman, I, died of disease,	Madison
Royal Harmon, I,	,,
Isaac M. Harmon, I,	,,
Simeon W. Hatch, I,	,,
Eugene Harriman, I,	,,

John D. Lord, I,	Madison
Nathan Stacy, I, promoted Corporal,	,,
Samuel H. K. Stacy, I,	,,
Benjamin F. Wakefield, I,	,,
Melvin B. Tasker, K, Sergeant,	Sandwich
Charles F. Burleigh, K,	,,
J. Cone Beede, K,	,,
Moses Bean, K,	Conway
George W. Bacon, K,	Sandwich
Edward W. Burnham, K,	Sandwich
Charles S. Cloutman, K,	,,
Thomas Flaherty, K,	,,
Darius W. Ham, K,	Brookfield
Luther H. Harriman, K,	Eaton
Charles S. Hill, K,	Sandwich
Samuel Thompson, K,	Eaton
Jesse Watson, K,	Conway

The Light Artillery. — This organization, which was a very complete and perfect one, was raised at Manchester in the summer of 1861. It was the only light battery recruited in the state. Its organization was George A. Gerrish, of Portsmouth, captain; Fred M. Edgill, of Orford, and Edwin H. Hobbs, of Manchester, first lieutenants; and John Wadleigh and Henry F. Condict, of Manchester, second lieutenants. It served with the army of the Potomac through the war, and distinguished itself in all its principal battles. In 1864 it was designated as Company M of the First Heavy Artillery, to allow that command to muster as a regimental organization. While the artillery service of the army of the Potomac was exceptionally good, this battery maintained a rank for excellence and bravery with the best. It was mustered out in June, 1865.

The Heavy Artillery. — Immediately upon the consolidation of the Seventeenth with the Second, Lieutenant-Colonel Long, of the former regiment, obtained authority to raise a company of heavy artillery to garrison Fort Constitution in Portsmouth harbor. This company was soon raised, Lieutenant-Colonel Long being its captain, he taking with him several non-commissioned officers of the Seventeenth. Later, Captain Ira McL. Barton, of Newport, of the Fifth, and late captain in the First, obtained authority to raise a second company for garrison duty at Fort McClary, across the Piscataqua from Fort Constitution. These two companies, A and B, were mustered during the summer of 1863. In the early autumn of 1864 authority was granted to augment this nucleus to a full regiment of twelve companies of 1,800 men. The attractions for this enlistment were great, and recruiting went on briskly. Companies A and B had, at this period, been for some time in the defences of Washington on the line of earthworks north and west of the city, and the new companies were forwarded to the same assignment as fast as mustered. Recruiting lagged with the organization of the eleventh company, and in order to give the command a muster of regimental officers, the light battery, which had been in active service since 1861, was designated as Company M, and transferred to the "Heavys." Colonel Long being mustered, and the regimental organization thus completed, the battery was ordered on detached service under General Hancock's command, so that its only connection with the regiment was to enable it to muster as a complete organization. Battery A was ordered back to Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, in January, 1865, and

Battery B in February following. Colonel Long was assigned to duty in command of a brigade in Harden's Division, and Lieutenant-Colonel McL. Barton commanded the regiment. It was a splendid body of men capable of performing most efficient service. It remained in the defences about the Capitol, save batteries A, B, and M, until the summer of 1865, when it was ordered to New Hampshire, and mustered out June 19, 1865. The field officers were Charles H. Long, of Claremont, colonel; Ira McL. Barton, of Newport, lieutenant-colonel; George A. Wainwright, of Hanover, Dexter G. Reed, formerly second lieutenant in the First Infantry, of Newport, and Frederick M. Edgill, of Orford (of the light battery), majors. Colonel Long resides in Claremont. Lieutenant-Colonel McL. Barton went to Arkansas, reached the grade of general of militia, was active in local military troubles, and died not many years after the close of the war. Major Wainwright, who was adjutant of the Seventeenth, resides in Hanover.

Although there was no company organization in the heavy artillery from this county, there were large delegations of several companies, chiefly from the towns in the central part; some of the men served in the light batteries also.

The county was well represented in the artillery.

ROSTER.

Perry C. Moore, A, Serg't,	Ossipee
Albert H. Leonard, A, Corporal,	,,
John A. Frost, A, Corporal,	,,
Alonzo Cushing, A,	Freedom
George De Marsh, A,	Ossipee
Robert C. Gunnison, A,	,,
Peter Marquet, A,	,,
Charles W. Page, A, promoted Corporal,	Wakefield
Oberon Payne, A,	Ossipee
Henry Philbrick, A,	Freedom
John Sanborn, A,	,,
Edward Smith, A,	Ossipee
Charles Willey, A,	,,
Granville W. Bragg, B,	Moultonborough
Daniel Downs, B,	Tamworth
Nathaniel Meserve, B,	Freedom
Alvah S. Libbey, G, 1st Lieut, promoted Capt.	Wolfeborough
George W. Horne, G, 2d Lieutenant,	,,
William D. Haley, L, promoted Com. Serg't,	Tuftonborough
Calvin S. Adams, A,	Wakefield
James A. Cook, B,	Sandwich
John W. Fogg, D, Serg't, promoted 1st Serg't,	Wolfeborough
Horace H. Moulton, D,	Wakefield
Edward P. Eastman, D,	Conway
Jeremiah Kimball, D,	,,
Joseph P. Heath, G, Sergeant,	Wolfeborough
Noah Shaw, G, Corporal,	Freedom
Charles S. Parris, G, Corporal,	Wolfeborough
George S. Parker, G, Corporal,	,,
Benjamin Kennison, G, Corporal,	Albany
William P. Thurston, G, Corporal,	Eaton
James Stevenson, G, Corporal,	Wolfeborough
Mayhew C. Allard, G,	Eaton
George A. Adams, G,	Moultonborough
John M. Avery, G,	Wolfeborough
Nathaniel W. Bryant, G,	Moultonborough
George F. Cate, G,	Wolfeborough
William K. Chase, G,	Albany
James E. Dore, G,	Wolfeborough
Isaiah K. Drew, G,	,,
Charles J. Edgerly, G,	,,
Elbridge Gerry, G,	,,
Charles F. Garland, G,	Moultonborough
Orin A. Hidden, G,	Madison
Frank B. Horn, G,	Wolfeborough
John B. James, G,	Moultonborough
George J. Jordan, G,	Wolfeborough
Ezra H. Keniston, G,	,,
Caleb T. Keniston, G,	,,
John Kane, G,	,,
George E. Kimball, G,	,,
George F. Kimball, G,	,,
Stillman S. Kent, G,	Eaton
Charles H. Lyman, G,	Albany
Jonathan Q. Mason, G,	,,
Thomas F. Marston, G,	Madison
Lewis C. Merrow, G,	,,
James Marden, G,	Wolfeborough
Warren Nason, G,	Albany
Gilbert M. Nash, G,	Moultonborough
William H. Palmer, G,	Eaton
Charles Robertson, G,	,,
Alexander E. Raitt, G,	Wolfeborough

Samuel Stokes, G,	Freedom
Almon D. Thurston, G,	Eaton
Daniel Thurston, G,	,,
William M. Towle, G,	,,
Samuel Ward, G,	Madison
George W. Warren, G,	Wolfeborough
Joseph J. Whitten, G,	,,
Franklin Wilkinson, G,	Freedom
Hiram Pray, K, Corporal,	Ossipee
Gideon Gilman, K, Corporal,	,,
Jacob Abbott, K,	,,
Stephen Bean, K,	,,
Edward R. Bickford, K,	,,
Alfred M. Cate, K,	,,
John Edgerly, K,	,,
John W. Folsom, K,	,,
George M. D. Garland, K,	,,
Samuel E. Hanson, K,	,,
John F. Hanson, K,	,,
Charles H. Larrabee, K,	,,
Ivory Milliken, D,	,,
James M. Moulton, K,	,,
James Milliken, K,	,,
Henry C. Nichols, K,	,,
Henry A. Neal, K,	Tuftonborough
Thomas J. Orne, K,	,,
Martin V. Ricker, K,	Ossipee
Robert G. Ross, K,	,,
John H. Stiles, K,	Chatham
Samuel E. Wentworth, K,	Ossipee
Charles Young, K,	Ossipee
Albert H. Sanborn, L,	Wakefield
John Davis, L,	Effingham
Charles W. Dame, L,	Tuftonborough
Hiram O. Tuttle, L,	Effingham
Leavitt Alley, L,	Eaton
Charles Davis, L,	Ossipee
William T. Dorr, L,	Wolfeborough
William H. Donnelly, L,	Chatham
Henry Eldredge, L,	Freedom
Elijah S. Haley, L,	Tuftonborough
George F. Hobbs, L, promoted Adj't, 18th N. H. Vol. Inf.	Wakefield
Joseph W. Johnson, L,	Tuftonborough
George M. Lewis, L,	Effingham
Daniel McFarland, L,	Tamworth
John A. Peavy, L,	Tuftonborough
Freeman Richards, L,	Freedom
Nehemiah C. Snell, L,	Madison
George L. Stackpole, L,	Tuftonborough
Charles E. Thurston, L,	Eaton
James R. Thurston, L,	,,
Joseph D. Tuttle, L, died at Fort Slocum, D. C., Sept. 27, 1864,	Effingham
Diamond L. Dana, M,	Madison
James E. Ferren, M,	,,
Sewell E. Glidden, M,	,,
Charles Harmon, M,	,,
Charles Spring, M,	Brookfield

The Sharpshooters.— There were in the service two regiments of picked marksmen equipped with superior weapons for special or detached duty, as their designation indicated. From the nature of the organization it was impossible that the companies should serve in regimental order, and they were scattered as the exigencies of the service required. Company G of the Second regiment, ninety-eight officers and men, had a number of its best men from Carroll, and was mustered at Concord December 10, 1861. It performed the duties entrusted to it with devotion and unflagging zeal. Not exempt from casualties, its record of dead and wounded was equal to that of the most daring. In every respect these men were most creditable soldiers and admirable representatives of the stanchest element of the county. The state was not represented in the Field of the original organization, but later the field officers from New Hampshire in this command were: Major E. T. Rowell, of Company F, and Major Amos B. Jones, of Company E. George A. Marden, since speaker of the Massachusetts House, and on the regimental staff, was a sergeant in Company G. Major Rowell and Major Marden both reside in Lowell. The sharpshooters served in the Virginia campaigns and were at South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Second Bull Run, Gettysburg, and in the Valley. The original men were mustered out in December, 1864, and those of the three companies remaining were consolidated and made Company K of the Fifth infantry.

ROSTER.

Hosea Reynolds, F, Wakefield
Joseph Sanborn, G, Cor., promoted Serg't, wounded, Tamworth
James Y. Webster, G, Cor., wounded, Antietam, Sandwich
Charles E. Quimby, G, "

William H. Davis, G, promoted Corporal, transferred to 5th N. H., Jan. 5, 1865, Sandwich
Daniel N. Smith, G, wounded June 5, 1864, "
True D. Moulton, G, Tamworth
Freeman Sanborn, G, "
Isaiah H. Wiggin, G, died of disease, "

Recruits for Sharpshooters. — Andrew Berry, G, died at Brandy station, Va. April 7, 1864, Tamworth; Alvin G. Hayward, F, transferred to Fifth New Hampshire, Eaton; Joseph Murry, Chatham.

Reënlisted Veterans, Second United States Sharpshooters. — Ira S. Blake, promoted corporal, G, wounded June 16, 1864, died of wounds October 27, 1864, Tamworth; William H. Davis, G, promoted corporal, Sandwich; James M. Gilman, G, corporal, transferred to Fifth New Hampshire, Tamworth; George A. Langley, G, promoted corporal, transferred to Fifth New Hampshire, Tamworth.

The First Cavalry. — There was but one cavalry regiment proper from the state, and that was organized for three years somewhat late in the war. As stated, the Eighth Infantry, then in Louisiana, was for a time mounted and known as the Second New Hampshire Cavalry, but its service was more particularly as infantry. Early in the war a battalion of four companies of New Hampshire men was raised and incorporated with the First Rhode Island Cavalry. It was found that the union of companies from different states in one regiment was not altogether desirable, and this battalion was made the nucleus of the First Cavalry. This regiment and battalion served in Virginia and Maryland, and was first united in March, 1865. It left the state December 22, 1861, was made a regiment January 7, 1864, and mustered out July 21, 1865. It was composed of good material and did excellent service. The heaviest wholesale desertion of the war was of several hundred "bounty-jumping" recruits, who had been mustered to fill the regiment, and who broke away at Giesborough Point, below Washington, in the autumn of 1863, to the relief of the good soldiers left, who were in no way responsible for the presence or absence of these "scalawags." Its original officers were: David B. Nelson, major of battalion. Regimental: John L. Thompson, who died recently in Chicago, colonel; Ben T. Hutchins, lieutenant-colonel; Arnold Wyman, J. F. Andrews and John A. Cummings, majors. One captain, Pierce L. Wiggin, formerly captain in the Third, and a few men were from this county.

FIRST NEW ENGLAND CAVALRY.

William A. Allard, I, Sergeant, Moultonborough
Johnson D. Quimby, I, promoted Corporal, Sandwich
John G. Sanborn, I, Sandwich

NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

Pierce L. Wiggin, C, Captain,	Ossipee
Stephen R. Tibbitts, C, wounded June 3, 1864,	,,
Thomas Barnes, D,	,,
George Brown, D,	,,
Charles Burke, D,	,,
John Knight, D,	,,
James McGuire, D,	Wakefield
William Chauncey, G,	,,
Hiram Peck, G,	,,
John Williams, G,	Wakefield
John C. Caryl, I, commissioned Serg't, promoted 1st Lieut,	Brookfield
Charles H. Norton, I,	Wakefield
Nathaniel H. Munsey, M, died of disease, Nov. 17, 1864.	Albany
Thomas Richie, M,	Eaton
John Clark,	Wakefield
Charles Whitehouse,	Albany

VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

Sewell R. Aldrich, mustered Aug. 22, 1863,	Conway
Samuel Adams, Jan. 8, 1864,	Effingham
John T. Adams, April 30, 1864,	Wakefield
Oliver L. Allen, May 13, 1864,	,,
John Delaney, Oct. 5, 1863,	Conway
Martin V. Drew, Dec. 23, 1863,	Tamworth
Hezekiah Davis, Jan. 5, 1864,	Sandwich
Samuel Floyd, Jan. 2, 1854,	,,
John C. Frost, Aug. 27, 1864,	Madison
Ira B. Gould, June 26, 1864,	Bartlett
Charles H. Horne, Jan. 5, 1864,	Tuftonborough
John McLachlin, Sept. 24, 1863,	Conway
Horace S. Parrott, Jan. 1, 1864,	Sandwich
Daniel F. Parrott, Jan. 1, 1864.	,,
Enoch J. Quimby, Oct. 1, 1863,	Conway
George W. Ramsdell, Aug. 21, 1863,	,,
Michael Sullivan, Aug. 20, 1863,	,,
Thomas B. Seaver, Aug. 25, 1863,	,,
Patrick Sherry, Dec. 23, 1863,	Tamworth
Michael Scanlan, Jan. 1, 1864,	Moultonborough
George Williams, Jan. 13, 1864,	Bartlett

Only a few returns were ever received of this corps, but several others were transferred to it from different regiments from time to time, and possibly others enlisted in it whose names were not returned and do not appear here for that reason.

Statistics. — From carefully compiled tables in reports of the adjutant-general it appears that during the war the entire number of commissions issued was 2,362, while the entire number of officers who received them was 1,601. The total number of enlisted men was 31,426. The number "killed or died of wounds" was 1,538. "Died of disease," 2,541. Mustered out at expiration of service, 11,264.

An analysis of all statistics made in that office leads to the conclusion that, leaving out men transferred and twice enumerated, New Hampshire sent 30,000 different men into the field. Estimating in the same proportion it would appear that of this number Carroll county furnished 1,300 men.

The entire muster of 30,000 is thus accounted for, by the same authority: —

Killed or died of wounds	5 per cent.
Died of disease	8 ,,
Honorably discharged for disability	15 ,,
Deserted	16 ,,
Transferred to Invalid Corps, Army and Navy	3 ,,
Promoted to commissioned officers	2 ,,
Not officially accounted for	2 ,,
Absent when regiment was mustered out	3 ,,
Re-enlisted	5 ,,
Mustered out at the expiration of term	37 ,,
Otherwise unaccounted for	4 ,,
Total	100 per cent.

The percentage of "desertions" from Carroll is much less than the above figures, while the casualties and muster out are correspondingly greater.

New Hampshire employed three state military agents, with the rank of colonel, for two or three years before the close of the war. One was stationed in New York, one in Philadelphia, and one in Washington, D. C. The one stationed in Washington was Hon. Larkin D. Mason, of South Tamworth, therefore it seems proper that his name and services should be mentioned in connection with the officers and men who went from Carroll. Colonel Mason, now nearly eighty, was born and has always lived under the brow of Ossipee Mountain, and, I suppose, expects to die and be buried there. He is too well known, both in this county and state, by those of the present generation to need an extended notice here. For forty years he has been very prominent in political affairs, having been a member of the House and Senate previous to the war; during the war, as stated above, state military agent; since the war judge of probate till disqualified by age, and since that a candidate for governor of the state. Some might think the military office he held was a sinecure, but it was one of the most difficult and arduous. How well he filled it is shown in a few words from the adjutant-general's report, in which he says: —

> Too much praise cannot be awarded to Colonels Mason, Corson, and Howe for their faithful and efficient services and untiring devotion constantly rendered by them in the arduous duties that have devolved upon them and which they have discharged in the most honorable and successful manner.

In order to give a little insight into their duties I take the liberty to insert here a short report from Colonel Mason himself, which I find in the same report: —

> Washington, D. C., February 20, 1865.
>
> Brigadier-General Natt Head, Adjutant General, State of New Hampshire:
>
> *General*, — I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, requesting of me some description of my duties and an account of my operations as New Hampshire State Agent, and I hasten to respond. It is the duty of the State Agent when a battle is pending to gather in quantity such stores as are required for the relief of wounded soldiers; to have several assistants at hand to move at the earliest moment to the scene of suffering and administer relief; to see that the bodies of deceased soldiers from his state are properly buried and secured against depredations, and that such bodies as are called for by friends are properly prepared and forwarded to their homes; to visit hospitals or cause them to be visited, and such luxuries supplied as are necessary to the soldiers' comfort; to keep an exact registry of all men in hospitals, with their company, regiment, and residence. Soldiers are mustered for pay every two months; but it is a very common thing for a soldier to be transit on muster day and fail to get mustered, or, if mustered, he is liable to leave his place before the arrival of his paymaster, and hence lose one or more musters, so that several months may elapse before his accounts are corrected. The State Agent has ready access to the rolls, and it is his duty to follow from office to office until he gets the accounts adjusted, when he receives an order for payment. On the present muster rolls this class of applicants are very numerous, and there is seldom a single day when some opportunities for assistance of this kind are not made. It is the duty of the State Agent to make applications for the transfer of soldiers in the various hospitals to their own state. Since December 1, 1864, I have made applications for the transfer of several hundreds of New Hampshire soldiers to the Webster General Hospital at Manchester, N. H. Men who are absent on furloughs frequently fail to return in season, supposing they are properly excused by their attending physician, and ere they are aware, find themselves in some military prison or prison hospital with the charge of desertion against them. It is the duty of the State Agent to collect all facts in their favor and

present them for their benefit, and if there appears no evidence of fraudulent intention on their part, he can generally get informalities overlooked and the delinquent ordered to duty without censure. The correspondence attending my duties requires the writing of more than twenty letters per day, several of which are official and have to be copied. I am prepared at all times to give the name, company, regiment, and town of every New Hampshire soldier in this department, and can give much information concerning our soldiers in other departments. I am causing a journal to be prepared which will be of interest to the New Hampshire people. I receive such articles of comfort as the people at home see fit to supply for the soldier, and distribute these goods to such as I think need them most. I am much assisted in this duty by New Hampshire men, resident in this city. I frequently find a New Hampshire soldier sick with some disease that requires the tender treatment and pure air of home in order for his recovery. At present he is entirely out of money. As State Agent I supply all such sums as are necessary to enable him to accomplish his object. The rooms of the agency are open day and night for the benefit of the New Hampshire soldier, and when he applies for anything in my power to afford, he is never turned empty away. Soldiers can always find refreshments and sometimes rude lodgings at the rooms of the agency. I at present employ one male assistant in canvassing hospitals, and one lady assistant in preparing records and giving information to applicants during my absence from the rooms, and I employ assistants transiently, as exigencies arrive.

I have the honor to be, General,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. D. MASON, *Military State Agent of New Hampshire.*

In the limited space of a single chapter not much more can be done than to give a list of names with the companies and regiments on whose rolls they appear. As previously stated, I think but few credited to this county, and especially those who were originally mustered in with regiments, are put as residence "unknown," yet I have noticed a few, and no doubt there are others whose names will not appear here for that reason. It would indeed be gratifying to give, if possible, a list of all natives of the county who have been connected with the military service at any time, and especially of those serving in the Rebellion, either in other states, or credited to towns in other counties in this state. With a few exceptions, however, about all that is known of the latter class appears on the Grand Army of the Republic rolls. The following are a few exceptions, and without doubt there are others: James W. Hart, formerly of Sandwich, then of Lowell, distinguished himself as a captain in the Sixth Massachusetts in its passage through Baltimore April 19, 1861, and was afterward promoted to major. After the war he returned to Lowell, where he died a few years since. Samuel Merrill, a former resident of Tamworth, which he at one time represented in the Legislature, afterwards of Iowa, was colonel of one of the early Iowa regiments, subsequently was elected governor of the state, and is at present one of her wealthy bankers. Benjamin F. Quimby, born in Sandwich, son of Colonel Joseph L. Quimby, went out as a sergeant in the Tenth Vermont, was promoted to captain in a colored regiment, taken prisoner with others, and died in a rebel prison. Austin Quimby, near of kin to the latter, was a corporal in the marine corps, and commanded one of the guns on the upper deck of the Kearsarge, when she sunk the Alabama in the harbor of Cherbourg, France, one Sunday morning in sixty-two minutes. Harvey M. Weed, formerly of Sandwich, served as sergeant in the Fourth New Hampshire. Lyman P. Lillie, of Sandwich, enlisted in Lynn, Mass., and served in Company L, Fourth Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, under Captain James McDavitt, of Lynn. He died of

typhoid fever in Washington, D. C., at the early age of eighteen years, and the body was sent to Sandwich by the company for burial in charge of Captain McDavitt, who went to Washington for that purpose.

There were also a few others, native born or former residents, credited elsewhere, as follows: —

Daniel S. Beede, of Sandwich, Adj't. 12th N. H.	Meredith
Ambrose H. Mudgett, of Sandwich, 12th N. H.	Holderness
David O. Burleigh, of Sandwich, 2d Lieut. 1st Lieut, Capt., 4th N. H.	Laconia
Dexter B. Fogg, of Sandwich, 12th N. H., wounded,	Centre Harbor
William H. Skinner, of Sandwich,	Unknown
Dr A. M. Howe, of Sandwich, Surgeon 11th Vol.	Illinois
Emerson H. Kimball, of Sandwich, Major Vol.	[illegible]
Frank P. Moulton, of Sandwich, 1st Mass. Heavy Artillery,	[illegible]
Samuel Webster, of Sandwich, Sergt. 1st N. H. Inf., 1st Lieut. 1st N. H. Hvy. Art.	[illegible]

Under older service. — Captain Paul Wentworth, War of 1812, father of Honorable "Long John." Dr James Norris, of Sandwich, was surgeon's mate in the navy many years ago, his commission being dated December 10, 1814, and signed by President Madison. He resigned after serving thirteen years, was pensioned about 1850 by special act of Congress, and died a few years later. He was a man of scientific attainments, and well remembered by the older residents.

His father, James Norris, a soldier in the Revolution, was honorably discharged after six years' service at the close of the war. Otis Hoit, M.D., of Sandwich, then living in Framingham, was surgeon of a Massachusetts regiment under Colonel Caleb Cushing in the Mexican war, afterward went to Hudson, Wis., where he became a banker, and served in the United States land office under President Pierce, accumulated a large landed property, and died there two or three years ago. Dr Charles H. White, who was born in Sandwich and whose homestead is there still, is at present, and has been for many years, a surgeon in the United States navy. Moses Peaslee, a Quaker, for many years a resident of Sandwich, served in the Mexican war, and was turned out of the Society on account of it. William M. Rumery, of Newton, Mass., a retired builder and owner of many buildings (including Hotel Effingham) in Boston, who died February 11, 1889, in Gainsville, Fla, where he owned an orange grove, was born in Effingham, and served in the Civil War as second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and captain in the Second Massachusetts Cavalry.

The late Bradbury C. Davis, for many years a resident of Sandwich, at one time one of the selectmen, and the father of William H. Davis, of the Second United States Sharpshooters, was a veteran of the Florida war.

Nehemiah R. Moulton, a native of Albany, being in Vermont at the time, enlisted in one of her regiments (Twelfth, I believe), and was killed in the battle of Fredericksburg. Dr E. Q. Marston, of Sandwich, served, since the late war, three years in the regular army, in Troop K, Eighth Cavalry, fighting

Indians in Arizona and Mexico. Daniel A. Hill, formerly of Sandwich, served in the late war in Company G, Second Massachusetts Cavalry; was captured by Mosby's guerrillas, who, after taking his shoes and stockings, compelled him to march a hundred miles barefoot, and subsequently released him. Hiram S. Prescott, also of Sandwich, served in the same regiment.

General George M. Atwood, born in Sandwich September 17, 1817, was grandson of Captain Jonathan Atwood, of the Revolution. He filled many military offices in the state service of Maine, and in 1856 was adjutant-general. In 1862 he was made colonel of the Twenty-fourth Maine, and served in Louisiana and the lower Mississippi, participating in the siege of Port Hudson. His war record was excellent, and he was offered a general's commission if he would remain in service, which he declined on account of imperative private affairs at home. He died May 22, 1889. He was president of the Maine Veteran Association.

Present residents born elsewhere and credited outside: Lyman B. Wade, now of Sandwich, Fourth New Hampshire, Centre Harbor; Moses C. Berry, now of Sandwich, Thirty-third Massachusetts, Parsonsfield, Maine; Stephen D. Huse, now of Sandwich, Eighteenth New Hampshire, Harvard, Mass.; George W. Tibbetts, sergeant, Brookfield, killed at Gettysburg.

Having thus far gleaned all I could from the records and other sources within my reach, still without being satisfied, and with a view of gaining more information, I caused the following notice to be put in *The Sandwich Reporter*: —

INFORMATION WANTED!

Possibly there may be now and then a veteran of the late war whose birthplace was in Carroll county, and yet was credited to some locality outside of the county limits: and whose name is neither on the Grand Army of the Republic rolls, nor in the Adjutant-General's Report of 1865-66; as well as some now resident in the county, but who also were credited elsewhere, and do not appear as above specified. If any one knowing of such will be pleased to send their names, birthplace, present residence, and in what organizations they served, to E. Q. Fellows, Centre Sandwich, N. H., without delay, such information will appear in the county history, now in preparation, and help complete a chapter. Those coming under one class would be like the case of Governor Merrill, of Iowa. It is well known that he was a former resident of Tamworth, but he was colonel of an Iowa regiment, and his name does not appear on any of the rolls above indicated. So there may be those now residing in the county, but then living in some other state or some other part of this state, and whose names are on neither of the rolls indicated above. It is of the above two classes that information is especially solicited; likewise of any whose residence was put as "unknown" in the Adjutant-General's Report, but are known to have been, or ought to have been, credited to Carroll.

Will the Granite State News copy?

This notice elicited a few replies, but only one name, which is inserted above. From other sources we find that Edgar A. Stevens and Frank C. Stevens, of Chatham, brothers, served in Eleventh Maine; another brother,

Elmer L. Stevens, in Company G, Tenth Maine; Daniel W. Atkinson, of Eaton, in Tenth Massachusetts Battery; John R. Stacy (Madison), in Second Massachusetts Infantry.

THE GRAND ARMY POSTS.

ROSTER OF MOULTON S. WEBSTER POST, NO. 68, CENTRE SANDWICH.

(FROM THE DESCRIPTIVE BOOK, BY E. Q. F.)

* William E. Smith, D, Sergeant, 4th N. H.,	Laconia
Oliver Watson, K, 1st Sergeant, 3d N. H., wounded Deep Bottom, Va,	Sandwich
* Benj. M. Nutter, G, 13th Maine, severely wounded,	Sandwich
Lewis Q. Smith, K, Corporal, 14th N. H.	,,
Benj. F. Fellows, K, Q. M. S., 14th N. H.	,,
* Albert S. Moulton, A, 6th N. H.	,,
* Horace F. Bean, C, Sergeant, 11th N. H.	,,
Fred. P. Smith, G, 2d Mass. Cavalry,	,,
Edward S. Hinds, C, 12th N. H.	,,
John P. Canney, H, Sergeant, 5th N. H.	,,
* William H. Felch, B, 1st R. I. H. A.	,,
Charles A. Gilman, C, 18th N. H.	,,
John O. Cook, K, 5th Massachusetts,	,,
James Y. Webster, G, Cor., 2d Reg. U. S. S. S., wounded Antietam,	Sandwich
* John W. Goss, K, 14th N. H.	,,
William H. Scriggins, C, 18th N. H.	,,
John Atwood, K, 14th N. H.	,,
* Dennis F. Carter, C, 29th Maine,	,,
Benjamin H. Heath, E, 3d N. H.	Holderness
Charles M. Bagley, A, 6th N. H., dead,	Sandwich
Charles E. Mudgett, C, 18th N. H.	,,
Hosea Pettengill, C, Wagoner, 9th N. H.	,,
Lorenzo D. Bean, C, Drummer, 18th N. H.	,,
Joseph Huntress, Contract Surgeon, dead,	Tamworth
Alfred Wallace, K, 14th N. H.	Sandwich
* Samuel Butterfield, G, 17th U. S. Regulars, wounded,	Sandwich
James M. Parrott, K, 11th N. H., dead,	Moultonborough
Daniel F. Parrott, H, 5th N. H., dropped,	Sandwich
Charles F. Burleigh, K, 18th N. H.	,,
Charles H. Philbrick, E, 2d N. H., dropped,	,,
Amos Gale, G, 8th N. H.	Rochester
Eli N. Cotton, D, Corporal, 8th N. H., dropped,	Moultonborough
John H. Plummer, I, 6th N. H., dropped,	Sandwich
William A. Heard, Q. Master, 14th N. H.	,,
Enoch Q. Fellows, Adj't of the 1st, Col. 3d and 9th N. H.	Sandwich
Albert Fogg, C, 18th N. H.	,,
Clinton A. Shaw, G, 12th N. H.	Moultonborough
Nathaniel W. Bryant, G, 1st N. H. H. A.	,,
Samuel F. Vittum, K, 14th N. H.	Tamworth
Samuel Parker, E, 5th N. H.	Sandwich
Harrison Dow, G, 4th Vt, dropped,	Tamworth
Eward W. Burnham, K, 18th N. H.	Sandwich
* Jerome Leavitt, 15th Mass. and 3d R. I. C.	,,
Henry T. Page, C, 11th N. H.	Tamworth
William P. Gilman, C, 15th N. H., dead,	,,
William H. Wallace, D, 6th N. H.	Sandwich
Franklin Grace, E, 12th Maine,	Tamworth
John N. Campbell, H, 3d N. H.	Sandwich
* Warren W. Carter, D, 2d R. I. Cavalry,	,,
Thomas E. Gault, C, 56th Mass.	,,
Lemuel F. Vittum, K, Sergeant, 14th N. H.	,,
Hezekiah T. Fogg, C, 18th N. H.	,,

The above list shows residence at the time of joining the post: the list below shows the birthplace of those born outside of county limits.

William E. Smith,	Lynn, Mass.
William H. Felch,	Holderness
Charles A. Gilman,	Sanbornton
John W. Goss,	Gilford
William H. Scriggins,	Barnstead
Dennis F. Carter,	Saco, Me
Benjamin H. Heath,	Holderness
Charles M. Bagley,	Thornton
Samuel Butterfield,	Standish, Me
James M. Parrott,	Lynn, Mass.
Daniel F. Parrott,	,, ,,
Charles F. Burleigh,	Gilmanton
Charles H. Philbrick,	Epsom
Amos Gale,	Dover
John H. Plummer,	Farmington
William A. Heard,	Wayland, Mass.
Clinton A. Shaw,	Salisbury
Samuel Parker,	Canada, B. D.
Harrison Dow,	Gilmanton
Jerome Leavitt,	Livermore, Me
Henry T. Page,	Gilmanton
John N. Campbell,	Bedford
Warren W. Carter,	Wayland, Mass.
Thomas E. Gault,	Concord

* Transferred.

ROSTER OF JAMES R. NEWELL POST, NO. 61, G. A. R.

[illegible] B, 2d Lieut., 2d N. H. V. Wolfeborough
Charles S. Paris, G, Cor., 1st N. H. H. A. ,,
[illegible] H. Warren, { A, Serg't, 13th N. H. V.
{ I, Capt., 25th U. S. C. T.
Wolfeborough
Joseph P. Heath, { B, 16th N. H. V.
{ G, Serg't, 1st N. H. H. A.
Wolfeborough
Richard R. Davis, H, Capt., 5th N. H. V., dead, Wolfeborough
Moses F. Thompson, K, 12th N. H. V., discharged, Mitchell, Da
Alvah S. Libbey, { B, 2d Lieut, 16th N. H. V.
{ G, Capt., 1st N. H. H. A.
Wolfeborough
Isaac Stevens, K, 12th N. H. V. ,,
S. E. Stinchfield, H, 10th Maine, dropped, ,,
John H. Loud, B, 16th N. H. V. ,,
James Stevenson, G, Cor., 1st N. H. H. A. ,,
Frank B. Horn, G, 1st N. H. H. A. ,,
James A. O'Conner, A, Charter Member, dead, Wolfeborough
James Bresnehen, F, 2d N. H. V. ,,
Charles H. Horn, H, 5th N. H. V., wounded in right leg, dead, Tuftonborough
Jonathan W. Sleeper, H, Saddler, 1st N. H. Cav. Wolfeborough
Benjamin K. Webster, K, 11th N. H. V. ,,
George W. Horne, { K, 12th N. H. V.
{ G, 1st Lieut, N. H. H. A.
Joseph P. Kenney, H, 5th N. H. V., dropped, Wolfeborough
Isaiah Piper, A, 15th N. H. V., dropped, New Durham
Daniel W. Horner, K, Serg't, 12th N. H. V.
{ wounded Chancellorsville, Va,
{ ,, Gettysburg, Pa,
Tuftonborough
John S. Varney, D, Cor., 2d N. H. V. Wolfeborough
John B. Waldron, { B, Serg't, 1st N. H. V.
{ H, ,, 6th ,,
Tuftonborough
John A. Wiggin, K, 12th N. H. V. Wolfeborough
Alvin Gilman, H, 4th N. H. V., wounded at Antietam, Wolfeborough
George F. Kimball, G, 1st N. H. H. A. ,,
Alfred M. Cate, K, 1st N. H. H. A. ,,
George P. Cotton, B, 16th N. H. V. ,,
John A. Smith, C, 1st Maine H. A., wounded Petersburg, Va, Wolfeborough
Daniel F. Copp, B, 11th N. H. V., dropped, ,,
George H. Waldron, G, N. H. S. M. ,,
George W. Elliott, I, Serg't, 8th N. H. V., dead, Wolfeborough
Jacob Hanson, A, 12th N. H. V., dead, ,,
J. Frederick Sumner, I, 19th Maine V., transferred, Wolfeborough
Jones Marden, G, 1st N. H. H. A., dropped, ,,
[illegible] M. Elliott, I, 8th N. H. V., dropped, ,,
Thomas Chase, B, 16th N. H. V., wounded in knee, dead, Wolfeborough
[illegible] R. Drew, G, 1st N. H. H. A. ,,
Ezra B. Tebbitts, K, 5th N. H. V., dropped, ,,
William H. Dame, D, 6th N. H. V., wounded at battle of Wilderness, Va, Ossipee
Samuel F. Lewis, D, 6th N. H. V. Ossipee
George E. Kimball, G, 1st N. H. H. A. Wolfeborough
Jacob J. Hammond, { I, 1st Maine V.
{ I, 10th ,, ,,
{ G, 29th ,, ,,
{ G, U. S. Army
7 years, 11 months' service Wolfeborough
George O. Sceggell, G, Cor., 3d N. H. V. Ossipee
James Evans, C, 6th N. H. V., transferred, Wolfeborough
Thomas E. Mitchell, H, 1st Serg't, 5th N. H. V., dropped, Wolfeborough
Daniel W. Shaw, E, 3d N. H. V. Ossipee
Henry Cook, E, 18th N. H. V., dropped, Wolfeborough
Asa Pray, A, Cor., 13th N. H. V., transferred, Ossipee
Richard R. Cotton, { A, 17th N. H. V.
{ I, 18th ,,
Wolfeborough
Charles W. Thompson, A, 13th N. H. V., transferred, Ossipee
Marshall P. Wentworth, G, 3d N. H. V. ,,
John Folsom, D, 6th N. H. V., dropped, ,,
Frank W. Heath, D, 2d N. H. V., dropped, ,,
Harris W. Morgan, F, 18th N. H. V., dead, Wolfeborough
Henry C. Nichols, K, 1st N. H. H. A., transferred, Ossipee
George W. Chesley, I, 8th N. H. V., transferred, Ossipee
Frank R. Hobbs, F, Serg't, 18th N. H. V., transferred, Ossipee
William Corson, B, 16th N. H. V., dropped, Wolfeborough
John A. Burrows, A, Cor., 8th Mass. Chelmsford, Mass.
Freeman D. Gove, B, Serg't, 18th Maine, dropped, Tuftonborough
Benjamin Stokes, I, 8th N. H. V., dropped, ,,
John D. Morrison, { E, Cor., 98th Ill. Inf.
{ C, ,, 8th Vet.
Tuftonborough
Calvin Hoyt, E, 10th N. H. V. ,,
Charles E. Johnson, B, 16th N. H. V. Haverhill, Mass.
Timothy A. Haley, K, 12th N. H. V. Tuftonborough
Charles J. Wood, E, 13th N. H. V., transferred, Wolfeborough
Charles H. Tebbetts, G, 5th N. H. V. ,,
George W. Peaslee, G, Cor., 7th N. H. V. ,,
Henry E. Sias, A, 13th N. H. V., transferred, Ossipee
John A. Geralds, F, 9th N. H. V., dropped, Wolfeborough
John Tebbetts, I, 8th N. H. V. ,,
Jonas Kimball, D, 6th N. H. V. Ossipee
Alonzo T. Grant, K, 9th Maine, Wolfeborough
Darius W. Ham, K, 18th N. H. V. ,,
Edward E. Fall, K, 12th N. H. V. Tuftonborough
M. D. L. McDuffee, K, 12th N. H. V. ,,
Jeremiah B. Cook, G, Cor., 6th N. H. V. Wolfeborough
Elijah S. Haley, L, 1st N. H. H. A. Tuftonborough
David A. Witham, A, 4th N. H. V., dead, Wolfeborough
Daniel W. Emerson, A, Cor., 13th N. H. V. Wakefield

William B. Fullerton, K, 12th N. H. V. Wolfeborough
Ezra B. Tebbetts, H, 5th N. H. V., dropped, Wolfeborough
Albert W. Wiggin, B, 1st Lieut, 16th N. H. V. Wolfeborough
Joseph L. Seavey, M, 4th Mass. H. A. ,,
Orlando F. Davis, A, 12th N. H. V. ,,
Isaac Roberts, K, 102d U. S. C. T. ,,
Amos Vermitt, I, 18th N. H. V. ,,

Henry Eldridge, H, 5th N. H. V. Wolfeborough
Alonzo Gilson, L, 9th N. H. V. ,,
Greenleaf D. Davis, K, 12th N. H. V. dead, Wolfeborough
Daniel Libbey, H, 2d Lieut, 5th N. H. V. Tuftonborough
Alonzo Nutt, { C, 5th Maine, / C, 10th ,, Wolfeborough

JASPER H. WARREN, *Commander*.

ROSTER OF T. L. AMBROSE POST, NO. 73, CENTREVILLE.

FURNISHED BY JOHN B. DEARBORN, ADJUTANT.

Frank K. Hobbs, F, Sergeant, 18th N. H. Ossipee Valley
John W. Folsom, dead, Centre Ossipee
Charles H. Larabee, K, 1st N. H. H. A. Ossipee
A. A. Spear, H, 7th Maine Vol. Centre Ossipee
Hiram Pray, K, 1st N. H. H. A. Ossipee
George M. Loring, K, 9th N. H. Inf. ,,
John B. Dearborn, K, 1st Maine Cavalry, ,,
George W. Chesley, I, 18th N. H. Inf. ,,
Charles E. Keyes, A, 18th N. H. Inf. ,,
John B. Conner, A, 13th N. H. Inf. ,,
Robert G. Ross, K, 1st N. H. H. A. ,,
Henry Eldridge, H, 5th N. H. Inf., transferred ,,
Thatcher S. Thompson, Centre Ossipee
Tobias Fernald, C, 18th N. H. Inf. Ossipee
Noah Shaw, H, 5th N. H. Inf. Effingham
Joseph W. Chamberlin, B, 16th N. H. Inf. Ossipee
Albert C. Abbott, A, 18th N. H. Inf. ,,
John M. Brown, C, 1st N. H. Cavalry, ,,
Ira Clough, G, 3d N. H. Inf., suspended, Effingham
Frank W. Barker, B, 32d Maine Inf. ,,
George E. Goodhue, B, 16th N. H. Inf. Wakefield
James Milliken, K, 1st N. H. H. A. Ossipee
John B. Davis, F, 1st N. H. H. A., dropped, Effingham
George R. Abbott, 9th Mass. Battery, Ossipee
Asa Pray, A, 13th N. H. Inf. ,,
Henry C. Nichols, K, 1st N. H. H. A. ,,
Calvin Brown, B, 7th N. H. Inf. ,,
James M. Moulton, 1st N. H. H. A. ,,
Eben Eldridge, K, 9th N. H. Inf. ,,
Nathaniel Meserve, B, 1st N. H. H. A. ,,
Jacob C. Dore, K, 9th N. H. Inf. ,,
Andrew J. Wentworth A, 13th N. H. Inf. Wolfboro' Junction
Joseph Glidden, 18th N. H. Inf., suspended, Effingham Centre
Charles W. Thompson, A, 13th N. H. Inf., dead, Ossipee

John A. Nichols, A, 13th N. H. Inf. Ossipee
W. H. H. Clough, F, 9th Maine Inf., dropped, ,,
E. R. Bickford, K, 1st N. H. H. A. ,,
Thomas J. Orne, K, 1st N. H. H. A. ,,
Samuel Moulton, K, 9th N. H. Inf. Freedom
Martin Drury, G, 61st Mass. Inf. Wolfboro' Junction
Benjamin F. Peavey, G, 3d N. H. Inf. Ossipee
David Harmon, C, Maine Cavalry, Freedom
John Sanborn, A, 1st N. H. H. A. ,,
John Giles, I, 9th N. Y. Inf. Madison
Mark A. L. Colbath, A, 13th N. H. Inf. Wolfboro' Junction
Albert W. Leighton, F, 44th Mass. Inf. Ossipee
Samuel Q. Dearborn, D, 18th N. H. Inf. Effingham
Mayhew C. Allard, G, 1st N. H. H. A. Freedom
John Stitson, D, 18th N. H. Inf. Effingham
Joseph Knox, G, 7th N. H. Inf. Ossipee
Jacob L. De Mott, U. S. Navy, ,,
John H. Beacham, A, 13th N. H. Inf. ,,
Charles Eastman, F, 1st Maine Cavalry, suspended, Ossipee
James H. Thurston, A, 13th N. H. Inf. Eaton
Thomas Goodwin, B, 1st Mass Inf. Ossipee
Simeon W. Hatch, 18th N. H. Inf. ,,
Stephen Bean, K, 1st N. H. H. A. ,,
John F. Hanson, K, 1st N. H. H. A. ,,
Levi F. Whiting, G, 12th N. H. Inf., also G, 1st N. H. H. A. Tamworth
D. O. Sanborn, alias D. O. Wentworth, A, 38th Mass. Inf. Tamworth
Albion Hayford, C, 48th Mass. Inf. ,,
Samuel I. Emerson, H, 12th Maine Inf. Madison
Joseph C. Ferring, I, 7th N. H. Inf. ,,
Henry Richburg, Ossipee
Henry E. Sias, A, 13th N. H. Inf. ,,
John Storer, F, 8th Maine Inf. ,,
George W. Sawyer, A, 13th N. H. Inf. Wakefield
William H. Davis, F, 7th N. H. Inf. Tamworth

The above-mentioned post was named in honor of Thomas L. Ambrose, of Ossipee, chaplain of the Twelfth New Hampshire Regiment, who was severely wounded July 24, 1864, and died of his wounds August 19, 1864.

Chaplain Ambrose, after graduating from Bowdoin and Andover Theological Seminary, was at once ordained, in his native town, to the ministry, and as a

missionary to Persia, to which distant field of labor he proceeded within a few months, and passed nearly three years among the mountain Nestorians with gratifying success, till he was prostrated by a fever in 1861; when he reluctantly returned to this country by the advice of his physician. A change of climate proving favorable to his health, and being filled with a strong desire to be of service to the country, which he found disturbed by civil war, he accepted the chaplaincy of the Twelfth, tendered him by Governor Berry. He was taken prisoner with Colonel Potter at Chancellorsville, but soon after released. Having studied medicine to some extent, he volunteered during the latter part of his service to perform duties at the hospital in addition to his labors with the regiment. While walking from headquarters to the hospital one morning, he was shot by a concealed enemy and died not long after. He possessed a pleasing address, warm and earnest sympathies, and an unblemished Christian character which endeared him to every one in the regiment, so that the soldiers called him the "model chaplain," which title he richly deserved.

ROSTER OF CUSTER POST, NO. 47, CONWAY, N. H.

FURNISHED BY B. F. CLARK, ADJUTANT.

B. F. Clark, B, 15th Mass. Inf., Antietam, Conway
C. A. Broughton, E, 18th N. H. Inf. ,,
Peter Mitchell, K, 13th N. H. Inf., Fort Harrison, Conway
S. A. Evans, Surgeon, 14th Maine Inf. ,,
James Mayhew, F, 2d N. H. Inf., Malvern Hill, Albany
George F. Redlon, K, 23d Maine Inf. Conway
Isaac M. Kallock, H, 32d Maine Inf., Petersburg Mine Explosion, North Conway
G. W. Purrington, E, 14th N. H. Albany
George W. Philbrook, B, 23d, and I, 29th Maine, Centre Conway
Ormond W. Merrill, E, 18th N. H. Inf. ,,
G. F. Boston, 9th Mass. Bat'y, North Conway
Frank Eastman, H, 27th Maine Inf. Conway
George W. Bean, E, 18th N. H. Inf., dead.
Orrin Robertson, H, 7th N. H. Inf., Fort Wagner and Olustee, Fla, Conway
Van. A. Pray, F, 22d Mass. Inf. North Conway
Joseph P. Pitman, E, 18th N. H. Inf. Centre Conway
Charles A. Hill, E, 18th N. H. Inf. Conway
Lorenzo T. Hale, E, 18th N. H. Inf. Centre Conway
Charles H. Eastman, F, 2d N. H. Inf. North Conway
George W. Marden, A, 5th N. H., Hatcher's Run, North Conway
W. H. Hanson, 2d N. H. Inf. ,, ,,
J. H. Stinson, C, 11th Maine Inf., dead.
Henry Snell, H, 4th Mass. Inf. Conway
Samuel Ward, G, 1st N. H. Art., dead.
George W. Gray, A, 13th N. H. Inf. Madison
Moody Boyce, G, 13th N. H. Inf. Conway
Nathan Stacy, D, 6th N. H. Inf. Madison
Charles H. Williams, K, 4th N. H. Inf., dead.
John McCamman, A, 19th Mass. Inf., dead.
Elisha M. Dinsmore, A, 13th N. H. Inf. Lower Bartlett
John M. Gile, F, 29th Maine Inf. North Conway
Marshall C. Wentworth, I, 6th Maine, battle of Five Forks, etc. Jackson
Henry A. Warren, K, 25th Maine Inf. Conway
Josiah C. Flanders, A, 13th N. H. Inf. Madison
Freeman O. Hodge, 5th Vt Inf. Jackson
Joseph Mead, D, 6th N. H. Inf. Centre Bartlett
Albra Garland, I, 27th Maine Inf. Centre Conway
Samuel M. Harmon, 7th N. H. Inf. Madison
Edgar E. Stevens, A, 11th Maine Inf., Hatcher's Run, Bartlett
Charles W. Willey, K, 2d Maine Inf. ,,
John H. Sanders, I, 19th Maine Inf., Mine Run, Bartlett
L. E. Howard, E, 18th Maine Inf., Cold Harbor, Bartlett
Alpha W. Hall, B, 16th N. H. Inf. ,,
J. F. Robinson, 6th Maine Bat'y ,,
John Eastman, M, 32d Mass Inf. ,,
Andrew T. Parker, B, 16th N. H. Inf. ,,
William S. Dimmock, 15th Maine Inf. ,,
Anson J. Bishop, F, 57th Mass. Inf. North Conway
Freeman Nute, A, 13th N. H. Inf. Bartlett
James Reba, E, 9th Maine Inf. Conway
Frank W. Brown, 1st Maine Bat'y, Bartlett
William H. French, G, 13th Maine Inf. Centre Conway
William C. Davis, C, 11th Maine Inf., Deep Bottom, North Conway
Andrew P. Webber, G, 9th Maine Inf. Albany
Archibald Allen, I, 1st U. S. Art. Bartlett
W. S. Abbott.
Wiley Walker, H, 23d Maine Inf. North Conway

Joseph D. Hawkins, D, 6th N. H. Inf.	Centre Conway
Charles K. Holmes, B, 17th U. S. Inf.	,, ,,
W. A. Sloane, 10th Vt Inf., Winchester, Va, Sept. 17, 1864,	Conway
Edwin M. Young, Lt D. C. Cav.	[illegible]
James Nute,	[illegible]
George P. Dinsmore, H, 12th N. H. Inf.	[illegible]

SONS OF VETERANS.

ROSTER OF W. P. HAM CAMP, NO. 13, SANDWICH.

(COPIED FROM DESCRIPTIVE BOOK, BY E. Q. FELLOWS.

Dennis F. Carter, Saco, Me,	Sandwich
Harlan B. Ham,	,,
William E. Smith,	,,
Levi L. Magoon,	,,
Will O. Cook,	,,
Frank M. Lowell, Kennebunk, Me,	,,
William Heard,	,,
Samuel Leavitt, Middleton, Mass.	,,
Lewis E. Smith,	,,
Will S. Leavitt, Middleton, Mass.	,,
Fred C. Gilman,	,,
George S. Gault, Salmon Falls,	,,
Parker Plummer, Farmington,	,,
Henry O. Fogg,	,,
Frank H. Atwood,	Sandwich
Byron Hines,	,,
George Fogg,	,,
Leslie Smith,	,,
Will A. Atwood,	,,
Charles E. Mudgett,	,,
James G. Leavitt, Middleton, Mass.	,,
Ed. Angier, Randolph, Mass.	,,
Frank W. Scriggins,	,,
Moses P. Page.	
Uriah McDaniel.	
Herbert L. Brown.	
Demeritt Smith.	

In the above list the place of residence is indicated, as shown from Descriptive Book, also birthplace if different from the then place of residence.

The camp is at present inactive.

Joe E. Watson, of Sandwich, now of Bronson, Mich., son of Sergeant Oliver Watson, of the Third New Hampshire, is Adjutant of the Michigan Division Sons of Veterans.

ROSTER OF JOHN W. FOLSOM CAMP, NO. 32, OSSIPEE.

(JANUARY 28, 1889.)

FURNISHED BY CAPTAIN JOHN A. NICHOLS.

John A. Nichols, Captain,	Ossipee
Almon F. Abbott, 1st Lieutenant,	,,
Elmer L. Loring, 2d ,,	,,
Charles S. Bean, Chaplain,	,,
George H. Abbott, 1st Sergeant,	,,
Fred E. Bean, Quartermaster Sergeant,	,,
Emery Moody, Color Sergeant,	,,
Charles I. Ross, S. G.	,,
Plumer F. Fall, P. Musician,	,,
David Page, Corporal of the Guard,	,,
John E. Pray, Captain of the Guard,	Ossipee
William G. Abbott, Picket Guard,	,,
Lyford A. Abbott, Brother,	,,
George A. Redlon, ,,	,,
Joshua E. Chesley, ,,	,,
George W. Lewis, ,,	,,
John W. Nichols, ,,	,,
Frank Moody, ,,	,,
Noah Shaw, ,,	Effingham
Edward G. Emerson, ,,	Madison

In the foregoing pages I have endeavored to be accurate in the statement of facts, and have spent more time on one or two individual names than I thought first it would require for the whole chapter: nevertheless there

are inevitable inaccuracies, arising partly from the fact that the official list in the "Adjutant-General's Report" is not absolutely correct, both in reference to names and residences. This, no doubt, is owing to several reasons, all growing out of the peculiar circumstances at the time; the haste, the excitement, the rush, and all combined, made it almost impossible for every residence to be given or understood distinctly, in which case it would be recorded as "Unknown," and the same might be true as to the name itself: so that, in some rare cases, by the time the name appears in the "Adjutant-General's Report," the man himself could not tell who he was, or where he lived. For instance, William W. Ballard is recorded in one place as William N. Ballard, and Edmund C. Bennett as Edward C. Bent; and there are several more similar cases of which I knew personally, and corrected; but there are some names that will appear wrong in spelling perhaps, or something else, because they appear so in the official report, or will not appear at all perhaps, for the same reason, or because the residence appears as "unknown," or is wrongly recorded. According to "Adjutant-General's Report," three men of the Fourteenth Regiment, by the name of Haggett, are recorded as from Pembroke, while in the history of the Fourteenth two appear as from Sandwich, in which case I follow the "Adjutant-General's Report," for seemingly good reasons.

President Lincoln, in his message to Congress, July 4, 1861, among other things, said: —

> There are many single regiments whose members, one and another, possess full practical knowledge of all the arts, sciences, professions, and whatever else, whether useful or elegant, is known in the whole world, and there is scarcely one from which there could not be selected a president, a cabinet, a congress, and perhaps a court, abundantly competent to administer the government itself.

Having served at the front nearly two years in close connection with ten New Hampshire regiments and scores from other states, I know that those from New Hampshire were considered the *equals* of any (to say the least) in all respects; and the soldiers from Carroll were as good as those from other parts of the state.

If the whole story could be written of all who went from this county only — of their acts of bravery, heroic fortitude under trials, of their many marches, campaigns, and sufferings, it would fill a volume as large as this, read like one of Scott's romantic tales, and tell the whole history of the war.

There never has been but one such war as this, and never will be another. The opposing parties were of the same language, nationality, skill, courage and perseverance, thus causing more than twice the losses in campaigning and battles, than (excepting the foolhardy and disastrous Russian campaign) the French suffered under the great Napoleon. Of all that went from New Hampshire less than one half returned. All alike, whether they returned or not, offered their lives as a sacrifice on their country's altar. Their patriotism was manifested by their willingness to serve. Those who survived at least had the satisfaction of knowing they did their duty. Of those who died it may be written:

On fame's eternal camping-ground,
Their silent tents are spread;
And glory guards with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead.

The "Grand Army of the Republic" is a grand benevolent institution, a natural sequel of the war of the Rebellion of an entirely pacific nature, non-partisan and non-sectarian, to whose motto, "Fraternity, Charity, Loyalty," none can reasonably object. It has been the means of binding together more closely those who participated in the stirring scenes of those eventful years. A casual observer might suppose, perhaps, that its energies were mostly devoted to the celebration of Memorial Day, when, in fact, so far as material benefit is concerned, that is but a small part of the aim of its founders. It has expended in a quiet way, from a fund raised by a small sum which each member contributes quarterly, many thousands of dollars every year for the last twenty years, in aid of needy surviving comrades, and in paying the funeral expenses of those deceased. At present it is a vast organization numbering something less than half a million, and is about at its climax. Organized in 1866, it has been in existence twenty-three years, and will continue for twenty or twenty-five years longer, when its active benevolence will cease, as there will be none to give and none to receive: when the pleasing and mournful ceremonies of Memorial Day will be among the things of the past; and thenceforward those who have been members of the "Grand Army of the Republic," with none living to continue the ceremony of Decoration Day for them, must be content to let

The mountains weep in crystal rill:
The flowers in tears of balm distill;
Through the loved groves let breezes sigh,
And oaks, in deeper groan, reply:
And rivers teach their rushing waves
To murmur dirges round their graves.

CHAPTER XVIII.

MASONIC, ODD FELLOW, MEDICAL, AND TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS.

MASONIC. — Morning Star Lodge, Wolfeborough — Charter Oak Lodge, Effingham — Unity Lodge, Union. — Carroll Lodge, Freedom — Red Mountain Lodge, Sandwich — Ossipee Valley Lodge, Centre Ossipee — Mount Washington Lodge, North Conway — Officers of the Grand Lodge. ODD FELLOWSHIP. — Saco Valley Lodge, North Conway — Bear Camp Lodge, Sandwich — Cold River Lodge, Tamworth — Osceola Lodge, Bartlett — Trinity Lodge, Eaton — Fidelity Lodge, Wolfeborough — Crystal Lodge, Madison — Carroll County Medical Society.

THE lodges forming the "sixth masonic district" of New Hampshire were constituted May 17, 1876, into that body, and are Morning Star, Red Mountain, Unity, Ossipee Valley, Carroll, Charter Oak, Mt Washington, Libanus. All save the last are in Carroll county. H. A. Hayes was its first District Deputy Grand Master, and Charles A. Varney, Grand Lecturer.

The first lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons held in America met in Boston, Mass., July 30, 1733, under a commission from the Right Honorable and Most Worshipful Anthony, Lord Viscount Montague, Grand Master of England. The first lodge instituted in New Hampshire was St John's Lodge, No. 1, at Portsmouth, in 1736. The first lodge in Carroll county territory was Morning Star Lodge, No. 17, organized at Moultonborough in 1804.

Morning Star Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 17, Wolfeborough. — [By F. W. Prindall.] Many among the early settlers of Sandwich, Moultonborough, etc., were from Portsmouth, and towns in its vicinity, and had there been made members of the fraternity. After their removal to this new country their hearts longed for brotherhood intercourse and a masonic home that they could attend. At the request of John Anthony, Nathan Hoit, Lott Cooke, Noah Robinson, Job Sheldon, Jonathan Wiggins, and Charles Little, of Moultonborough, recommended by St John's Lodge, No. 1, Washington Lodge, No. 13, and Olive Branch Lodge, No. 16, this warrant of dispensation was granted by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient Masons in New Hampshire: —

[L. S.] By authority vested in me as Grand Master of Masons in and throughout the State of New Hampshire: *Be it known*, that I, Thomas Thompson, on application and proper recommendation of John Anthony, Nathan Hoit, and others, all master masons, for a new Lodge to be constituted and holden at Moultonborough, in this state, do hereby empower said Anthony and others to assemble at said Moultonborough, as a Lodge of Masons; to perfect themselves in the several duties of Masonry; to make choice of officers; to make regulations and by-laws, and to admit candidates into the first degree of Masonry, all according to the ancient customs of Masons:

This Warrant of Dispensation to continue in full force and authority for nine months from the date hereof. Given under my hand and the seal of the Grand Lodge, the 24th day of October, A.L. 5804.

THOMAS THOMPSON, Grand Master.

Attest: L. SPAULDING, Grand Secretary.

The first meeting at which work was done was November 20, 1804, when John Cahoon, of Lyndon, Vt, was initiated. The first annual communication was held December 18, 1804. John Anthony was chosen W. M.: Noah Robinson, S. W.: Lott Cooke, J. W.: Charles Little, Secretary; and Jonathan Wiggins, Treasurer, *pro tem.* At the next meeting, January 24, 1805, it was "voted that Bro. Jonathan Anthony procure eighteen chairs for the use of the lodge exclusive of one for the East, and procure 'spermeite' candles for the use of the lodge." The hour of assembling was then one o'clock P.M. April 27, 1805: "Voted, that the R. W. M. petition the Grand Lodge for a charter, and that we be installed at Moultonborough, St John's day, in June next." At this meeting arrangements were perfected for the consecration. A glorious time was anticipated. The secretary was directed to advise the public by publishing a notice in the New Hampshire *Gazette* and *Oracle*: Bro. Nathan Hoit was to act as marshal; Mr I. Beede was "extended an invitation to come and deliver a sermon without expense"; Bro. James O. Freeman was to prepare and deliver an oration: Brothers James O. Freeman, Nathaniel Shannon, Jonathan Wiggins, Charles Little, and James W. Means were committee on refreshments. The house for the reception of the Grand deputation of the Grand Lodge was the inn of Mr George Freese, and the place to open the Grand Lodge was at the house of Bro. Jonathan Wiggins. Brothers Sheldon and Little were to provide "musick," if they thought best. For some reasons the consecrating ceremonies were postponed until the 30th day of September, 1805. On the 30th day of May, 1805, the following was issued from the Grand Secretary's office: —

Portsmouth, May 30, A.L. 5805.

To John Anthony, Master, and the Members of Morning Star Lodge, No. 17, Moultonborough: —

Be it known, that, on proper application, the Grand Master has seen fit to continue your Dispensation in full force and authority for twelve months from the date thereof: that is, to the fourth day of October, A.L. 5805.

And be it known, that the Morning Star Lodge is hereby permitted to pass to the degree of a Fellow Craft the three following Brethren, namely, Asa Crosby, Nathaniel Shannon, James Otis Freeman.

By order of the Grand Master.

L. Spaulding, Grand Secretary.

The lodge, though very enthusiastic, contained but twelve members. September 16, 1805, Brothers Sheldon and Little were instructed to procure twelve aprons for the use of the lodge.

At a special Grand Lodge, holden in the lodge-room at Moultonborough, Monday, September 30, A.L. 5805, for instituting and consecrating Morning Star Lodge, there were present R. W. Lyman Spaulding, Special Grand Master: R. W. John Harris, Deputy Grand Master; Rev. George Richards, Past Grand Master; W. Robert Fowle, Senior Grand Warden: W. Thomas Chadbourne, Junior Grand Warden: Dr —— Robbins, Grand Treasurer: Henry Hubbard, Grand Secretary: Mr —— Noyes, Senior Grand Deputy:

Mr —— Walker, Junior Grand Deputy; William White, Grand Marshal; William Webster, Grand Pursuivant; Messrs Hutchins, Lord, Butler, and Clark, Grand Stewards; Captain Shepard, Grand Tyler.

After opening the Grand Lodge the proceedings and records were examined, and in several instances found faulty, but the lodge is reported to "have some respectable men and intelligent masons." After the Right Worshipful Master had addressed the lodge on the impropriety and imprudence of giving admissions invariably to applicants in a short but piquant address, they proceeded to the ceremony of consecration. Hon. Nathan Hoit was placed in the chair, and a procession formed which moved to the meeting-house accompanied by music, where the Throne of Grace was addressed by Rev. George Richards. A discourse from Rev. Robert Fowle followed, when Nathan Hoit was invested with the badge of Master, John Anthony installed S. W., James O. Freeman, J. W., Jonathan Wiggins, treasurer, Charles Little, secretary; etc. Music closed the exercises, when they repaired to the lodge-room where a repast was served.

Below we give a copy of the charter, a document highly prized by the members of this lodge for its antiquity and the excellent condition in which it has been preserved. It is written on parchment in a neat and legible hand, and is remarkable for the correctness of the spelling, and is free from the old-fashioned "s" so common in instruments of those days.

CHARTER.

To all the Fraternity to whom these Presents shall come: —

The Grand Lodge of the most Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons for the State of New Hampshire sends greeting.

WHEREAS a petition has been presented to us by John Anthony, Nathan Hoit, Lott Cooke, Job Sheldon, Jonathan Wiggin, Godfrey Waldo, Noah Robinson, and Charles Little, all ancient free and accepted Masons, praying that they, with such others as shall hereafter join them, may be erected and constituted a regular lodge of Free and Accepted Masons — which petition appearing to us as tending to the advancement of Masonry and the good of the Craft,

Know ye therefore, that we, the Grand Lodge aforesaid, reposing special trust and confidence in the prudence and fidelity of our beloved brethren above named, have constituted and appointed, and by these presents do constitute and appoint them the said John Anthony, Nathan Hoit, Lott Cooke, Job Sheldon, Jonathan Wiggin, Godfrey Waldo, Noah Robinson, and Charles Little, a regular lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, under the title and designation of Morning Star Lodge, No. 17, hereby giving and granting unto them and their successors, full power and authority to convene as masons, within the town of Moultonborough, in the County of Strafford and State aforesaid — to receive and enter Apprentices, pass Fellow Crafts, and raise Master Masons, upon the payment of such moderate compensations for the same as may be determined by the said lodge; also, to make choice of a Master, Wardens, and other office bearers, annually, or otherwise, as they shall see cause; to receive and collect funds for the relief of poor and distressed brethren, their widows or children, and in general to transact all matters relating to masonry, which may to them appear to be for the good of the Craft, according to the ancient usages and customs of masons.

And we do hereby require the said constituted brethren to attend the Grand Lodge at their quarterly communications and other meetings by their master and wardens, or by proxies regularly appointed; also, to keep a fair and regular record of all their proceedings, and lay them before the Grand Lodge when required. And we do enjoin upon our brethren of the said lodge, that they be punctual in their payments of such sums as may be assessed for the support of the Grand Lodge — that they behave themselves respectfully and obediently to their superiors in office, and in all other respects conduct themselves as good masons. And we do hereby declare the precedence of the said lodge, in the Grand Lodge and elsewhere, to commence from the date hereof.

In testimony whereof, We, the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, and Grand Wardens [illegible] power and authority to us committed, have hereunto set our hands, and caused the seal of the Grand Lodge to be affixed at Portsmouth this twenty-fourth day of October, A.D. 1804 and A.L. 5804.

Clement Storer, Deputy Grand Master.
John McClintock, Senior Grand Warden.
Edward J. Long, Junior Grand Warden.

Attest: L. Spaulding, Grand Secretary.

This lodge continued in a prosperous and successful condition, and did for those times a large amount of work, enrolling among its members some of the most influential and substantial men of that time within its jurisdiction, which covered an immense section of territory, for its first initiate was a resident near the Canada line; while there were applications from near Rochester and along the western side of the lake. For several years it flourished finely. We have no means of knowing how, or in what kind of a room, the lodge held its meetings, nor how elaborately it was furnished, but there was some pride in the fittings, for, June 8, 1808, the lodge voted to purchase a carpet for their hall. What a palatial appearance must have greeted the candidate when "brought to light" amid the glow of those illustrious luminaries, the "spermcite!"

The lodge, November 2, 1808, voted its assent for a lodge at Sanbornton, and March 29, 1809, for a lodge at Rochester. About this time interest appeared to wane; little work was done, and the last record of the lodge at Moultonborough was January 3, 1812, at which Samuel Meder was chosen master, and William Freese representative to the Grand Lodge.

At the session of the Grand Lodge, January 25, 1815, Morning Star Lodge was represented by Edward B. Neally, master; Josiah Bartlett, senior warden, probably as proxies, as none of these names appear on the records. At the next session, June 12, 1816, appears on the records: —

Morning Star Lodge, No. 17, proposed to resign their charter to the Grand Lodge, and it was voted to accept of said Charter, which was accordingly delivered to the G. Secretary.

It does not appear that any representative of the lodge was present. From this date the lodge was dormant until June 9, 1819, when the following is recorded by the Grand Lodge: —

These petitions of Asa Perkins and others, for the removal of Lodge No. 17, from Moultonborough to Wolfeborough, were referred to Bros. Pierce, Webster, and Sandborn.

To the Most Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of the State of New Hampshire

We, the subscribers, free and accepted Master Masons, and members of Morning Star Lodge, No. 17, organized and established at Moultonborough in said state, respectfully represent: that, agreeable to a vote of said Lodge, and the consent of the Grand Lodge, in the year A.L. 5806, we deposited our charter in the archives of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire for a certain time, and as we expected on such conditions that we could withdraw it at any period within the time specified, and that it should not affect our standing or deprive us of our rights and privileges as free and accepted Masons; the time long since has expired.

Wherefore your petitioners pray that the old Charter of said Lodge may be restored to them with all the rights and privileges of regularly constituted lodges, as long as we conform to the constitution of Masonry, that

having the prosperity of the fraternity at heart, we are willing and zealous to exert our best endeavors to further promote and diffuse the genuine principles of Masonry; that for the conveniency of our respective dwellings and for other good reasons, we are very desirous of having the old Charter restored to us and permanently established at Wolfborough in said state; the locality of the place and the respective dwellings of most of your petitioners are such that a lodge can be formed without inconvenience or encroachment upon our avocations, which will greatly enhance our privileges and give us a better opportunity in promoting and diffusing the true and genuine principles of Masonry to those who are worthy and well qualified. In duty bound we ever pray. Wolfborough, May 12, A.L. 5819. Bartho. Gilman, Samuel Meder, John Piper, Jun., Ichabod Libbey, John Piper, Wm. Chamberlain, Nathl. Shannon, Wm. C. Freese, Ichabod Shaw, Jonathan Copp.

To the Most Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of the State of New Hampshire: —

We, the subscribers, Master Masons and members of other Lodges in this state, Inhabitants of Wolfborough and its vicinity, respectfully represent, that it is our hearty and sincere desire that the Charter of Morning Star Lodge, formerly established at Moultonborough, may be restored, together with its constitutional rights and privileges, to the foregoing petitioners Members of said Lodge, and be established at Wolfborough, where we have every reason to hope that Masonry might flourish; considering the locality of the place, the situation and respectability of the members of said Lodge. Therefore your petitioners pray that you grant the request of the before mentioned petitioners, so that we may receive instruction and the benefits of masonry ourselves by aiding and assisting the further promotion of its genuine principles to others, whereof we ever pray.

Wolfborough, May 14, A.L. 5819. Asa Perkins, Warren Smith, Levi Merrill, Benjn. Fullerton, John Morrison.

The committee to which was referred this petition reported that the prayer thereof be granted, which report was accepted, and the lodge instructed to elect the same master that was installed last previous to the depositing of their charter.

After remaining silent six years, seven months, and twenty-nine days, Morning Star Lodge, No. 17, again began to manipulate the trowel to "spread the cement of brotherly love and affection." On the first day of September, 1819, it held its first communication at the "Inn" of Daniel Libbey in Wolfeborough. This inn was located at "Goose Corner." The large two-story building occupied by William Rendall as a dwelling is said to be the house. There were present Samuel Meder, Jonathan Copp, John Piper, Jr, Jedediah Chapman, John Piper, Levi and Asa Merrill. The lodge was opened in ancient form on the E. A. degree, and Brother Jonathan Copp chosen Master, *pro tem.;* Samuel Meder, S. W., *pro tem.;* John Piper, J. W., and Asa Perkins, secretary, *pro tem.* At the next meeting at the same place, September 29, it was voted: —

Brother Samuel Meder be authorized to procure the furniture, jewels, by-laws, and all other property belonging to this lodge, from Moultonborough to our lodge room at Libbey's Inn, in Wolfeborough, before our next regular communication, and in case of the disability of Brother Meder, Brother Copp is to see that this vote is fulfilled according to its intent and purposes.

Agreeable to the above vote, Brother Copp had procured them at the next communication. October 27, 1819, these officers were elected: Samuel Meder, W. M.; Jonathan Copp, S. W.; William C. Freese, J. W.; John Piper, Jr, treasurer; Levi Merrill, secretary; William Chamberlain, S. D.; John Piper, J. D.; Ichabod Libbey, S. S.; William Chamberlain, J. S.; Ichabod Libbey, tyler.

After the removal, the hour of meeting was

From 1 to 8 P.M., on the Wednesday of or preceding every full of the moon, " and the annual [illegible] was at the regular lodge meeting preceding the festival of St John the Evangelist, and each member paid every quarterly communication the sum of fifty cents in lieu of evening fees, while visiting brethren were exempt from all fees at his first sitting, after which he was to pay twenty cents evening fees. E. A.'s and F. C.'s were to each pay evening fees of like amount. Fees for initiation were twelve dollars, F. C. or M. M. four dollars. Every member who did not attend punctually at the hour to which he was summoned and keep his place while in the lodge, was fined or otherwise dealt with as a majority thought proper.

The members of the lodge at this time were Jonathan Copp, Levi Merrill, Lyford Shorey, William Piper, Samuel Leavitt, John Piper, David F. Libbey, Samuel Meder, and Thomas Rust.

June 21, 1820, Brother Joseph Farrar made this proposition, which was enacted as a law July 10, 1820: —

That every use of ardent spirits or wine be totally interdicted at any and every future communication of the lodge, except when attended by a visiting brother not amenable to its regulations, nor at such time, unless specially directed by the Master.

This caused dissatisfaction among some of the older masons who were accustomed to the use of wine when called from "labor to refreshments," and about this time there appears to be a lack of interest and enthusiasm in the lodge.

Brothers Asa Crosby, Samuel Meder, and Jonathan Copp were appointed a committee, November 15, 1820, to procure chairs and pedestals for the use of the lodge, and December 13 the lodge purchased a tyler's sword of Bro. Levi Merrill. February 14, 1821, the annual election of officers was changed to April. The first expulsion was June 13, 1821. December 5, 1821, the lodge voted to buy one copy of "Speculative Masonry," and January 2, 1822, bought of Daniel Brewster a Masonic Chart for two dollars.

The first clergyman made a mason was Rev. Joseph Kellum, of Tuftonborough, February 6, 1822. On account of his profession, his fees were returned.

June 9, 1824, voted to furnish "Master's Jewel" and belts for the three principal officers. August 16, 1826, the lodge voted to remove to a hall which Bro. Jon[a] Copp was then preparing. This hall was situated directly opposite where the lodge was holding its meetings, and was in the second story of the store in which Mr Copp was trading. September 4, 1826, a committee was appointed to examine the hall and move the furniture; said committee consisting of Brothers Joseph W. Lang, John Piper, and Samuel Meder. The committee made this report: —

Bro. Jon[a] Copp agrees to furnish a hall and a room adjoining, with a stove in each room, for the use of Morning Star Lodge, No. 17, for the consideration of $12 per year, or at that rate as long as the lodge sees fit to occupy it for masonic purposes. The above hall is to be ready at all times for regular and special communications.

The lodge was now in a flourishing condition. The D. D., L. B. Walker, in his report to the Grand Lodge, June 12, 1827, says: —

I have visited Morning Star Lodge, No. 17, at Wolfeborough. The lodge is respectable for the number and masonic acquirements of its officers and members, and has recently much improved in the quantity and quality of its work. Harmony and good fellowship prevail among them.

It appears that this continued, for the D. D., Charles Lane, in report June 10, 1828, says: —

Morning Star Lodge, No. 17, at Wolfeborough, is in a flourishing situation, and appears to keep pace with the growing condition of Masonry in this state.

The second expulsion was May 5, 1830, publicly announced in the *Masonic Mirror*. May 5, 1830, resolutions were presented on the death of Bro. John Pike, who died April 20, 1830, the first instance on the records.

About this time the interest again declined, the treasury was depleted, and future prosperity in a precarious condition. The records show that, April, 1829, there was $133.38 uncollected annual dues, and October 27, 1830, a vote was passed

To postpone the settlement with Bro. Copp until the next communication, and have a committee chosen to use their influence to get the lodge together at the next communication, and assist the treasurer in collecting the debts.

Little more was done, or at least recorded, the most important action for a long time being November 7, 1832, when it was "voted that Masonic Hall be let to parties for a ball by Bro. Asa Crosby."

At the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, June 12, 1838, the Grand Secretary was requested to make a statement showing when each lodge last made returns, and make report at next annual. In 1839 he reported, and in the list was "Morning Star Lodge, 1831." In 1840 a committee of two was appointed to compare this report with returns received after that report was made. Their report was substantially the same, and was recommitted to the same committee to recommend some action. They reported this resolution: —

Resolved, That the following named lodges, having neglected to make returns to the Grand Lodge within the time required by the Grand Regulations, be, and hereby are, stricken from the Grand Lodge Books, and their charters are hereby declared forfeited.

In this list was Morning Star Lodge. During a lapse of twenty-three years the charter remained in the archives of the Grand Lodge. June, 1854, the Grand Lodge was petitioned for the restoration of the charter by Thomas Rust, William Chamberlain, William P. Edgerly, William Piper, T. E. Lang, and Thomas Shannon. At a session of the Grand Lodge, June 12, 1855, the petition was presented by Bro. Josiah B. Edgerly, and referred to the standing committee on lodges, who reported: —

The committee having full confidence in the good standing, skill and ability of the petitioners, do recommend that, by virtue of a resolution of this Grand Lodge passed at the annual communication, A.L. 5844, the M. W. Grand Master be authorized to return the charter asked for.

And it was voted to return the charter, and this warrant issued: —

CONCORD, June 13, A.L. 5855.

L.S. By virtue of power and authority in me vested by the Grand Lodge of the State of New Hampshire, full power and authority is hereby granted and given to Thomas Rust, William Chamberlain, William P. Edgerly, William Piper, John Piper, Thomas E. Lang, and Thomas Shannon, former members of Morning Star Lodge, No. 17, at Wolfborough, and such other brethren as may associate with them, to call a meeting of said Lodge, elect officers, adopt by-laws, and exercise and enjoy all the rights and privileges pertaining to Lodges of Master Masons, they conforming at all times to the rules, regulations, and requirements of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Grand Lodge this thirteenth day of June, A.D. 1855, A.L. 5855.

JOH. G. JORDAN, Grand Master.

Agreeably to notice, Morning Star Lodge met at brother Thomas Rust's office, September 19, A.L. 5855, and opened a "Lodge of Master Masons," in due and ancient form, at which were present R. W. District Deputy Josiah B. Edgerly: Bro. Thomas Rust, S. W.; William Chamberlain, William Piper, Dudley L. Libbey, John Avery, Bro. D. T. Parker, of Humane Lodge, No. 21, and proceeded to the election of Thomas Rust, Master: William Chamberlain, S. W.: Dudley L. Libbey, J. W.: John Avery, secretary; Thomas J. Tibbetts, treasurer. These were appointed: Bro. Samuel Reynolds, S. D.: William Piper, J. D.; Joseph V. Wiggin, tyler.

The lodge assumed work under very favorable circumstances, and increased in membership rapidly. The by-laws were ordered printed in pamphlet form June 15, 1856. The first masonic funeral conducted by the lodge was that of Bro. Andrew J. Fullerton, October 13, 1856. Brothers John M. Brackett, Abel Haley, and Blake Folsom were chosen a committee to furnish the hall December 10, 1856.

September 2, 1858, bought a masonic library of Bro. Robert Morris. October 20, 1858, Brothers John Wingate, Thomas Rust, and William C. Fox were appointed a committee to prepare rules and regulations for the government of the library, but there does not appear by the records that the committee ever reported. This library consisted of many valuable works: many cannot now be found. June 27, 1860, assented to the establishment of Red Mountain Lodge, of Sandwich. September 26, 1860, purchased chandelier for $20. May 22, 1861, first public installation of officers. May 7, 1862, voted to meet at 4 P.M. until otherwise ordered. In 1865, by vote of the lodge, the secretary prepared a printed list of all the members from 1804 to 1865, giving date of initiation, passing, and raising.

The officers-elect of Morning Star for 1867 were publicly installed May 15, the brethren marching in a body from the lodge-room to Rollins' Hall. The ceremonies were performed by R. W. D. D. Grand Master John Blackmer.

July 10, 1867. Brothers Charles H. Parker, C. Moulton, and Nathaniel Mason were appointed a committee to take into consideration the propriety of removing the lodge-room to some more convenient hall. August 14, 1867, it was voted to lease the new hall in Goodwin's block on Main street, the present place of meeting, for ten years at $100 per annum; also, that the funds on hand, $300, be expended in furnishing the same, and if insufficient an additional sum of $100 be raised by subscription. This room was fitted and furnished and the lodge took possession January 4, 1868. This hall was richly furnished and is one of the finest and best-arranged lodge-rooms in Carroll county. About this time dissatisfaction was expressed by some of the older members on account of the change, and some withdrew. For a time the life of the lodge was only kept up by great efforts. In 1880 interest was revived and new members were added rapidly. In 1882 Bro. George F. Horn was elected master. Mr. Horn became deeply interested and devoted a great amount of time to the cause, infusing new life and energy into the body. There was soon much improvement: the lodge-room was beautified, new implements introduced, and "more light" shone all about. He encouraged and greatly promoted the social virtues, and many enjoyable evenings were passed in the lodge-room. December 12, 1883, under his direction a convention was held here of nearly all the lodges in the county. This proved not only an enjoyable but a most profitable occasion. Work was exemplified in each of the degrees by different lodges with a view to the perfection of the work, and great good resulted. During Brother Horn's term of office much time was devoted to the ritual work, and Morning Star was credited with being one of the best and most accurate working lodges in the district. Mr. Horn was also district deputy grand lecturer of the district, which office he filled with credit to himself and with honor to his lodge: he was also the first district deputy grand master which this lodge furnished.

The lodge is now in a prosperous condition.

The first public funeral which Morning Star Lodge attended was that of Brother George H. Hicks, of South Wolfeborough, September 19, 1869. October 5, 1870: The first Grand Lecturer from Morning Star Lodge was Brother Henry R. Parker, who was installed in open lodge by W. M. Levi T. Haley, by order of M. W. G. M. John R. Holbrook, over lodges No. 17, 57, 58, 62, 63, 74, and 78.

OFFICERS.—*Worshipful Masters.* 1804, John Anthony; 1805, Nathan Hoit; 1806, James Otis Freeman; 1807, 1808, 1809, 1813, Asa Crosby; 1810, Ichabod Shaw; 1811, 1812, 1820, Samuel Meader; 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, Jonathan Copp; 1828, 1829, 1830, Thomas Rust; 1831, Levi Merrill; 1855, 1856, Thomas Rust; 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1862, 1863, Abel Haley; 1861, 1864, John Wingate; 1865, C. F. Parker; 1866, 1867, 1871, William C. Fox; 1868, Henry Rust Parker; 1869, 1870, 1875, 1876, Levi T. Haley; 1872, 1873, 1874, 1879, 1880, 1881, Oliver Dowlin; 1877, 1878, C. H. Tebbetts; 1882, 1883, 1884, George F. Horn; 1885, 1886, J. E. Gridley; 1887, 1888, W. J. Mattison; 1889, Sewall W. Abbott. *Senior Wardens.* 1804, Nathan Hoit; 1805, John Anthony; 1806, 1825, Asa Crosby; 1807, 1808, 1809, Ichabod Shaw; 1810, 1822, Samuel Meader; 1811, 1812, 1813, William C. Freese; 1820, 1830, Jonathan Copp; 1821, 1829, Levi Merrill; 1823, John Piper, Jr; 1824, David Clark; 1826, 1827, 1831, Thomas Rust; 1828, Nathaniel Horn;

1855, William Chamberlain; 1856, Abel Haley; 1857, 1861, J. W. Avery; 1858, 1859, Charles E. Parker; 1860, John Wingate, Jr; 1861, Henry Rust Parker; 1862, 1865, William C. Fox; 1863, C. G. Lewando; 1864, 1867, C. H. Parker; 1868, Levi T. Haley; 1869, 1870, 1872, 1875, 1876, Charles H. Tebbetts; 1871, 1879, J. H. Rust; 1877, Alexander H. Scott; 1884, J. E. Gridley; 1885, 1886, W. J. Mattison; 1887, C. L. Horn; 1888, S. W. Abbott; 1889, E. J. Libbey. *Junior Wardens.* 1804, Lott Cooke; 1805, J. Otis Freeman; 1806, Nathaniel Shannon; 1807, 1808, 1809, 1812, Jonathan Copp; 1810, William Chamberlain; 1811, William Bean; 1813, Jedediah Chipman; 1820, 1821, Samuel Merrill; 1821, Samuel Meader; 1822, 1823, Asa Crosby; 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1831, William Piper; 1828, Moses Colby; 1829, 1830, Andrew Wiggin; 1855, Dudley L. Libbey; 1856, John Avery; 1857, R. R. Davis; 1858, John Wingate, Jr; 1859, Henry P. Glidden; 1860, Henry R. Parker; 1861, 1862, Levi T. Piper; 1863, J. Varney; 1864, G. D. Nowell; 1865, C. H. Parker; 1866, 1867, 1877, 1878, J. H. Rust; 1868, C. F. Chase; 1869, Charles W. Hicks; 1870, John W. Avery; 1871, Oliver Dowlin; 1872, 1873, Francis Jaclard; 1874, 1875, 1876, George E. Chamberlain; 1883, J. E. Gridley; 1884, J. G. Cate; 1885, F. W. Prindall; 1886, C. L. Horn; 1887, S. W. Abbott; 1888, E. J. Libbey; 1889, G. E. Libbey. *Secretaries.* 1804, Charles Little; 1805, N. Shannon; 1806, J. Copp; 1807, Samuel Meader; 1808, 1809, John W. Bean; 1810, William C. Freese; 1811, 1812, 1813, Benjamin Holt; 1825, Samuel Farrar; 1821, Asa Crosby; 1822, David T. Libbey; 1823, David Clarke; 1824, 1825, 1826, 1830, Joseph W. Lang; 1827, 1828, 1829, 1831, Samuel Leavitt; 1855, John Avery; 1856, W. C. Fox. From 1857 to 1871 (inclusive), Thomas Rust; 1872, 1873, 1874, B. A. Morgan; 1875 to 1881, Alexander H. Durgin; 1882, 1883, 1884, F. W. Prindall; 1885, Joseph Lewando; 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, A. H. Fowler.

Charter Oak Lodge, No. 58, A. F. & A. M., Effingham.—[By Frank W. Barker.] The first steps toward the organization of a masonic lodge in Effingham were taken January 1, 1855, when a petition was presented to the Grand Master, asking for a dispensation to form a lodge to be known as Charter Oak Lodge. This petition was signed by Cyrus K. Drake, Benjamin F. Taylor, John C. Leavitt, 2d, Thomas P. Drake, Silas M. Morse, Augustus Colley, and Joseph P. Emerson.

A dispensation was granted February 2, by I. G. Jordan, Grand Master. Cyrus K. Drake was named as Master, Joseph P. Emerson, Senior Warden, John C. Leavitt, 2d, Junior Warden. The first meetings were held in the hall in the third story of Thomas P. Drake's store.

The next session of the Grand Lodge granted a charter bearing date of June 13, 1855, to Cyrus K. Drake, John C. Leavitt, 2d, Thomas P. Drake, and Silas M. Morse, of Effingham, and Joseph P. Emerson, Bartlett Doe, and John Bailey, of Parsonsfield, Maine.

They held their first meeting under the charter, June 23, and elected Cyrus K. Drake, Master, Joseph P. Emerson, Senior Warden, John C. Leavitt, 2d, Junior Warden.

The following were then elected as members of the lodge: Dr John Blackmar, Silas M. Morse, Jr, Josephus L. Drake, Levi Champion, James Walch, Archelaus Hayes, Seth C. Lane, John Leavitt, 2d, Lewis A. Leavitt, Otis Rumery, Nathan W. Titcomb, William Powell, Nathaniel Paul, David Wedgwood, Jonathan M. Burley, Charles G. Wilkinson, Morris D. Rumery, Morris H. Leavitt, Daniel Wood, William L. Taylor, Henry A. F. Colcord, Alvah S. Libbey, and Joseph Wedgwood.

Josephus L. Drake was elected secretary, Levi Champion, treasurer, Henry A. F. Colcord, representative to the Grand Lodge. John Blackmar and Silas M. Morse, standing committee.

The master-elect then made the appointments of John Blackmar, Senior

Deacon, Archelaus Hayes, Junior Deacon, Charles G. Wilkinson and Morris H. Leavitt, stewards; John Leavitt, 2d, marshal, Henry A. F. Colcord, chaplain, James Walch, tyler.

The lodge was publicly constituted and the officers installed July 4; Most Worshipful I. G. Jordan, Grand Master of Masons in New Hampshire, presiding. The ceremonies were held in the Baptist Church at Drake's Corner and in an adjoining grove. Carroll Lodge, of Freedom, and Freedom Lodge, of Limerick, Maine, were present and a large number of the members of other lodges, and also many people from the surrounding towns. An address was delivered by the Rev. Bro. J. Milton Coburn, of Manchester; subject, "Independence of Character the Ideal of a true Mason." After-dinner speeches were made by Grand Master Jordan, Rev. Bro. Elbridge Cox, of Freedom, Bro. F. R. Chase, of Conway, Bro. A. McArthur, of Limington, Maine, and Bro. Calvin Topliff, of Freedom.

At a special communication held February 21, 1857, the lodge voted "To build a Masonic Building for a Masonic Hall and other purposes." This building was erected the following year, and the hall dedicated with the usual ceremonies in August, 1859.

Soon after the formation of this lodge Miss Ellen M. Stuart, daughter of the custodian of the historic Charter Oak at Hartford, Conn., presented it with a piece of that venerable tree, which is still preserved in the lodge-room.

The original jurisdiction of this lodge included nearly all of the town of Ossipee, and until the organization of Ossipee Valley Lodge obtained considerable material from there. It also made masons of quite a number of persons resident in Cornish, Porter, and Parsonsfield, Maine. At the present its jurisdiction consists of portions of Effingham, Ossipee, and Wakefield.

A list of Masters: Frank W. Barker, 1873, 1874, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883; George P. Beal, 1876; John Blackmar, 1859; Jeremiah W. Dearborn, 1866, 1867, 1869; Alvah Doe, 1860, 1861, 1870; Alex. M. Drake, 1871, 1872; Cyrus K. Drake, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858; Josephus L. Drake, 1864, 1865; Joseph P. Emerson, 1862, 1863; Milton C. Morse, 1885; Melvin H. Nutter, 1887, 1888; C. Frank Rowe, 1884; L. Irving Rowe, 1889; Aldo M. Rumery, 1875, 1876, 1877; David Wedgwood, 1868.

District Deputy Grand Masters: Cyrus K. Drake, John Blackmar, Jeremiah W. Dearborn, Frank W. Barker.

Unity Lodge, No. 62, A. F. and A. M., of Union. — [By Charles W. Horne.] On the ninth day of June, 1857, A.L. 5857, Charles C. Hayes, Alvah Runnells, Joseph Sharpe, Oliver Seavey, Dr William B. Reynolds, James Tucker, Dr A. D. Merrow, and Hosea Runnells were granted a charter by the "Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of New Hampshire, constituting them," and "such others as shall thereafter join them," a regular lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. The first officers were James Tucker, Worshipful Master;

Charles C. Hayes, S. W.; Oliver Seavey, J. W.; William B. Reynolds, secretary; Lewis Plumer, treasurer; Herbert F. Stevens, S. D.; Alvah Runnells, J. D.; Lewis Plumer, chaplain; A. D. Merrow, S. S.; A. J. Lord, J. S.; Hiram Runnells, tyler. Bro. James Tucker continued to fill the master's chair until May, 1862, when Charles E. Swinerton was elected. He occupied that position for one year and was succeeded by Herbert F. Stevens, who served two years. John U. Simes, of Milton Mills, was the next in order. He served one year and gave way to Hon. Asa M. Brackett, who served six years in succession. Now Herbert F. Stevens again takes the "gavel" for one year. Charles A. Varney serves three years and makes room for Charles C. Hayes for two years. Albert O. Robinson, Hiram O. Stevens, Frank B. Drew, Charles W. Horne, and A. H. Chamberlain have each been master.

This lodge, like most country lodges, has had its days of adversity as well as prosperity. In December, 1870, the building in which the lodge-room was located was burned, and the lodge lost all its property except an organ, the records, and the altar. There was no insurance, and but a few dollars in the treasury. The members at once called a meeting and began to plan for the future. They did not, as is too often the case under such circumstances, solicit aid from other lodges, but, like true masons, put their hands into their *own* pockets and, with a small sum loaned by one of the brethren, soon had a complete new outfit and a comfortable, well-arranged lodge-room. From that time the lodge has prospered financially, its only loss being from a deposit of two hundred dollars in the savings-bank at Wolfeborough. This lodge now has one of the best-equipped halls in the county and a fund of six hundred dollars. This lodge has been instituted nearly thirty-two years, yet all of its past masters are living, and only two of the charter members have died, Dr William B. Reynolds and Joseph Sharpe. The membership is now one hundred and twenty-five. Bro. Bard B. Plummer has held the office of secretary for seventeen years, and Charles W. Horne has filled more chairs than any other member, having held every office except secretary, treasurer, and marshal. Brothers Asa M. Brackett and Charles A. Varney have each served several terms as district deputy grand lecturer, and as district deputy grand master for this (No. 6) district.

Officers for 1889: Alexander H. Chamberlain, W. M.; J. Frank Farnham, S. W.; Frank H. Moore, J. W.; Fred. E. Stevens, treasurer; Bard B. Plummer, secretary; Daniel S. Burleigh, chaplain; Jacob S. Adams, marshal; George W. Burleigh, S. D.; Myron L. Johnson, J. D.; Joseph L. Johnson, S. S.; Samuel D. Jones, J. S.; John F. Moore, tyler; Fred. E. Stevens, representative to the Grand Lodge; Charles W. Horne, John U. Simes, J. Frank Farnham, standing committee.

Bro. Asa M. Brackett was born in Wakefield, December 14, 1839. He was a farmer in early life, has been thirteen years in the employ of the Eastern

railroad as carpenter, and is now bookkeeper in the Portsmouth navy yard. He became a member of the lodge March 10, 1863, was master in 1868, and held the position several years, reëlected in 1878, and was in office four years more; lecturer in 1868, and district deputy grand master in 1882, 1883, 1884. He represented Wakefield in the legislature in 1870–71.

Carroll Lodge, No. 57, A. F. & A. M., Freedom.—[By A. R. Bennett.] This was chartered August 18, 1853. Its officers were Calvin Topliff, W. M.; Elias Towle, S. W.; John M. Lord, J. W.; Augustus D. Merrow, secretary; Horace P. Wood, treasurer; Levi Clough, S. D.; Cyrus Fowler, J. D.; Taylor Lougee, tyler. The masters and terms of service from organization have been: Calvin Topliff, 1853 to 1859 and 1861 to 1867; Cyrus Fowler, 1859 to 1861; John Parsons, 1867 to 1869; James Milliken, 1869 to 1872, 1877 to 1879, 1883 to 1884; Charles Parsons, 1872 to 1874; William J. Bennett, 1874 to 1877, 1879 to 1881; Wentworth Tyler, 1881 to 1883; Charles H. Andrews, 1884 to 1886; Almon R. Bennett, 1886 to 1889. The present officers are Almon R. Bennett, W. M.; George I. Philbrick, S. W.; John E. Perkins, J. W.; Stephen A. Stokes, S. D.; Ralph G. Foster, J. D.; George F. Huckins, secretary; Elias I. Fowle, treasurer; Nathaniel Meserve, tyler; William W. Furbush, chaplain.

A comfortable hall for a lodge-room was completed and dedicated in June, 1854. The lodge has made over two hundred masons, is well officered, is in fine working form, and a very prosperous condition financially and otherwise. It has endeavored to exercise the fraternal spirit of the order, and inculcate its tenets of friendship, morality, and brotherly love. It has been tried and fully tested; but has ever become purer, and its principles have shone the brighter, and its influence been widened. It has justly merited and fully obtained the respect and goodwill of this locality. During the last few years a large number of the best class of the young men in its jurisdiction have become members and at present constitute the greater part of the officers. I am pleased to report Carroll Lodge in a very prosperous condition.

Red Mountain Lodge, No. 68, A. F. & A. M., Sandwich Centre.—[By Dr S. B. Wiggin.] In 1859 Dr Tristram Sanborn and a few other Masons became interested in having a lodge established at Sandwich, and, on petition to the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, received a dispensation under which they held their first meeting in Odd Fellows' Hall, Sandwich Centre, August 24 of that year. There were present Dr Tristram Sanborn, W. M.; Rev. J. P. Stinchfield, S. W., and Elijah Skinner, J. W. The other members were Aaron B. Hoyt, David Haines, and Drs Moses Hoyt and Thomas Shannon. September 28, the first work of the lodge occurred in bestowing the E. A. degree upon C. C. Fellows, M. H. Marston, and W. A. Heard. There being at this time a deficiency in working members of the new lodge, a dispensation was granted Morning Star Lodge, No. 17, to pass and raise Brothers C. C.

Fellows, W. A. Heard, and M. H. Marston to the Sublime Degree of Master Mason at a special meeting held in Wolfeborough November 2, 1859. December 6 of the same year Brother Sanborn died, and the following dispensation was received from the Grand Lodge: —

To whom it may concern: Whereas on the twenty-sixth day of August, 1859, I granted a Dispensation to certain Brothers at Sandwich, N. H., to form a new Lodge by the name of Red Mountain Lodge, No. 68, in said town of Sandwich, and appointed Brother Tristram Sanborn to be their first Master under said Dispensation, etc.: And whereas, in the Providence of the S. G. M. of T. U., our said Brother Tristram Sanborn has been removed from his Lodge by the hand of death: And whereas the brethren of said Lodge have petitioned the Grand Master to appoint as his successor Brother C. C. Fellows to fill the vacancy under the dispensation aforesaid; Therefore be it known, that by the power in me vested, I do hereby appoint the said Brother C. C. Fellows to be their Master under the said Dispensation until the annual meeting of our Grand Lodge in June next. Given under my hand and the seal of our Grand Lodge at Dover on the fourteenth day of December, A.D. 1859, A.L. 5859. Moses Paul, G. M.

In December a dispensation was granted Blazing Star Lodge, No. 11, to pass and raise Brothers Daniel G. Beede and William M. Weed, E. A., of this lodge, to the Sublime Degree of Master Mason, at a special communication held at Concord December 26, 1859. In April, 1860, a code of by-laws and rules of order were adopted. The lodge acted under its dispensation till June 16, 1860, when it received its charter from the Grand Lodge. In addition to its original petitioners, Brothers C. C. Fellows, W. M. Weed, D. G. Beede, Dr Eben Wilkinson, and W. A. Heard were charter members. The lodge was organized with C. C. Fellows, W. M.; W. A. Heard, S. W.; and D. G. Beede, J. W. Brother Fellows remained master four years, and subsequently filled the chair at five different times. He was also Grand Pursuivant of the Grand Lodge from 1861 to 1863 inclusive, and District Deputy Grand Master in 1864 and 1865. From its charter till his death in April, 1888, Brother Fellows was closely identified with the affairs of the lodge and did more to promote its interests than any other member. He was a true mason in every sense of the word, and in his death the lodge met with an irreparable loss. In 1864 Daniel G. Beede was elected Worshipful Master, and in 1865, 1866, 1867, was succeeded by W. A. Heard, and he, in 1868, by C. C. Fellows. In 1868 the lodge purchased the hall which it has occupied since that time. A few years since a banquet-hall and kitchen were added. In 1869 Dr John Blackmer, who had previously been District Deputy Grand Master, joined this lodge and became its master and was again elected in 1870. Perhaps the lodge has never had a more polished worker than Brother Blackmer. In the death of Elijah Skinner, this year, the lodge lost its first charter member. In 1871 Bro. W. A. Heard was again elected Worshipful Master. Up to this time Brother Fellows had made all the records of the lodge, though other members had been

secretaries, and probably so good a record with so legible penmanship is rarely found. The next master was James E. French, elected in 1872 and 1873. At this time the treasurer reports the lodge free from debt and a balance of $79 in the treasury. In 1874 Dr Blackmer was again chosen Worshipful Master, and was succeeded in 1875 and 1876 by W. A. Heard. Brother Heard was one of the best masters of the lodge, always presiding with dignity and rendering the work in an accurate and impressive manner. Subsequently the masters were as follows: 1877, 1878, 1879, 1881, C. C. Fellows; 1880, A. P. Jaclard; 1882, S. B. Wiggin; 1883, 1884, Gilman Moulton; 1885, 1886, Wilson D. George; 1887, 1888, Edwin M. Heard.

At the present Bro. Wilson D. George is the best posted in masonic work of any member of the lodge and delivers the lectures with a solemnity never equaled here. The officers of 1889 are Charles B. Hoyt, W. M.; J. A. Smith, S. W.; Dr E. W. Hodsdon, J. W. The present number of members is fifty; whole number made masons here, one hundred and seventeen; number who have joined from other lodges, ten. The lodge meets the Monday evening on or before the full moon, and the annual meeting, at which officers are elected, is the regular meeting in January. Red Mountain Lodge has resident members in Tamworth, Moultonborough, and Centre Harbor, and others who retain their connection with the parent lodge are scattered in different parts of the country. During our history there has been but one temporary suspension and no expulsion, thus showing not only that harmony and decorum have prevailed to a remarkable degree, but the marvelous strength of the "mystic tie." The masters have with fidelity impressed upon the members the gravity of their moral and masonic obligations, and their duty to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe.

Members who have acquired more than merely local fame are Aaron B. Hoyt, Daniel G. Beede, and Alonzo S. Kimball, as educators; Hon. M. H. Marston, as member of governor's council; W. M. Weed, nineteen years clerk of supreme court and ten years representative to the legislature; Colonel E. Q. Fellows, military officer; Hon. W. A. Heard, clerk of supreme court and national bank examiner; Hon. L. D. Mason, judge of probate; Dr Charles H. White, surgeon of very high standing in the United States navy, now occupying the position of inspector; Dr George N. French holds a responsible position in United States treasury department; among other members who deserve special mention as having occupied positions of trust and honor are L. G. Clark, Hon. J. E. French, Colonel Oliver H. Marston, Hon. O. G. Hatch, G. W. Wiggin, Esq., G. L. Clark, and Paul Wentworth, Esq.

From the Grand Lodge Report of 1887: —

Red Mountain Lodge, No. 68, Centre Sandwich. I visited this Lodge at their regular communication in October. The day was fine and the drive delightful. My visit was a

surprise to all but the Worshipful Master. The Lodge has not had my work for two years previous, but the Master Mason degree was well rendered, and the lecture and charge given in a very impressive manner. Records are well kept, and finances in good shape. Visiting brethren were present from Centre Harbor, Meredith, and Ashland, among them Right Worshipful Brother Thomas P. Cheney, of Ashland. After work a fine collation was served, and I wish to return my thanks for marked hospitality.

William C. Sinclair, Grand Lecturer, Sixth Masonic District.

Ossipee Valley Lodge, No. 74, A. F. & A. M., Centre Ossipee. — [By Henry F. Abbott.] This lodge has an existence of a full quarter of a century, and it seems fitting to now record the chief facts of its history. It derived its life from the following dispensation: —

To whom it may concern: Know ye that I, Jonathan Everett Sargent, Most Worshipful Grand Master of Free and Accepted Masons in the State of New Hampshire, by the power and authority in me vested by the Grand Constitution of the Grand Lodge of the State aforesaid, and upon the petition of a constitutional number of Master Masons, properly vouched, and recommended as in good and regular standing, setting forth that they are desirous of forming a new Lodge, in the County of Carroll and state aforesaid: and whereas there appears to me to be good and sufficient cause for granting the prayer of said petitioners,

Now therefore by virtue of the power in me vested, as aforesaid, I do hereby grant this my dispensation, authorizing and empowering Brother Dearborn Lougee to act as W. M.; Brother Humphrey Scammon to act as S. W.; and Brother John W. Merrow to act as J. W. of a new Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, to be holden at said Ossipee, to be named and designated as "Ossipee Valley Lodge."

And I do hereby further authorize and empower the above-named Brethren with the necessary assistance and constitutional members to form, open, and hold Lodges of Entered Apprentices, Fellow Craft, and Master Masons, and therein to Initiate Craft and Raise Candidates to the sublime degree of Master Mason, agreeable to the ancient landmarks of the order and the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of the State of New Hampshire and not otherwise.

And this dispensation shall remain and be in force until the annual communication of said Grand Lodge in June next, unless sooner revoked by me or by order of said Grand Lodge.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Grand Lodge to be affixed at Wentworth this 27th day of October A.L. 5864, A.D. 1864.

L.S.

J. Everett Sargent, Grand Master.
Horace Chase, Grand Secretary.

The names of the original petitioners were: Sanborn B. Carter, John C. Bickford, John F. Roberts, Edward P. Hodsdon, Lewman G. Moulton, Frank K. Hobbs, Dearborn Lougee, Alvah Moulton, Humphrey Scammon, John W. Merrow, Joseph Hodgdon, Charles L. Connor, Woodbury B. Scoggel.

It will be the duty of said new Lodge, and they are hereby required, to return this dispensation, with correct transcript of all proceedings had under the authority of the same, together with an attested copy of their by-laws, to our Grand Lodge at its annual communication in June next, for examination, and for such further action in the premises as shall be deemed proper.

J. Everett Sargent, Grand Master.

This lodge was first located at Centre Ossipee, most of the charter members hailing from Charter Oak Lodge. The lodge in its infancy received constant visits from many of the members of other lodges, especially Charter Oak lodge, who rendered them every assistance in their power, giving them such instructions from time to time as the case required.

It appears by the records that the most frequent visitors were J. W. Dearborn, Josephus L. Drake, A. G. Barker, A. M. Drake, Cyrus K. Moor, S. M. Morse, Charles B. Gafney, Joseph Emerson, and James Cate. These, with others from the same lodge, as well as from Carroll, made up a good company of workers who believed in working while the day lasts, and, judging from the amount of work they performed, their day must have lasted from sun to sun (from sunset until sunrise) and their supper in the morning was often a part of the programme.

At a stated communication of December, 1864, Sanborn B. Carter and Rev. T. V. Haines were chosen to prepare a code of by-laws, which were accepted by the lodge. January 17, 1865, the application of George W. Tebbetts, M.D., a well-known and highly esteemed physician, was received, and also that of Levi F. Smith. They were the first to receive the degrees of masonry in the lodge. Thus the wheel had started and every revolution brought in applications. On the fourteenth of February, 1865, five candidates were elected for the E. A. degree. March 14, six candidates were balloted for and accepted, among them Nathaniel Grant, M.D. He received the E. A. degree, April 11, the degree of F. C., May 16, degree of M. M., August 8, 1865. Though the oldest person who is a member of the lodge, as well as one of the oldest citizens of the town, being 87 years of age, his familiar face is often seen in the lodge-room to witness the work in the different degrees and to partake of such refreshment as may be prepared.

At the April communication of 1865, the applications of four persons were received and placed on file; three of them were rejected on ballot and so declared. May 30, 1865, Sanborn B. Carter was elected to represent the lodge in the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, which was held in Concord the following month, to execute the order of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, as specified in the dispensation previously granted. He did so, and the lodge received its charter, dated June 14, A.D. 1865.

The next three principal officers of the lodge were John W. Merrow, W. M., Joseph Hodgdon, S. W., and Edward P. Hodsdon, J. W. During the hot months of July and August no meetings were held. This was frequently the custom, to resume work in the fall with renewed vigor. In November, voted to pay a member $30 for an installation supper furnished; also, voted to have one hundred copies of by-laws printed.

January 2, 1866, agreeable to the by-laws, the lodge elected officers. At the installation of these officers, fourteen members from Charter Oak and several from other lodges were present. Edward P. Hodsdon was installed master, and served as such during 1866 and 1867, doing a large amount of work on the different degrees, many special meetings being necessary to confer the degrees upon the applicants who were accepted.

In 1867 the lodge received the first application of a clergyman for the

degrees of masonry. It was referred to a committee for investigation. He was rejected on ballot.

At the election of officers in 1868 John C. Bickford was elected master. The lodge enjoyed an unusual degree of prosperity during this year until October 8, when a proclamation was issued by J. W. Dearborn, D. D. G. M., forbidding them to confer any degrees until matters had been adjusted, the lodge having admitted a candidate who resided beyond the bounds of its jurisdiction, and who had previously been rejected by another lodge. On November 3 an order was received from A. M. Winn, Grand Master of New Hampshire, to notify all members to be present at the stated communication the following month to transact business pertaining to the interest of the lodge. Accordingly they met as requested on the first day of December. Grand Master Winn being present took the chair, and organized a grand lodge for the adjustment of difficulties between this and other lodges: and after a due examination of the facts presented him, and after admonishing the lodge as to its future course, declared it in working order, and directed the W. M. to resume charge.

January 5, 1869, at a regular meeting appropriate resolutions on the death of a charter member, Alvah Moulton, M.D., were read and accepted. On the first day of June, 1869, a special meeting was held to take action in regard to moving the lodge, and after some discussion it was voted to move to West Ossipee: for reasons which do not appear on record the lodge was never moved. October 9 the lodge voted to procure a hall at Moultonville, a distance of about one mile away, which was done, said hall being over the store formerly owned by L. D. Moulton, now deceased, who was a member of the order.

May 17, 1870, John C. Bickford was reëlected master, and served until 1873. Since the institution of the lodge up to this time it had had a good amount of work, but during this year there was only a small amount done. The meetings were regularly held, yet only a small number were in attendance. During 1871 it was evident that the lodge was struggling for an existence against a strong wave of adversity. A few members regularly met until September, when their meetings ceased, and until February 18, 1873, none were held. Notwithstanding this sad state of affairs, there remained a little spark of love for the order burning bright in the breasts of some of the members of this once flourishing lodge, and they, desiring to revive it, application was made by John C. Bickford to Nathaniel W. Cumner, Grand Master, when the following dispensation was granted: —

Office of Grand Master of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons in the State of New Hampshire.

Manchester, N. H., Jan. 31, 1873.

Whereas, application has been made to me by Worshipful Brother J. C. Bickford for Ossipee Valley Lodge, No. 74, for permission to elect officers: Therefore know ye that I, N. W. Cumner, Grand Master of Free and Accepted Masons of New Hampshire, grant this my dispensation that Ossipee Valley Lodge, No. 74, may elect their officers agreeable to the usage and custom of the Craft on the eleventh day of February; due and timely notice of the object of the aforesaid meeting having been given.

Given under my hand this thirty-first day of January, A.L. 5873, A.D. 1873.

Nath. W. Cumner, Grand Master.

Agreeable to the foregoing dispensation a meeting was held and Hiram Pray was elected master, and until this day he is called by many of the members "Master Hiram," and the inclemency of the weather does not prevent "Master Hiram" from putting in an appearance at every meeting, being usually the first to arrive.

At the first regular meeting after its revival the lodge received five applications for the degrees. All the candidates were accepted at a subsequent meeting, when two more applications were received: Rev. Joseph P. Frye, pastor of the church at Moultonville, and Oliff C. Moulton, a son of one of the charter members, a promising young lawyer at Ossipee. During this year the lodge seemed to enjoy an unusual degree of prosperity. February 17, 1874, the lodge publicly installed its officers. Hiram Pray was again installed master, he having been previously elected. During this year only a few were added to the members, while several took demits, having moved from within the jurisdiction of this lodge.

February 1, 1875, a funeral-lodge was held at the court-house at Ossipee for the burial of Oliff C. Moulton. There were present forty-two members of the order. After the usual masonic ceremonies appropriate resolutions were adopted, to be spread upon the records of the lodge. February, 1876, the newly elected officers were installed by P. M. Charles Parsons, of Carroll Lodge, Daniel Abbott being master-elect. At the next regular meeting the application of Rev. William C. Bartlett was received, who subsequently received the three degrees of ancient craft masonry, and is still a member of the lodge.

Notwithstanding the amount of work that had been done, the lodge was in a poor condition financially, having only a small amount in the treasury. The rent of the hall that it occupied was more than it could afford to pay. During this period of financial embarrassment it was voted to accept the proposition of John W. Merrow to finish a hall in the attic of his store, the rent of which was to be ten dollars per year, the lodge to fit the hall for its occupation. This was not a suitable place for a masonic hall and really was a disgrace to the institution of Freemasonry, notwithstanding that it was the best that could be done under the circumstances. The lodge had to borrow nearly as much money as was in the treasury to finish the attic for its home. But the members resolved that the lodge should not go down, and, prompted by that zeal which characterizes the hearts of every true member of the order, they pushed forward, laboring under the great disadvantages with which they had to contend and preserved the life of the lodge, constantly desiring that further light might be given them to guide them in the path of progress and prosperity.

Daniel Abbott was reëlected master in 1877, 1878, and 1879. In 1878 the treasurer reported the lodge free from debt with the exception of a note of

twenty-five dollars due a member. On the same evening that their unfortunate financial condition was presented, an application was received and placed on file. Notwithstanding that they were in debt, he was rejected at the next meeting, he not being considered a suitable person to receive the degrees of masonry. Thus acting true to their masonic principles, the members then, as they ever have since, kept their doors guarded against the admission of all questionable characters.

From June, 1878, to January, 1879, no meetings were held, as at several previous meetings there were barely enough present to constitute a legality. From January until May, 1879, meetings were held, with a small number, however, often no more than four or five members being present. They then adjourned, and no more meetings were held until December.

February, 1880, Frank W. Heath was installed master. The lodge now seemed to enjoy a better degree of prosperity than during the two previous years, having conferred the degrees upon several candidates, among the number Rev. Charles W. Dealtry, pastor of the Freewill Baptist church at Water Village. At a public installation of officers, January 26, 1881, Charles L. Connor was installed master. During this year the following were elected to receive the degrees: J. H. Connor, Sewall W. and Henry F. Abbott, and Inglis L. Pineo.

January, 1882, Charles A. White was elected master. The officers were publicly installed in the presence of a large company to witness the ceremonies. This was a prosperous year for Ossipee Valley Lodge. The total receipts were $241. Among the number admitted this year was Pearse Hawkey, of English origin. When a certain member jokingly told him he would "back down" during the conferring of the third degree, he made answer, "Perhaps you don't know who I am. I will tell you; I am *Johnny Bull*, and am not to be *backed down* by any one I see around me." He was gently reminded that Johnny Bull was once backed down upon the American continent, and he had better not be too confident. However, he was willing to bet the cigars, which he willingly paid after the degree was conferred and the lodge closed. Brother Hawkey was a highly esteemed member, and filled the office of secretary faithfully until his death three years later.

Daniel Abbott was elected master for 1883. During his term of office several special meetings were held to do the work required. Total receipts for the year, $236.50. Henry F. Abbott was elected and served as master during the years of 1884 and 1885. During his term of office the same interest was manifested that had existed the two previous years, especially in the ritualistic work, each officer doing his utmost to render it correctly and in an impressive manner. A goodly number of members were present regularly at the meetings. New regalias had been procured. Total receipts for 1884 were $245.10, which, added to what was already in the treasury, placed the lodge in easy circum-

stances. All the disadvantage under which they now labored was the size of their hall: it not being large enough to accommodate the members attending, something had to be done. Accordingly a meeting was held March 3, 1885, to take action in regard to procuring a different lodge-room, and fitting it up suitably. After some discussion a motion was carried by a two-thirds vote in favor of moving to Centre Ossipee to occupy the hall where the lodge was first instituted. Accordingly the lodge was moved thither, permission having been granted by John Francis Webster, Grand Master.

Perfect harmony does not always exist in any society, though harmony in masonry is a submission to the will of the majority. The receipts for the year 1885 were $99.50. Thus the treasury afforded ample means to fit and furnish a lodge-room in a neat and tasty manner, which was done, leaving a goodly amount in the treasury with which to relieve a sick and distressed worthy brother should occasion require.

January 5, 1886, a funeral-lodge was held at Moultonville, to perform the last sad duties of respect over the remains of Pearse Hawkey, secretary of the lodge, a highly esteemed member, whose many virtues will long be cherished in the hearts of the brethren. A committee was chosen to accompany his remains to Salem, Mass., for interment.

At the annual communication of 1886 Willie C. Sinclair was elected master: he was reëlected in 1887 and filled the office with credit to himself and honor to the craft. He was appointed district deputy grand lecturer by Grand Master Burleigh in 1886 and 1887, and district deputy grand master in 1888 and 1889. In June, 1886, the lodge sustained the loss of a good member and a highly esteemed citizen, John W. Folsom, after a long and severe sickness. He was laid to rest by the hands of the brethren, after which appropriate resolutions were adopted and spread upon the records.

At a stated communication, August, 1886, the lodge-room was well filled to witness the work in the Master Mason's degree. Twenty-five visiting members from Morning Star and four from Charter Oak lodges being present. After the lodge was closed a bountiful supper was served, when the visiting brethren repaired to their homes, no doubt arriving there in season for an early breakfast.

June 24, 1887, John W. Merrow, a charter member and first junior warden of the lodge, having received the final summons from the Supreme Grand Master of the Universe, the lodge was again called to mourn the loss of a worthy member, whose remains were deposited in their last resting-place by the members of the fraternity who, in token of their brotherly love, caused the charter and lights to be draped in mourning for thirty days. George L. Cate was elected and served as master during the year 1888. The usual harmony prevailed and it proved to be a prosperous year, although during the year the lodge was twice alarmed by the Grim Tyler and two members were called from

its circle: Lewman G. Moulton, a charter member, and one who always manifested a deep interest in the welfare of the lodge and masonry, and who put forth his best endeavors to promote its prosperity during the dark days through which it was called to pass; also, Orlando L. White, a merchant at Centreville, and a highly esteemed citizen of the town, a true and faithful brother.

Many other members have been called over the dark river, we trust to rest in peace on the other shore. Among them was Sanborn B. Carter, who was buried with masonic honors July 11, 1881.

The three principal officers now are Inglis L. Pineo, W. M.; George L. Young, S. W.; George O. Bean, J. W. Their ability cannot be questioned, and with the other officers they manifest a deep interest in the working of the lodge and the preservation of the old landmarks of masonry.

Mt Washington Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 87, North Conway. — [By W. A. Fergusson.] The early records are complete. Bro. J. M. Gibson, the secretary, with thoughtful care remembering that in the years to come the circumstances attendant on the organization and full establishment of the lodge would be of great interest, has spread them upon the records in clear-cut penmanship like engraver's text. From them we extract: —

The subject of organizing a masonic lodge in North Conway having been discussed on several occasions by master masons residing in this town, it was deemed advisable that a meeting should take place at which the matter could be more fully considered. Agreeably to appointment a number of brethren assembled in the office of the Washington House on the evening of the twenty-fourth of November, 1868, where they were welcomed and accommodated by Bro. James M. Gibson, then an "entered apprentice." There were present at this meeting the following brethren of the Masonic Fraternity: Brothers William C. Eastman, Augustus Eastman, J. Cummings Eastman, Edwin C. Stokes, Haskett D. Eastman, John C. Davis, Nathaniel Faxon, Albert Barnes, master masons of Carroll lodge, No. 57; Rev. T. B. Newby, chaplain of Adelphic lodge, No. 348, New York City; Brother James M. Gibson, entered apprentice of Carroll lodge.

On motion Bro. William C. Eastman took the chair, and Brother Newby acted as secretary. On motion it was

Resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting we ought to proceed to obtain a dispensation to enable us to work in accordance with the principles of our order, from the Grand Lodge of the State of New Hampshire.

Previous to the passage of the above resolution, it was stated by some of the members of Carroll lodge that the distance to that lodge being about twenty-two miles it was practically impossible for them to enjoy any of the

privileges of masonry, and they considered the formation of a lodge in Conway to be desirable and necessary. An informal ballot for officers of the new lodge (supposing one should be established) was then taken, electing Nathaniel Faxon, W. M.; T. B. Newby, S. W.; William C. Eastman, J. W.; Augustus Eastman, secretary, treasurer, and S. D.; Edwin C. Stokes, J. D.; J. C. Eastman, tyler.

The question of naming the lodge was then brought up. Bro. William C. Eastman suggested "Pequawket," but this was not adopted, and Brother Newby proposed "Mount Washington," giving these reasons for its acceptance:

First, Mt Washington, one of the greatest natural curiosities of the world, second to only one mountain this side the Rocky Mountains in height, is in full view of our town, and is visited annually by thousands from all parts of our country and Europe, has formed an object of interest to poets and artists for many years, and is intimately connected with most interesting events in the private history of most of us. It is an object of which the people of Conway feel justly proud. As it has honored us, let us accordingly honor it. Secondly, I find upon investigation that General George Washington, America's noblest patriot, was made a mason in lodge No. 227 of the registry of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, which was held in the distinguished Forty-sixth British regiment while on duty in this country. For these reasons then, brethren, and in order that we may jointly honor one of Nature's fairest works and one of her noblest sons, I move that the lodge to be established in North Conway be called Mt Washington lodge.

The reasons were deemed satisfactory by the meeting and the name unanimously chosen. The lecture on the E. A. degree was rehearsed, and the meeting adjourned. A dispensation was soon granted in accordance with the request of the brethren as to name and officers with lodge-number 87. The first regular communication of Mt Washington lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, acting under a dispensation properly granted, was held at the Washington House, North Conway, on Wednesday, January 27, A.L. 5869. [Arrangements had been made to hold the meetings during the winter at this hotel.] There were present Nathaniel Faxon, W. M.; George H. Willard, S. W. (*pro tem.*); William C. Eastman, J. W.; brothers Augustus Eastman, Edwin C. Stokes, Bennett P. Strout, J. M. Gibson, Albert Barnes, J. C. Eastman. The minor officers were elected, namely, J. M. Gibson, secretary; B. P. Strout, treasurer; Augustus Eastman, S. D.; E. C. Stokes, J. D.; Albert Barnes, steward; George W. Barbour, chaplain; J. C. Eastman, tyler.

Work was ready for the new organization, seven applications for membership coming in at this meeting. The lodge voted to purchase twelve collars, twelve jewels, a sash, square and compasses, and a copy of Mackey's Masonic Jurisprudence. The "quarterages" were established at one dollar annually, *this* year in advance. Thirty-five dollars was received at this meeting with the petitions of the applicants for membership.

The lodge is now an entity, starting off in, it is hoped, a long and useful existence, in good spirits, "harmony," and with money in its treasury.

At a stated communication held February 24, 1869, Isaac E. Merrill, Loammi B. Dame, George F. Boston, James T. Randall, [illegible] H. Eastman and Samuel D. Thompson were elected as candidates. The lodge voted [illegible] three charts sent by Brother Newby for the use of the lodge. Daniel [illegible] Dexter made application for membership. May 19, 1869, a [illegible] Academy Hall as a place of meeting was received and accepted. July 21 fifty copies of the by-laws were ordered to be printed. About this time a charter of the lodge was obtained, as at this meeting measures were taken to pay the expenses of the delegates "who obtained the charter." Rev. Thomas B. Newby tendered his resignation as Senior Warden October 20, as he was about removing from the state. He had been of valuable service in forming and establishing the workings of the lodge, and was voted the thanks of the lodge for the efficient manner in which he had done his duties.

The lodge was consecrated and officers installed, for the first time, December 16, 1869, the ceremonies being conducted by J. W. Dearborn, D. D. G. M.; A. Doe, D. G. M.; A. M. Drake, G. S. W.; F. W. Barker, G. J. W.; A. M. Rumery, G. T.; J. L. Drake, G. S.; C. K. Moore, G. C.; J. P. Emerson, G. M. The incoming officers were N. Faxon, W. M.; William C. Eastman, S. W.; Arthur L. Meserve, J. W.; Isaac E. Merrill, treasurer; J. M. Gibson, secretary; Augustus Eastman, S. D.; E. C. Stokes, J. D.; S. D. Thompson, marshal; Bennett P. Strout, chaplain; Albert Barnes, E. R. Eastman, stewards; J. C. Eastman, tyler.

Death first visited the lodge January 30, 1870, when Dr Loammi B. Dame of Bartlett, one of the first masons made in the lodge, was called to the lodge above. The record says: —

A special meeting was called February 2, 1870, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our worthy and well-beloved brother Loammi B. Dame. After the usual ceremonies at the lodge-room, the brethren formed into procession and escorted the remains to the Congregational church, and from thence to the cemetery where the masonic burial services were performed according to the ancient usages of the craft. A goodly number of brethren were present from Pythagorean lodge, Fryeburg.

March 16, 1870, one of those pleasant incidents occurred on which memory loves to linger. Again from the records: A beautiful copy of the Holy Bible was presented to this lodge this evening accompanied by this letter: —

Worshipful Master, officers, and members of Mt Washington lodge of [illegible] Please accept from us this Bible as a slight token of our regard. Value it as a gift from those who have a just regard for your cause, and whose best wishes you will always have. Though denied admission within the secret portals of Masonry, we have no desire for the knowledge of your mystic band, and as long as we are assured that you acknowledge God as the Grand Master of us all, and accept this Bible as your guide, we will not question the [illegible] that debars us from participation in your meetings. May you be faithful to the Great Master, so

that when summoned from earth (as has recently been one of your number) you may meet the approval of Him in whose presence is fullness of joy and at whose right hand there are pleasures forevermore. Mrs J. Cummings Eastman, Mrs J. M. Gibson, Mrs William C. Eastman, Mrs S. D. Thompson, Mrs Moses Chandler, Mrs J. T. Randall, Mrs M. A. Dame, Mrs E. C. Stokes, Mrs I. E. Merrill, Mrs Albert Barnes, Mrs E. R. Eastman, Mrs I. M. Chase, Mrs Sumner C. Eastman.

On motion it was voted to copy the above letter into the records of this lodge, and Bro. A. L. Meserve was directed to express the thanks of the lodge in a suitable letter to be sent to the donors of the Bible.

January 24, 1872, George F. Boston was elected representative to the Grand Lodge. February 21, it was voted to procure two dozen aprons for the use of the lodge. April 4, at a special meeting, a committee was appointed to ascertain the cost of land for a site of a masonic building, and the cost of erecting one. April 17, a building committee was appointed consisting of Dr William H. Bragdon, Augustus Eastman, George F. Boston, Albert Barnes, Hiram H. Dow, A. L. Meserve. Resolutions regretting the sudden death of Isaac E. Merrill on March 21, 1872, are spread upon the records. He was one of the first four to be made a mason here, and one of the first two "raised." He succeeded Dr Dame as treasurer, and was a valued member.

Members "raised" in 1869: Loammi B. Dame, Isaac E. Merrill, Samuel D. Thompson, George F. Boston, James T. Randall, Ezra R. Eastman, Mahlon L. Mason, Arthur L. Meserve, Moses Chandler, Angevine Pitman; in 1870: Daniel E. Pendexter, Isaac J. Hill, Sumner C. Eastman, Isaac M. Chase, George G. Lucy, Orren Seavey, Hiram H. Dow, Frank George, G. W. Meserve, Chase B. Perkins, George Pinkham. No clear records are shown from this last record until February 17, 1875, when the officers for the year appear to be George F. Boston, W. M.; W. C. Eastman, S. W.: Lycurgus Pitman, J. W.; Gideon H. Allen, treasurer; Jonathan C. Ela, secretary; Joseph F. Dinsmore, S. D.: Frank M. Black, J. D.; James G. Martin, tyler. Quite an interest seems to prevail in favor of masonry, and much and pleasant labor goes on in the lodge-room. March 17, Gideon H. Allen and William H. Bragdon were chosen to revise the by-laws. October 13, Bro. Albert O. Phillips, District Deputy Grand Master, being present, exemplified the work, and instructed the lodge as to the "ancient landmarks." November 10, Bro. G. F. Boston was chosen to confer with committees of Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance lodges concerning the purchase of an organ.

1876, January 5, officers elected for ensuing year: George F. Boston, W. M.: Joseph F. Dinsmore, S. W.: James G. Martin, J. W.: Moses Chandler, treasurer: Hiram H. Dow, secretary; William H. Bragdon, representative to the Grand Lodge; G. F. Boston, J. C. Ela, S. D. Thompson, H. H. Dow, Moses Chandler, trustees. January 19, public installation of officers.

1877, January 1, the members number eighty-five. January 24, officers

elected: Lycurgus Pitman, W. M.; Joseph F. Dinsmore, S. W.; Albert Barnes, J. W.; George F. Boston, treasurer; Hiram H. Dow, secretary; William H. Bragdon and Nathan Whitaker, standing committee; S. D. Thompson, representative to the Grand Lodge; S. D. Thompson, G. F. Boston, H. H. Dow, James M. Gibson, and Lycurgus Pitman, trustees. Brothers Dinsmore and Barnes declining to serve, May 23, Ezra R. Eastman was elected Senior Warden and Samuel D. Thompson Junior Warden.

1878, January 1, eighty-five members are reported. January 16, officers elected: Lycurgus Pitman, W. M.; William H. Bragdon, S. W.; Henry Hedstrom, J. W.; George F. Boston, treasurer; Hiram H. Dow, secretary; John C. L. Wood, representative to Grand Lodge; James M. Gibson, Hiram H. Dow, Lycurgus Pitman, George F. Boston, John C. L. Wood, trustees. February 6, installation of officers by Right Worshipful District Deputy Grand Master H. A. Hayes. October 9, the lodge voted to allow Bro. Ernest H. Owen to conclude his degrees of masonry at Amherst, N. H.

1879, January 1, lodge now has ninety-nine members, and is in flourishing condition. This year the three degrees have been conferred on Brothers Augustus Bowie, William Pitman, Daniel Mason, Elvin H. Washburn, Melville C. Sturgis, Edwin C. Thompson, Marshall C. Wentworth, George R. Carson, Lyman R. Charles, Joseph H. Pitman, E. B. Packard, G. B. Trickey, Charles J. Poole. January 8, officers elected: Lycurgus Pitman, W. M.; Ephraim E. Hodgdon, S. W.; Marshall C. Wentworth, J. W.; Levi J. Ricker, treasurer; Charles J. Poole, secretary; Augustus Eastman, representative to Grand Lodge; Lycurgus Pitman, John C. L. Wood, Levi J. Ricker, Charles J. Poole, Hiram H. Dow, trustees. January 30, officers installed by Right Worshipful District Deputy Grand Master C. A. Varney. The year commences, with a good amount of work, prosperously. April 2, a communication was received from Carroll Lodge, of Freedom, giving permission to Mt Washington Lodge to confer degrees upon Bro. George W. M. Pitman. April 30, something unparalleled in the history of masonry in the world occurred at this communication. The degree of Master Mason was conferred upon Bro. George W. M. Pitman by his son, Lycurgus, assisted by four other sons and one son-in-law; the names and stations were these: Lycurgus, W. M.; Joseph H., S. D.; William, S. A.; Winthrop M. and Angevine as F. C.'s; George R. Carson, J. D.

January 15, 1880, shows one hundred and ten members. February 5, officers installed by Rev. D. D. G. M. Charles A. Varney as follows: Ephraim E. Hodgdon, W. M.; Marshall C. Wentworth, S. W.; Joseph H. Pitman, J. W.; Levi J. Ricker, treasurer; George R. Carson, secretary; James D. Martin, S. D.; Alfred Eastman, J. D.; Jonathan Gale, chaplain; Augustus Bowie, marshal; John W. Babb, S. S.; James L. Gibson, J. S.

October 14, this resolution among others was passed by the Lodge:

Resolved, that in the death of Augevine Pitman this Lodge laments the loss of a brother ever ready to proffer the hand of aid and the voice of sympathy to the needy and distressed of the Fraternity; an active, though quiet, member of this lodge, whose utmost endeavors were exerted for the welfare and prosperity of the brotherhood, and who was a friend and companion esteemed by us all.

1881, January 13. Sickness must be prevailing in the community, as the Worshipful Master appoints as "sick committee," brothers J. W. Babb, W. E. Chase, W. S. Carter, E. A. Stevens, C. E. Gale. Officers elected: E. E. Hodgdon, W. M.; J. H. Pitman, S. W.; Alfred Eastman, J. W.; L. J. Ricker, treasurer; J. L. Gibson, secretary; M. C. Wentworth, representative to the Grand Lodge. January 17. This communication was called for the purpose of attending the funeral of Bro. John C. Davis. January 23. This communication was called for the purpose of attending the funeral of Bro. F. W. Grover. 1882, January 12. Public installation and ball. The by-laws were changed in April. In 1883 a public installation of officers occurred. November 10, 1886. A Kranich & Bach piano was presented to the lodge by the ladies of North Conway and vicinity; the committee of presentation being Mrs L. W. Brock, Mrs A. C. Bragdon, Mrs H. K. Dinsmore, Mrs L. J. Pitman, Mrs J. L. Gibson. September 29, 1887, the thanks of the lodge were voted to Saco Valley Lodge, I. O. O. F., for their generous offer of the free use of their lodge-room to hold meetings in until the completion of the Masonic Hall. November 17, Masonic Hall was dedicated. This was the old building made fifteen feet longer, fitted up with a lodge-room in the third story, and covered with a mansard roof. 1888, Public installation January 24. Bro. Lycurgus Pitman, acting as District Deputy Grand Master, George F. Boston, as Grand Marshal. April 6, a beautiful bookmark for the new Bible of the lodge was presented by Miss Minnie E. Pitman. In May, Bro. Lycurgus Pitman receives the appointment of District Deputy Grand Lecturer for the Sixth Masonic District of the State. September 20, the lodge voted to send $25 for aid of brethren in Jacksonville, Florida (yellow fever epidemic). Public installation of officers, December 25. 1889, June 6, Centennial year of Masonry in the United States, celebrated by a public installation and supper. The lodge is a harmonious and flourishing one; the interior of the lodge is arranged in artistic manner, and presents the appearance of a dream of beauty. Cultured taste is shown everywhere. The officers for 1889 are James L. Gibson, W. M. (fifth year); George F. Wolcott, S. W.; Horace W. Harmon, J. W.; Alfred Eastman, treasurer; William C. Eastman, secretary; Augustus Eastman, S. D.; Charles W. Nute, J. D.; Ezra R. Eastman, F. W. Russell, stewards; Charles H. Whitaker, chaplain; Joseph H. Pitman, marshal; George W. Gordon, tyler; David G. Dolloff, representative to the Grand Lodge. The membership is one hundred and twenty. The following have been Worshipful Masters: Nathaniel Faxon, two years; Augustus Eastman, two

years; William C. Eastman, one year; George F. Boston, two years; Lycurgus Pitman, three years; Ephraim E. Hodgdon, two years; William H. Brayton, one year; James L. Gibson, five years.

Officers of the Grand Lodge furnished by Carroll County.— Through the kindness of George P. Cleaves, Grand Secretary, we are enabled to give the following list: Ezekiel Wentworth, Ossipee, Grand Steward, 1826 to 1829, inclusive. Cyrus K. Drake, Effingham, District Deputy Grand Master, 1856, 1857, 1862, 1863. Christopher C. Fellows, Sandwich, Grand Pursuivant, 1862, 1863; District Deputy Grand Master, 1864, 1865. Jeremiah W. Dearborn, M.D., Effingham, Grand Lecturer, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867; District Deputy Grand Master, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871. John Blackmer, M.D., Sandwich, District Deputy Grand Master, 1866, 1867. Asa M. Brackett, Wakefield, Grand Lecturer, 1868; District Deputy Grand Master, 1882, 1883, 1884. Henry R. Parker, Wolfeborough, Grand Lecturer, 1869, 1870, 1871. Rev. Thomas B. Newby, Conway, Grand Chaplain, 1869. Charles A. Varney, Union, District Deputy Grand Master, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881. George F. Horn, Wolfeborough, Grand Lecturer, 1882, 1883, 1884; District Deputy Grand Master, 1885. Frank (Francisco) W. Barker, Effingham, Grand Lecturer, 1885, District Deputy Grand Master, 1886, 1887. William C. Sinclair, Ossipee, Grand Lecturer, 1886, 1887; District Deputy Grand Master, 1888. Lycurgus Pitman, North Conway, Grand Lecturer.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

This Fraternity has for many years existed in Carroll county, and carried on a most beneficent work within its borders. It is deemed fitting to here preserve in perpetuity the short records some of the brothers have compiled, that in after years those who laid the foundation-stones shall not be forgotten in the noble edifice they have helped to erect.

Saco Valley Lodge, No. 21, I. O. O. F., North Conway, was instituted April 19, 1848, at Conway Corner, by Grand Representative Timothy G. Senter, for Grand Master, George W. Towle, with these charter members: Francis R. Chase, Samuel W. L. Chase, Charles C. Cloutman, Henry E. Eastman, Gideon R. Hart, Elijah Stanton. Brothers F. R. Chase and Cloutman were initiated in Winnipiseogee Lodge, No. 7, Laconia, in April and September, 1845; Eastman in Motolinia Lodge, No. 18, Rochester, May 4, 1846. Brothers F. R. Chase, Eastman, and Stanton passed the chairs, and Brother Chase was admitted to the Grand Lodge in 1849, the only one of the charter members ever admitted

to that body. In 1849 he was elected Grand Warden, in 1850 Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge for 1850 and 1851, and was in good standing when the lodge disbanded in 1861. None of these charter members are now members of the lodge, but four of them were in good standing when the lodge ceased to work.

July 22, 1875, the lodge was resuscitated by Special Commissioner Joseph Kidder, and located at North Conway. Among the petitioners for the restoration of the charter were these members of the old lodge: Albert Barnes, Chandler E. Chase, Joseph F. Dinsmore, Andrew Dinsmore, Reuben Eastman, William C. Eastman, Joseph Pitman, Christopher W. Wilder, and Orrin Seavey, all of whom were initiated in 1848, excepting William C. Eastman, initiated in 1852; and all are now members except two, J. F. Dinsmore, who died April 26, 1877, and Andrew Dinsmore, who withdrew from the lodge November 9, 1880.

But three have been admitted to the Grand Lodge: William C. Eastman in 1879, Reuben Eastman in 1880, and Christopher W. Wilder in 1879. Fifteen past grands of this lodge have been admitted to the Grand Lodge.

There are now sixty-seven members. The officers May, 1889, were George A. Wagg, N. G.; John B. Hobbs, V. G.; E. F. McFarland, secretary; Reuben Eastman, treasurer; W. W. Pease, J. A. Barnes, F. P. Allard, trustees; Charles H. Whitaker, chaplain.

Bear Camp Lodge, No. 37, I. O. O. F., Sandwich, was instituted May 15, 1851, by Grand Master John T. Stevens, with these charter members: Nathaniel Berry, Norman G. French, Ebenezer Horn, Jr, Nathaniel Johnson, Caleb M. Quimby, William M. Weed. All were initiated in Winnipiseogee Lodge, No. 7, Laconia: Horn, November 24, 1846; French, Johnson, and Quimby, February 4, 1851; Berry and Weed, March 4, 1851. Brothers Horn and Weed were the only ones who passed the chairs, and were admitted to the Grand Lodge, the first in 1855, the latter in 1852. Brother Quimby dropped his membership in 1853, French in 1857, Berry and Weed in 1859. Johnson withdrew from the lodge in 1852.

This lodge had an existence of fourteen years, and was declared defunct by the Grand Lodge in 1865. At that time there were but four members in good standing: Ebenezer Horn, Jeremiah S. Dinsmore, William S. Prescott, and James M. Smith, all past grands. Ten past grands were admitted from it to the Grand Lodge, but never held office in that body. There were seventy-seven candidates initiated by the lodge, and it built a good hall which, after the representative of the Grand Lodge had visited Sandwich, collected the effects of the lodge, and turned them over to the Grand Secretary, was sold to the Freemasons. The number was given to Mt William Lodge, North Weare, February 27, 1878.

Cold River Lodge, No. 40, I. O. O. F., Tamworth, was instituted March 25,

1852, by Grand Master John Peabody, with Edward W. Bradbury, Andrew W. Hill, David S. Hidden, Nathaniel Johnson, William L. Johnson, Joseph B. Kennison, and William O. Weed as charter members. All these except Nathaniel Johnson (see Bear Camp Lodge) were initiated in Bear Camp Lodge, Sandwich, during the year 1851. The charter members all passed the chairs, but Brother Johnson was the only one who entered the Grand Lodge, which he did in 1855. The lodge was disbanded in 1860, having during that time initiated forty-three candidates and admitted two brothers by card. The charter members, except Brother Hill, who dropped his membership in 1859, were in good standing when the lodge was closed, and although reports had gone to the Grand Lodge that but three meetings had been held for the year, there were thirty-four members in good standing on the books. The number of the lodge was given to Unity Lodge, Hinsdale. Only two past grands of Cold River Lodge entered the Grand Lodge.

Osceola Lodge, No. 27, I. O. O. F., Bartlett, was instituted May 25, 1877, by Grand Master Alonzo F. Craig, having as charter members Thomas Black, Frank W. Brown, John O. Dodge, Leonard Foster, Caleb F. Ordway, Sidney W. Peakes, Humphrey P. Richards, Frank A. Rodgers, Edward C. Thompson, Uriah M. Wright, Sanford E. Whitten. Brothers Black, Dodge, Foster, Ordway, Peakes, Thompson, Wright, and Whitten were initiated in Saco Valley Lodge, North Conway, as follows: Thompson, August 19, 1875; Foster, December 21, 1875; Black, January 25, 1876; Ordway, Peakes, and Wright, April, 1876; Dodge and Whitten, July 18, 1876; Richards was initiated in Saco Lodge, No. 2, Saco, Maine, July 20, 1869, and Rodgers in Dirigo Lodge, No. 63, Milo, Maine, March 26, 1873. Brothers Brown, Peakes, Richards, Thompson, and Wright have passed the chairs. Brother Brown was admitted to the Grand Lodge in 1878, Richards in 1879, and Thompson in 1884.

Osceola Lodge took the number of Pemigewasset Lodge of Bristol, which disbanded January 2, 1856. Only six of the eleven charter members are now members, three having withdrawn from the lodge and two dropped their membership. Seven past grands have been admitted to the Grand Lodge.

Trinity Lodge, No. 63, I. O. O. F., located at Snowville, in Eaton, was instituted May 5, 1880, by George A. Robie, acting Grand Master, assisted by George W. Gordon, Deputy Grand Master, C. E. Chase, Grand Warden, Joseph Kidder, Grand Secretary, and William Boyington, Grand Guardian. The charter members were Edwin Snow, Andrew J. White, Abner C. Wakefield, Benjamin F. Wakefield, Clinton S. Warren, and Horace M. Thompson. The lodge experienced a very slow growth for several years, owing to the prejudice against secret orders then existing in its vicinity. As the purposes of the order became better understood, and it was relieved of this unjust opposition, the lodge increased in membership very rapidly, and has added forty-eight initiates to its charter members. Considering the territory accessible

to the lodge, it has enjoyed a notable degree of prosperity, and although it recently parted with eleven of its active members in the institution of Crystal Lodge, Madison, it is still in a flourishing condition with an active membership of thirty-six.

Fidelity Lodge, No. 71, I. O. O. F., Wolfeborough, was instituted March 15, 1886, by District Deputy Grand Master John A. Glidden. The charter members were Darius F. Ham, George F. Horn, Herbert M. Horn, Joseph Lewando, William J. Mattison, Downing V. Osborne, Charles H. Parker, Charles W. Sylvester, Fernando Willand, Edgar F. White. Brother Ham was initiated in Mechanics Lodge, No. 13, Manchester, February 7, 1872; Mattison in Miltonia Lodge, No. 52, Milton Mills, November 4, 1879, and George F. Horn in the same, March 14, 1884; Willand in Belknap Lodge, No. 14, Meredith, September 8, 1879; White in Equity Lodge, No. 33, East Northwood, March 17, 1880; Sylvester in Blue Hill Lodge, No. 79, Blue Hill, Maine, June 7, 1881; Osborne in Kennedy Lodge, No. 57, Rochester, May 12, 1885; H. M. Horn in Caledonia Lodge, No. 6, St Johnsbury, Vt, September 6, 1885; Parker in Wecohamet Lodge, No. 3, Dover, October 16, 1844, preparatory to becoming a charter member of Swamscot Lodge, No. 8, Newmarket; Lewando in Suffolk Lodge, No. 8, Boston, Mass. (He afterward became a member of Orient Lodge, No. 17, East Portland, Ore.) Everett S. Albee, Joseph P. Heath, and Edward E. Cate were made members under a dispensation on the evening of the organization of Fidelity Lodge. Bro. Charles H. Parker passed the chairs in Swamscot Lodge, and was admitted a member of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire in 1847, and was in the same year appointed District Deputy Grand Master for that district. He was appointed District Deputy Grand Master for this district in 1886, holding the office two years. He is the Nestor of the lodge, his work and walk for nearly half a century in Odd Fellowship causing him to be held in great veneration and esteem. Brothers White, Sylvester, Lewando, Heath, and Cate have passed the chairs. Sylvester and Lewando were admitted members of the Grand Lodge in 1888. C. W. Gilman was elected Noble Grand in December, 1888; and the same year Joseph Lewando was appointed District Deputy Grand Master.

For nearly two years the lodge held its meetings in Masonic Hall. In 1888 it rented the third story of Union Block, and fitted up a hall and side-rooms in a fine manner at an expense of over $1,000.

Crystal Lodge, No. 77, I. O. O. F., Silver Lake, Madison, was instituted September 18, 1888, by Grand Master Folsom, assisted by Grand Secretary Kidder and several grand officers *pro tem.* appointed for the occasion. It is the last lodge instituted in the jurisdiction and, of course, the youngest on the list. The projectors of the lodge are young men full of zeal and thoroughly indoctrinated with the principles of the order and will neglect no proper opportunity nor flag in their efforts to make Crystal Lodge a success among its sister lodges.

The charter members were John A. Forrest, Jr, Fred L. Moore, Mark E. Robertson, Samuel J. Gilman, George M. Atwood, Lewis N. Knox, Josiah C. Flanders, Charles E. Bickford, James O. Gerry, and Frank B. Kennett, ten in number. Two other petitioners failed of having their names on the list, namely, Edwin Blake and Edgar F. White, simply because their withdrawal cards were not received in season, under the law regulating such matters. All the charter members came from Trinity Lodge, No. 63, Eaton, where they were severally initiated thus: Flanders, June 18, 1884; Atwood, February 5, 1885; Forrest, Kennett, and Gerry, February 24, 1885; Knox and Bickford, February 3, 1886; Robertson, July 20, 1887; Gilman, September 28, same year; Moore, January 25, 1888.

On the evening of the institution, which was a stormy one, rendering traveling exceedingly difficult along the dark country roads, but five candidates presented themselves for initiation and the degrees. Four of these were residents of Madison: Jesse E. Lyman, William C. Lord, John F. Chick, and John T. Frost. The fifth, Everett W. Kenerson, lives in Tamworth.

The following were duly elected and installed as the first list of officers for the lodge, namely, noble grand, Dr George M. Atwood; vice grand, Mark E. Robertson; secretary, Lewis N. Knox; treasurer, Charles E. Bickford; warden, John A. Forrest; conductor, Samuel J. Gilman; outside guard, Frank B. Kennett; inside guard, Josiah C. Flanders; chaplain, Rev. Edwin Blake.

CARROLL COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY was organized June 26, 1883, by virtue of a charter obtained from the New Hampshire State Medical Society, June 20, 1883, by Dr William H. H. Mason. The charter members were William H. H. Mason, Frank L. Judkins, Thomas E. Hubbard, Nathaniel H. Scott, Melvin A. Harmon, James C. Bassett, Jeremiah W. Dearborn, and J. M. Leavitt. The officers for the year 1883–84 were William H. H. Mason, president; J. W. Dearborn, vice-president; James C. Bassett, secretary; J. M. Leavitt, treasurer. Officers for 1885: J. W. Dearborn, president; M. A. Harmon, vice-president; J. C. Bassett, secretary; J. M. Leavitt, treasurer. Officers for 1886: M. A. Harmon, president; William H. Bragdon, vice-president; J. C. Bassett, secretary; J. M. Leavitt, treasurer. Officers for 1887: W. H. Bragdon, president; A. L. Merrow, vice-president; M. A. Harmon, secretary; J. M. Leavitt, treasurer. Officers for 1888: A. L. Merrow, president; J. E. Scruton, vice-president; M. A. Harmon, secretary; J. M. Leavitt, treasurer. Officers for 1889: J. E. Scruton, president; N. H. Scott, vice-president; M. A. Harmon, secretary; J. M. Leavitt, treasurer.

This society meets twice a year; its annual meeting is at the court-house at Ossipee, and the semi-annual arranged for by a committee, or by vote of the society. This latter meeting combines pleasure with business; partaking of the nature of an excursion, each member inviting his family and friends. It is

made as social, instructive, and enjoyable as possible, and is one of the most pleasant features of the society.

Original Members. — W. H. H. Mason, Frank L. Judkins, Thomas E. Hubbard, Nathaniel H. Scott, M. A. Harmon, James C. Bassett, J. W. Dearborn, A. D. Merrow, George W. Lougee, James M. Leavitt.

Members, July 29, 1889. [Furnished by Dr M. A. Harmon, secretary.] Frank L. Judkins, N. H. Scott, M. A. Harmon, J. W. Dearborn, A. D. Merrow, G. W. Lougee, James M. Leavitt, H. I. Berry, John E. Scruton, W. H. Bragdon, George M. Atwood, Joseph H. Pitman, R. H. King, E. W. Hodsdon, Samuel W. Roberts, Charles F. Roberts, C. B. Cotton, W. G. Martin, David Watson, William M. Moore, of Provincetown, Mass., G. H. Shedd, of Fryeburg, Maine.

Work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. — [By Mrs Fanny M. Grant.] March 7, 1882, Mrs Asa Tuttle, of Dover, organized the first local Union in Carroll county at Centre Sandwich, with Mrs E. R. Beede, president; Mrs L. W. Stanton, corresponding secretary; Mrs Annie R. Folsom, recording secretary: Mrs George McGaffey, treasurer. In addition to these officers, there were eleven members, making fifteen in all. They adopted this constitution, prepared by the State Executive Committee for local unions who wished to become auxiliary to the state unions: —

ARTICLE I. This organization shall be known as the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Centre Sandwich, auxiliary to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the State of New Hampshire.

ART. II. The object of this union shall be to educate public sentiment up to the standard of total abstinence, train the young, save the inebriate, and secure legal prohibition and complete banishment of the liquor traffic.

ART. III. Any woman may become a member of this organization by signing the constitution, and by payment of fifty cents per year into the treasury. She shall also sign this pledge: "I hereby solemnly promise, God being my helper, to abstain from all distilled, fermented, and malt liquors as a beverage, including wine, beer, and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of, and traffic in, the same." Gentlemen may become honorary members by signing this pledge, and paying fifty cents a year into the treasury.

The State Annual Convention of that year was held at Derry, September 26 and 27, and Mrs C. C. Fellows was sent as delegate. As it was something new in the annals of the town to send women as delegates, the credentials read "To whom it may concern," and was signed by the president. There being no other union in the county and Mrs Fellows being the only representative therefrom, she was chosen by the convention assembled to serve as president of

Carroll County Union; but she, having recently moved into the county, felt that she was too much of a stranger to do the work justice, declined, at the same time recommending Mrs Asahel Wallace, of Sandwich, who was elected and entered upon her labors with great energy. At the next state convention, held in Milford, September 24 and 25, 1884, Mrs Wallace reported eleven unions formed at an expense of twelve dollars, and only five towns in the county where there were no unions. This had been accomplished by visiting from house to house in the day, and speaking in the evening, through much hard work and many prayers of faith.

At the next state convention, held in Great Falls, September 29 and 30, 1885, Mrs Wallace gave a detailed and a most encouraging report of work done. Eight more unions had been formed and several county conventions held. This year there were six towns represented by delegates: Sandwich, Moultonborough, Wakefield, Union, Brookfield, and Wolfeborough. Several of these new unions presented their first report which showed they had made a good beginning. Brookfield received special mention in the annual report of that session. At this convention it was voted to institute a new department for the "suppression of Sabbath-breaking." Mrs Ira T. Wallace, of Centre Sandwich, was chosen superintendent of this department. The state convention of 1886 was held at Littleton. Previous to this the county presidents reported individually, giving a summary of work done, but for lack of time it was voted that in future the reports be sent to the corresponding secretary, Miss Wendell, and she report by counties. In her report for this year, Miss Wendell said: "Carroll county was organized last year and now has fifteen unions, though not all in active operation; the county president reports good work done in old unions and in organizing new ones; the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, uniting with the men's organization called the Carroll County Temperance Association, have held nine county conventions which have done much to awaken the people." Brookfield's union, though in one of the smallest villages, does not lack for enterprise. It has a membership of about forty, a juvenile society, and public meetings are held monthly with good attendance. South Tamworth reports they are holding the fort, and trying to keep the boys from drinking cider. Centre Sandwich and Union always send good reports. The other unions are Albany, Conway, Effingham Falls, Eaton, Madison, Moultonborough, Tamworth, Tuftonborough, Wakefield, Wolfeborough, and East Wolfeborough. Three unions in the county having never taken any active steps were dropped from the report.

At the state convention for 1887, held at Manchester, Carroll county was reported as having held seven county conventions, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union holding the forenoon session, and the Carroll County Temperance Association (which had done much towards awakening temperance sentiment in the county), the afternoon. The total number of active unions in

the county is thirteen with a membership of two hundred and twenty; nineteen union signals taken. Three unions have juvenile societies, and three are holding public meetings. All unions have distributed literature; three have used the monthly readings, and two have loan libraries.

The state convention of 1888 was held at Keene, the corresponding secretary reporting Carroll county as having held five county conventions with good success and attendance. Other meetings were held in various places with good results. Two new unions formed at Ossipee and Centre Ossipee which have started with promise. Each union has about twenty members and several honorary members. The one at Centre Ossipee has had several public meetings and entertainments, organized a juvenile society, and introduced temperance songs into the day-school. Much active work has been done in the town of Wolfeborough to check the tide of intemperance.

At this convention, Mrs Fanny M. Grant, of Centre Ossipee, was elected president of the county in place of Mrs Asahel Wallace. During the amendment campaign for constitutional prohibition, Mrs Grant was a member of the state committee for Carroll county, and did all in her power to further the good cause. The ladies of all the unions did very active work, and it was greatly owing to their efforts that Carroll county gave a majority for the amendment.

In February, 1884, a department for the "suppression of impure literature" was taken up by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Miss Lucy J. Holmes, of Derry, being national superintendent, Mrs C. C. Fellows was invited to take charge of the work in New Hampshire. In February, 1885, she started the work. She sent circular letters to all ministers, editors, superintendents of schools, presidents of colleges, and principals of high schools and seminaries, asking the minister to preach one sermon at least on the subject: the editor to suppress all tending to deprave, and publish only the pure: and the superintendents of educational institutions to look well after the morals of teachers and pupils. She sent circular letters with petitions to every town according to population, to presidents of unions, and where there were no unions, to ministers and postmasters. She received returns from sixty-two towns, and more than thirteen thousand signatures. Just at this stage of her labors she received an injury to her right hand which prevented her writing and her husband came to the rescue. He made all copies, directed and sent all mail matter, prepared the petitions and put them in proper shape to present to the legislature, furnished the money, postage, and stationery needed, and then drew up the bill for presentation to the legislature. He furnished means and encouraged his wife to go to Concord and place "the yards of names" in the hands of Rev. James Thurston, who took charge of the petitions, presented the bill to the house, and ably assisted in securing its passage. Mrs Fellows gives great credit to Miss Holmes for earnest advice and continued assistance, and to

Miss Wendell who drafted the petition-headings and rendered great assistance by her zeal in sending directions and advice. Mrs Fellows said: "In looking forward, I could not see how anything could be accomplished, but in looking back I was reminded of that memorable sentence, 'I came, I saw, I conquered.'" The women of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union organized this department; a good sister of Carroll county took the work in hand, and working with a will, received help from sisters all over the state. The bill was presented to the legislature; they passed the act; it became a law, and the work was done.

CHAPTER XIX.

NEWSPAPERS AND MANUFACTURES.

Newspapers — Charles H. Parker — Timber and Lumbering — Maple-Sugar Making — Other Resources — Healthfulness — Why Manufacturers should Locate here — Emigration should tend hitherward.

CARROLL COUNTY NEWSPAPERS. — In January, 1841, Junot J. Whitehouse began the publication of a newspaper at South Wolfeborough, then a flourishing business centre. This was a great undertaking. The new paper had quite an amount of legal and other advertising, and was well-conducted, but it had a short life. It was called the *Carroll County Republican*. It was a four-paged, six-column paper; price, "$1.50 in advance, $1.75 if not paid within six months, or two dollars if not paid before the end of the year." It was devoted to miscellany, politics, and general news. In politics it was Democratic, although it advocated the abolition of slavery. The next effort to establish a paper in the county was made by John F. Roberts, who in January, 1856, issued the first copy of the *Carroll County Pioneer*. Mr Roberts was a practical printer, having given three years' time in Boston and New York to the business. At the above date he came to Wolfeborough and opened an office in the Bank building. The Pioneer was a six-column paper devoted to politics, local and general news, and miscellany. In politics it was Republican. Mr Roberts was an excellent printer, a hard-working honest man of fair ability, and by great effort continued the publication of the *Pioneer* up to March, 1858, when it was sold to D. Warren Furber, by whom its publication was continued for some months, and then removed to Rochester. The *Pioneer* was published Thursdays at $1 per year in advance, or $1.25 at end of year.

Having disposed of the *Carroll County Pioneer*, Mr Roberts removed to Ossipee and started a job office. In May, 1859, he commenced the publication of the *Carroll County Register*, which he continued to publish till a few weeks before his death, a period of nearly six years, when he sold his subscription list to the *Granite State News*. The *Register* was a five-column, four-page paper issued every Thursday morning as "A family newspaper, devoted to the interests of Carroll County in general." Terms, single subscriptions, in advance, $1: five copies, $4: twelve copies, $9. Mr Roberts worked hard both early and late, but failed to make his business a success. He evidently made the mistake often made by men who lack experience in the newspaper publishing business. To induce patronage he made his prices both for subscriptions and advertising too low, and endeavored to make up for the loss by overwork. Such a course may answer for a time, but in the end results in failure, as it did in Mr Roberts's case. Too close application brought him to an early grave.

The *Granite State News* was started by James R. Newell, at Wolfeborough, November 1, 1860, and printed on a second-hand press over fifty years old. The *News* was at first a six-column paper, issued weekly at "one dollar a year in advance, or $1.25 if not paid within the year."

In his "Introductory" Mr Newell said: —

> It will be the aim of the publisher to make the *News* a *family paper* — one which will be entertaining to *all*. We shall devote particular attention to the collection and publication of items of *local news*, in order that persons who formerly resided in this vicinity, and who have removed to other places, may, by subscribing for the *News*, be kept informed of everything of interest that transpires in the neighborhood of their former homes.

Mr Newell edited and personally conducted the paper until December 5, 1861, when he enlisted as a private in Company I, Eighth New Hampshire Volunteers, and left his business in charge of Charles H. Parker, the present publisher. Mr Newell was the only person in the office who had a competent knowledge of the printing business, and Mr Parker soon found his position to be anything but a sinecure. With a small list of subscribers, an office wanting in almost everything (including experienced workmen), with very little advertising and less job custom, the prices of stock and wages constantly increasing, it was well, perhaps, for the enterprise that the new publisher was entirely ignorant of the requirements of a successful printing and newspaper business.

To give one illustration of the enormous expense incident to the publishing of a newspaper in those "war times," the white paper for the newspapers, which could be bought before the war for nine cents a pound, rose in price to twenty, twenty-two, twenty-five, and even as high as thirty-two cents a pound. As the subscription price — too low at first — was unchanged, the profits would necessarily be imaginary.

At the end of four years Mr Newell, finding that there was no prospect of making the *News* self-sustaining, decided to sell out if possible; if not, to discontinue the publication of the paper. It was in the middle of the campaign for the reëlection of President Lincoln when this conclusion was reached. Thinking it would not help the matter any in New Hampshire to have it go abroad that a Republican paper had died for want of support in the midst of a hot campaign, Mr Parker purchased the establishment, increased the price to $1.50 per year in advance, bought the subscription list of the *Carroll County Record* published at Ossipee, and by putting in from fifteen to sixteen hours for a day's work, practising the closest economy, and making "typos" of his girls when they should have been in the schoolroom, seven years more was added to the life of the *News*.

During this period some prominent Democrats came to the conclusion that a Democratic county ought to support a Democratic paper, and, by donating $500 in cash, and guaranteeing five hundred subscribers, induced Mr Elijah Coulliard, an excellent printer of long experience, to commence the publication of the *Carroll County Democrat*. The *Democrat* run two or three years and died of starvation.

In 1872 the publisher of the *News* enlarged his paper to seven columns per page, and, with the assistance of a friend, purchased a Fairhaven power-press. Before this purchase there had only been one press in the office, which had been used for all purposes. This was the one purchased by Mr Newell for fifty dollars when the *News* was founded. It was a "patent-lever" press made in 1804: a press that has a history, and which is still in use in the *News* office, and yet capable of doing the best of work. The purchase of the new press and the application of steam-power relieved the publisher from a degree of hard labor which was beginning to tell upon a strong physical constitution, he having been his own pressman always, as well as editor, *devil*, and all hands, as circumstances required.

In December, 1879, Mr Parker enlarged the *News* to an eight-column paper, with no increase in subscription price. From that date to the present the prosperity of the *News* has continued, and it has been a most valuable party aid, as well as a good local paper.

In 1879, George C. Furber, so long an able publisher of the *Republic* at Littleton, established the *White Mountain Record*, weekly, at North Conway. He made it an active Democratic paper, and beyond question alienated support that a neutral or independent sheet would have had. It had an existence of something over a year and was in quite a flourishing condition when the pressure of other business caused the withdrawal of Mr Furber, who took the "plant" with him. In 1880, Mr Furber published a summer paper, *The Idler*, a very handsome and ably conducted journal, which did good service in preserving much of historical information in that section. It is a matter of regret that its publication was not continued.

After the discontinuance of the *Record*, Van Cullen Jones continued the name in a paper which he conducted weekly for one summer. Some year or so later, J. A. Seitz, who had been publishing an independent religious journal, *The True Religion*, at Norway, Maine, removed his office to North Conway, and in connection with that paper began the publication of a local weekly, *The White Mountain News*. Edward H. Crosby took the *News* after two years' time, but it soon died.

Eastman's *Monthly Ray*, a four-column, eight-page "Congregational journal for the church, the Sunday-school, and the home," was published at Centre Ossipee for a time from April, 1881. Its price was fifty cents a year.

The Carroll County Pioneer, was established at Wolfboro Junction, in 1881, by George S. Dorr. It is a weekly Democratic paper of seven columns, published Fridays at one dollar a year in advance. Mr Dorr is a young man of exceedingly good ability, of fine poetic taste, and justly acquired popularity, and is a "born editor."

Sandwich Reporter. — The first number of this paper was issued at Sandwich Lower Corner, June 7, 1883, by Charles H. Blanchard, editor and proprietor, who still publishes it. In February, 1884, a power-press was introduced, and the office is now supplied with two presses and about sixty fonts of type, and does some very satisfactory job-work. The *Reporter* is published weekly, has 840 circulation, and costs one dollar a year. It has been a valuable medium for the preservation of historical and genealogical information.

Charles H. Parker, the veteran publisher of the *Granite State News*, is the one *par excellence* to be mentioned in connection with the press of Carroll county. He was born in Portsmouth, May 26, 1819, and is thoroughly a "self-made" man, having made his way through life entirely by his own exertions. When a lad of seven he was apprenticed to a farmer for seven years, but broke away at the age of eleven, continuing, however, to work at farming until he was seventeen. In 1831 he came to Wolfeborough, but as he desired to be near his mother who needed his aid, he went to Newmarket where she resided, and became an operative in a cotton factory. With a great desire for knowledge, his opportunities for learning had been most limited, but now, during his spare hours, he applied himself to study, and acquired proficiency in the branches taught in common and high schools. An opportunity offering, he became with great diffidence, a teacher in a back district in Lee: succeeding finely, he opened a private school in Newmarket. After a few weeks he was induced to take charge of one of the village schools, and taught seven years — twenty-one terms — in one room. After this he taught three terms in Searsport, Maine, then, coming to Wolfeborough, he taught six or eight winter terms in the village school. His principal business here for some time was official: he was deputy-sheriff eight years, and sheriff five years; in 1858–59 he was representative of Wolfeborough in the legislature.

In 1860, at the request of Mr Newell, Mr Parker became editor of the *News until a permanent one was procured.* Thirty years have passed, and he has not laid down the editorial pen. He purchased the office in 1864 and has since been its publisher. Under his management the *Granite State News* has ever been positive and aggressive, in strong logic and plain, crisp English dealing stalwart blows in advocacy of the right as he saw the right. Truth was truth and must be spoken. He has had strong opposition, but no one has alleged that he did not believe what he wrote. Expediency and time-serving have had no tolerance from him. And he has ever been the advocate of those things that benefit and uplift mankind. Originally a Democrat, he was one of the few who organized the Liberty party (the first anti-slavery party) in this state, and from that time he has affiliated with the party demanding freedom for all. He is a Freemason, an Odd Fellow, a Unitarian, and, with almost radical views in favor of temperance, has been connected with all societies originated to advance that cause, and his trenchant pen has done good service in its advocacy. He married Sophia Blaisdell, a native of Middleton, and has four daughters: Abbie (Mrs Fred W. Prindall), Fannie (Mrs George F. Mathes), Alice M. (Mrs Charles Thompson), Nettie (Mrs Edwin L. Furber).

The frosts of age are gathering round his head, but the fire of his mind burns brightly, the keen touch of his humor is as delicate as ever, and we voice the desire of all in wishing him a long continuance of his useful career.

TIMBER AND LUMBER. — The vast quantity of early white-pine which would have been so valuable to-day was practically exhausted long ago, and no data are left to estimate either its amount or value. Some, even at an early period, went down the Ossipee and Saco, more went from Lake Winnipiseogee to the mills at Meredith, the Weirs, Gilford, and Meredith Bridge, and so on down to the Merrimack, while some went by the way of Alton to the lower country. Much was cut, used, burned, and wasted by the first settlers. However it was used and what its valuation, concerns us of to-day nothing in tracing an outline of the timber production of the last fifty years.

The first large operator on the Merrimack and its head-waters who touched the county on its western side was Nicholas G. Noreross, who had previously acquired the title of "Timber King of New England" from his extensive business in Maine. In 1844 he established himself on the Merrimack, and, expending more than $100,000 in purchasing rights at the principal falls, blasting rocks, removing obstructions, and adapting and improving the river-channel, changed the former laborious and tedious method of locking rafts around the falls into the "driving" of logs down the river. His operations took in a portion of Sandwich, and his men worked on different parts of the Lake.

The first real lumbering in Tamworth, Ossipee, Sandwich, and Albany was done by Josiah Thurston, of Freedom, and John Demeritt, of Effingham,

about 1855, and the first great drive was bought by Horace Hobson. Mr Thurston was an active operator for nearly a quarter of a century. J. P. Cushing, of Tamworth, was several years in the business, in 1879 contracting to get 1,000,000 feet per annum for a term of years, but later confined his attention to manufacturing. For the first ten years nothing but white-pine was sent off. Then, as pine grew scarce, hemlock and spruce became the staple products. Attention began to be given to the hard-wood growth about twenty years ago.

In 1883 and 1884 Towle & Keneson were operating extensively in Tamworth in spruce and hemlock, employing from forty to seventy-five men. In 1885 and 1886 John L. Peavey & Son had a mill in the southern part of Ossipee, and operated in spruce, hemlock, and hard wood. They were also in Albany working largely. They placed a mill there in 1855 and another in 1857. In 1885 they began on birch, maple, and beech, which they sawed into flooring from one to three inches in thickness. The output from their mills in Albany has been from one to three millions per annum. This firm is one of the heaviest in the county, and has a mill now in Wolfeborough.

In 1868, when a concerted movement was made to advance the Great Falls and Conway railroad from Union Village to West Ossipee, a meeting was arranged between the prominent officials of the Eastern Railroad Corporation and leading citizens of the county at Union Village, at which these citizens gave carefully prepared estimates of the support various towns in the county would give to the proposed extension of the railroad. Ossipee was represented by Asa Beacham, Joseph Q. Roles, Henry J. Banks, Samuel D. Quarles, and Lorenzo D. Moulton. Their estimate of what Ossipee would send to market over the road was: timber, 376,000,000 feet; wood, 441,000 cords; bark, 50,000 cords; available sites for mills and mills for lumber production within six miles distance, 40; merchandise tonnage per annum, 1,500 tons. Charles Cook, of Tamworth, estimated that his town would send: timber, 100,000,000 feet: wood, 2,000,000 cords: shoe-pegs, 6,000 barrels; hay-rakes, 2,000 dozen; merchandise tonnage per annum, 750 tons. Henry J. Banks gave an estimate for Sandwich: lumber, 5,000,000 feet; wood, 1,000,000 cords; bark, 3,000 cords: merchandise tonnage, 220 tons. William H. Allen estimated that Conway would send: lumber, 300,000,000 feet; and a merchandise tonnage of 1,500 tons a year. John M. Nickerson said that Albany offered "large quantities of hemlock, pine, spruce, maple timber and wood growth covering thousands of acres around the base of Chocorua mountain."

In 1872 statistics were furnished to the Portland and Ogdensburgh railroad along its route as follows: —

Chatham has 100,000,000 feet of hemlock and spruce lumber standing. There is a large amount of poplar.

Bartlett has 28,000 acres of wooded land, and 150,000,000 feet of spruce and hemlock ready for the lumberman. Bark for tanning is available in unlimited quantities. Maple, birch, beech, and poplar are abundant. There are six water-powers; one, Goodrich Falls on Ellis river, has 100 feet descent.

Jackson has 19,000 acres of wooded territory. 100,000,000 feet of lumber available for use, mostly spruce and hemlock, especially spruce. It is of large size. Several water-powers are unoccupied on Ellis river.

Hart's Location. A good deal of spruce, hemlock, and some pine adapted to clapboards are standing upon it.

Conway has four water-powers, part improved, with thousands of cords of poplar for pulp, excelsior, etc., in the vicinity; 20,000,000 feet of pine are still standing in the town, with hard and soft wood, spruce and hemlock.

The towns of Freedom, Effingham, and Ossipee run and will continue to run their lumber largely down the river to be cut up by its water-powers, or at Steep Falls on the Saco, from which point it will take rail to Portland.

In 1876 Albany was furnishing much lumber, mostly hard wood. Ossipee was doing a large business in manufactured lumber, produced by F. K. Hobbs & Co., J. B. Moulton and the heirs of L. D. Moulton, and others. Towle & Keneson and Thurston & Towle, of Freedom, were lumbering extensively in Ossipee and South Tamworth in hemlock and spruce, which was driven down the various streams leading to the Saco. Charles McKenney and Horace Hobson, of Maine, were operating quite heavily in Ossipee. Bartlett Bros. of South Tamworth, were manufacturing lumber on a large scale at their mills at that place. In 1880 Mr Hobson cut about 3,000,000 feet in Bartlett and Jackson.

Since the early operations in pine in Moultonborough, lumbering has been carried on more or less by small operators, never attaining high proportions. Emery's newly refitted mill has revived it somewhat, about 2,000,000 feet being cut in the winter of 1888–89.

Colonel John Peavey, for many years the largest operator in Tuftonborough, informs us that in 1823, when he went into trade, the most of the lumbering of the town was in red oak "shook" for molasses hogsheads. A large quantity was manufactured here, the home price being about fifty cents and the Dover price about one dollar. They were drawn by teams to Dover, a trip occupying four days. Captain Tristram Copp used to own a large team with which he would draw "shook" down, and load back with goods. There were also a great many beef-barrels made for the Dover market. Considerable pine was standing when the Boston, Concord, and Montreal railroad was built. This became quite valuable with the advanced facilities of transportation, and it was cut, drawn to the lake, rafted, and floated to Lake Village. The price in the log on the shore of the lake ranged from five to ten dollars per thousand.

John L. Peavey informs us that in 1852, when his knowledge of lumbering details began, the lumber interest of Tuftonborough was connected with

the old-pine mentioned above, hemlock, and oak. The hemlock was less in quantity than the pine and was sawed at Lake Village and Wolfeborough mills. The oak was for hogshead staves and found a Boston market. Colonel John Peavey was doing more in lumbering than all other operators. He employed a large crew for those days — twenty men. Wages was sixty-five cents a day. More or less was done in a small way until 1881, when John L. Peavey began quite extensive operations on the Whitehouse lots in old-pine and oak. He employed thirty men, used a portable sawmill to cut his logs, and got out "shook" and ship-timber. The last went to Gloucester, the "shook" to Portland and Boston, and the pine mostly to Nashua and Boston. He operated here two years, getting out 1,500,000 feet annually.

The primitive growth of pine in East Sandwich is said to have been unsurpassed in New Hampshire as regards size and quality, but it was carried down the river many years ago when it was worth two dollars per thousand, and it is not often now that one of the old king pines can be seen. In a not very extensive manner many small operators have cut off a very large amount, including pine, hemlock, poplar, and birch. A disastrous wind of a cyclonic character prostrated much timber in Sandwich in 1883, including whole groves of massive hemlocks. In 1884 John L. Peavey located his mill on the W. M. Weed lot, and employed seventy-five men. This had been considered the heaviest hemlock growth in the county before the hurricane, and the trees then lay in an apparently inextricable confusion piled thirty feet high in some places. From one hundred acres of this mass Mr Peavey cut that year 1,600,000 feet, mostly in boards sent to Massachusetts. No lumbering of consequence is now done in Sandwich.

A correspondent from Conway, under date of February 1, 1879, thus sums up the production of lumber: —

There will be about one million feet of lumber in the logs landed on the banks of the river near this place to float down in the spring to mills below. There are manufactured at the peg-factory one thousand cords of birchwood per year. This requires two hundred thousand feet of poplar boards for boxes, which are also manufactured here. Also, about six hundred cords of birchwood are cut into spool timber; one thousand cords of oak are cut into staves and made into shooks for the West Indian trade, and about five thousand cords of hemlock bark sent from this station during this winter. W. H. Allen sends from this station a large amount of manufactured pine and spruce lumber, cut at the base of Chocorua mountain, from as good quality of timber as grows in New England.

At this writing (1889), besides the mills of Mr Peavey in Albany, there are two others on Swift river, owned and operated by George Sanders, of Nashua, and Haven Quint, of Conway. The Bartlett Land and Lumber Company are getting from Albany most of their supply for their mill in Bartlett. Commencing about 1874, this company has produced from three to

five million of feet annually of pine, spruce, and hemlock; the spruce has been much less in quantity in recent years. This is shipped by rail to Portland. In Bartlett in addition to this company are C. F. Buffum & Co., large operators, and several others who ship from Glen Station.

J. F. Smith has a mill at Avalanche Station, in Hart's Location, and is doing quite an extensive business in the production of lumber.

Henry Heywood has been producing about 3,000,000 feet of spruce in Jackson annually in 1888 and 1889.

Messrs Towle & Keneson, of Freedom, operate in Tamworth and Sandwich, on Ossipee mountains, and for several years have cut from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 feet annually.

Davis & Hodsdon, of Centre Ossipee, carry on lumbering in Ossipee and Albany. Mr Hodsdon (Arthur E.) has also formed a partnership with C. B. Gafney, of Rochester, as Hodsdon & Gafney, for lumber operations in Wakefield and Ossipee.

In Wolfeborough are the manufacturing and lumbering firms of Libbey, Varney & Co., Hersey Brothers, and A. Wiggin & Son. They get out pine, hemlock, and hard-wood lumber.

Poplar used to be in fair demand for shingles, boards, etc.; in later years both poplar and spruce have been in great demand for the manufacture of wood-pulp.

MAPLE-SUGAR MAKING. — [By Dr S. B. Wiggin.] In the early history of Sandwich[1] but little attention was paid to sugar-making. At first, in clearing the farms, the early settlers did not reserve the sugar-maple, so that when the industry was found to be of some importance, many who desired to engage in it had to go back on the mountains and the uncleared lands to find the maple-trees. But now the rock-maple is as carefully preserved as the apple-tree, and the income of the sugar-orchard is frequently greater than from the apple-orchard. Seventy-five years ago the axe and gouge were used in drawing the sap from the tree, and it was caught in troughs scooped from logs of wood. The sap was then "boiled" in iron kettles suspended over an open fire, usually made between two logs of wood lying parallel on the ground. The kettles were hung from a pole placed upon two crotched stakes driven into the ground. The implements used and the sugar camps, when there were any, were of the rudest kind. The sugar then made was very dark in color and very strong in taste, owing to foreign substances constantly getting into the sap, and its almost continual burning on the sides of the kettles as the flames of the fire wrapped around and above them. Then, when a man went far away from his dwelling to make sugar, he would sometimes remain in the woods through the season, living on potatoes and salt pork, or some such rough fare, his camp being made of a few poles covered

[1] This article, while speaking of Sandwich, applies to the whole of Carroll county where the maple grows.

with spruce or hemlock boughs. When these camps were pitched near where bears made their winter quarters, occasionally Bruin walking abroad in the warm spring days would call upon the sugar-maker. Sometimes the bear and sometimes the sugar-maker would beat a hasty retreat, and sometimes "fight" would be shown, but no serious casualties are recorded by early historians. At the end of the season the man would pack up his troughs beneath some large tree, bury his kettles in the ground to remain till the next season, then take his sugar or syrup upon his back and return home.

The sugar thus made was of so inferior a quality that it had little market value, yet it was the almost exclusive "sweetening" in the families where it was made. But time has wrought a great change, not only in the process of manufacture, but in the product. Instead of the axe, gouge, auger, and trough, small bits, and metallic, or nicely turned spouts are used; tin buckets have replaced the troughs and later wooden buckets; galvanized iron pans and evaporators set in well-built arches have taken the place of kettles; tin-lined tanks are used as receptacles for the sap; the utmost care is taken, and cleanliness is carefully observed in the manufacture; comfortable framehouses have taken the place of the ruder huts, and instead of the dark, coarse sugar and black syrup, sugar is made almost rivaling the refined in whiteness, syrup clear as crystal, and both of the most delicious flavor. The market value has trebled in the last half century and the quantity made is many times greater. Now nearly every farm has its sugar orchard or "sap yard," and the industry is one of the most important.

The annual product is about eighty tons and 't is said that one hundred tons have been made in one season in town. Quite a good many of the farmers of Sandwich make from fifteen hundred to two thousand pounds annually, and several make about three thousand pounds each. The sugar and syrup find a ready market in the large cities as a luxury, and the town derives quite a revenue from the sale. One farmer, William McCrillis, of Whiteface, has kept an account of the sugar he has made since 1841, and the aggregate is 80,770 pounds. The largest amount he made in any one year was 3,900 pounds in 1879. John Cartland this year, 1889, made 400 gallons of syrup and some sugar. O. L. Ambrose made 2,700 pounds of sugar. Herman H. Quimby, John Foss, Charles Foss, Herbert E. Moulton, Jonathan Tappan, Gilman Moulton, Stanley F. Quinby, Charles O. Smith, B. F. Fellows, Samuel Chase, George W. Smith, Noah S. Watson, George Beede, Lewis Q. Smith, Larkin D. French, Sumner Watson, and perhaps others, make from 1,500 to 2,500 pounds annually. Although not producing so large a quantity as some of the above mentioned, George H. Smith should have the credit of making sugar of the finest quality ever obtained from the maple-tree.

Other Resources of Carroll County. — In addition to the timber and lumber and maple-sugar interests, there are other resources of the county. But far

transcending all others are the scenery, the salubrious atmosphere, and the sports of fishing and hunting. The latter is however of little avail except in the wilderness region, but the streams are still alive with trout and the lakes with various varieties of edible and "gamy" fish, pickerel, bass, and lake-trout. Public policy and individual benefit would seem to indicate that a vigorous course of game-protection should be rigorously maintained, and that every means should be adopted to make the plains, mountains, and valleys of Carroll county appropriate portions of one vast park wherein the multitudes of summer visitants, who now flock into every town, would be but the pioneers of still greater and ever-increasing numbers coming out of the heated and over-crowded cities. These cities are increasing yearly in population by thousands of inhabitants who must have country enjoyment and a playground somewhere. No other section combines the features of pleasantness to all as does Carroll county, and every resident should labor to add to its charms and attractiveness.

Healthfulness. — Malarious diseases, embracing the various forms of intermittent, remittent, and autumnal fevers, and those febrile ailments coming from miasmatic sources, are almost entirely unknown. There is sufficient humidity, and in places sufficient accumulations of vegetable matter in the soil to give origin to these affections, but the low summer temperature and the influences of the mountain breezes forbid their generation. Epidemics and infectious, such as cholera and yellow fever, can never prevail here, except in isolated cases by direct importation, as the three essential conditions for their development are absent. These are a high temperature, great moisture, and a stagnant condition of the atmosphere, and are found here rarely and only for a day or so at a time, causing entire exemption. The conditions for freedom from pulmonary diseases are eminently found here. Air highly oxygenized and charged with ozone gives life and soothing to the lungs inhaling it, and with proper care from undue exposure carries healing with it to those who come from other places with lungs already diseased. Sufferers from asthma and hay-fever find great relief in many instances.

Why manufacturers should locate here. — It is well known that the burden of the day's work is felt by the operative to be much heavier in summer than in winter. The winter's cold can be so guarded against or mollified that throughout the whole establishment average temperature can be secured most contributing to vigorous exertion. But the heat of summer pervades and penetrates everywhere. Brought in at every window or opening for the necessary supply of fresh air it cannot be shut out or qualified. It oppresses the worker with a languor rarely experienced in out-of-door avocations, and renders it impossible for him to do so much or do so well as he can easily do in cool weather. Here where the summer temperature is low, where it rises above the point of comfort only a few days in the whole season, operatives can perform

ten per cent. more labor under the same conditions than can be done in sections not possessed of this cool atmosphere. All along the railroads are magnificent water-powers idle or only partially used, and everywhere fuel for steam-power can be procured at a merely nominal figure. Already at Union and Wolfeborough, blanket, shoe, and excelsior factories are located, while in Conway, Tamworth, etc., peg and spool mills do a thriving business.

Emigration should tend hitherward. — Immigrants from northwestern Europe, British Isles, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark incur far less risk to their health in removing to such a climate as that of Carroll county than to the interior, western, or southern portions of the United States. Much of the lands now considered worthless in the wilderness mountain districts are better adapted to cultivation and will produce better crops with less labor than many sections of Scandinavia or Germany.

CHAPTER XX.

STATE AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions — Early Representatives — Classed Representatives — Members of Congress — State Councillors — Presidents of the Senate — State Senators — Justices of Court of Sessions — Justices of Court of Common Pleas — County Justices — Clerks of Superior Court, Court of Common Pleas, and Supreme Court — Judges of Probate — Registers of Probate and Deeds — Treasurers — Solicitors — Sheriffs — Commissioners.

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS. — None of the Carroll county towns were represented at the Convention of 1778. Among the delegates to the convention at Exeter, February 13, 1781, to "consider the Constitution formed by a Convention of the United States" were: Sandwich and Tamworth, Daniel Beede; Conway, Eaton, Burton, etc., David Page; Wakefield, Effingham, etc., Nicholas Austin; Moultonborough, Tuftonborough, Wolfeborough, and Ossipee, Nathaniel Shannon. James Brewer, of Sandwich, etc., appears also on record as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1781.

The Convention of 1788 which adopted the Federal Constitution was composed in a great measure of the state's strongest men, and there was much diversity in their counsels. Some thought that it conferred too many powers upon the general government, and were jealous of the rights to be relinquished by the state. Those of the delegates from our territory who believed

thus and voted against adoption were: Conway, Eaton, Burton, and Locations, David Page, Esq.; Wakefield, Effingham, etc., Nicholas Austin. Three for adoption were: Sandwich and Tamworth, Daniel Beede; Moultonborough, Tuftonborough, Wolfeborough, and Ossipee, Nathaniel Sharman.

1791. Sandwich, etc., Daniel Beede; Moultonborough, etc., Colonel Nathan Hoit; Wakefield, etc., Captain David Copp; Conway, etc., David Page.

1850. Albany, James Ham; Bartlett, G. W. M. Pitman; Brookfield, John Churchill; Chatham, Russell Charles; Conway, Joel Eastman; Eaton, Joseph E. Perkins; Effingham, Jeremiah Leavitt; Freedom, Elias Rice; Moultonborough, Jonathan S. Moulton; Ossipee, John Brown, Sanborn B. Carter; Sandwich, Joseph Wentworth, Lewis Smith; Tamworth, True Perkins; Wakefield, Thomas W. Mordough; Tuftonborough, Abel Haley; Wolfeborough, Thomas L. Whitton, Henry B. Rust.

1876. Albany, Hiram Mason; Bartlett, George W. M. Pitman, Frank George; Brookfield, Dudley C. Colman; Chatham, Osborn Anderson; Conway, Hiram C. Abbott, Jeremiah A. Farrington; Eaton, Benjamin F. Wakefield; Effingham, John V. Granville; Freedom, Stephen Danforth; Hart's Location, John O. Cobb; Madison, James J. Merrow; Moultonborough, W. H. H. Mason; Ossipee, Sanborn B. Carter, Samuel D. Quarles; Sandwich, John H. Plumer, Paul Wentworth; Tamworth, Nathaniel Hubbard; Tuftonborough, Marquis D. L. McDuffee; Wakefield, John W. Sanborn; Wolfeborough, Jethro R. Furber, Thomas L. Whitton.

1889. Bartlett, G. W. M. Pitman; Brookfield, etc., Dudley C. Colman; Chatham, Charles H. Binford; Conway, Lycurgus Pitman, John B. Nash; Eaton, Francis M. Hatch; Effingham, Francisco W. Barker; Freedom, William H. Furbush; Jackson, Hart's Location, etc., Charles W. Gray; Albany and Madison, Augustus Lary; Moultonborough, Wesley J. Wilkins; Ossipee, David W. Davis; Sandwich, Joseph H. Quimby; Tamworth, Arthur E. Wiggin; Tuftonborough, James A. Bennett; Wakefield, John W. Sanborn; Wolfeborough, Alvah S. Libbey, George F. Mathes.

Members of the House of Representatives for the colony of New Hampshire, January, March, June, September, and November sessions, 1776. Leavittstown, Wakefield, and Middleton, Mr Nathaniel Baleh; Moultonborough, Sandwich, and Tamworth, Daniel Beede, Esq. Wolfeborough was classed with New Durham, etc.

1776–December session, and to December, 1777. Leavittstown, etc., Simeon Dearborn; Moultonborough, etc., Jonathan Moulton, Esq. Conway classed with Upper Coös.

1777–1778. Leavittstown, Mr Nathaniel Baleh; Moultonborough, etc., Bradley Richardson, Esq.; Wolfeborough, etc., Thomas Tash. No other towns represented.

1778–1779. Conway, Thomas Chadbourne, Esq.; Sandwich, etc., Daniel

Beede, Esq.: Wakefield, etc., Simeon Dearborn, Esq.; Wolfeborough, etc., Thomas Tash, Esq.

1778–1780. Wakefield, etc., Simeon Dearborn, Esq.; Sandwich, etc., Jonathan Moulton, Esq.; Conway, Thomas Merrill; Wolfeborough, etc., Matthew S. Parker.

1780–1781. Wakefield, etc., Simeon Dearborn; Sandwich, etc., David Folsom, Esq. Wolfeborough and Conway not represented.

1781–1782. Wakefield, etc., Captain David Copp; Sandwich, etc., Daniel Beede; Conway, etc., David Page.

The treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States of America was signed in Paris, September 3, 1783. The constitution containing bill of rights and form of government agreed upon by the delegates of the people of the state of New Hampshire in a convention held at Concord on the first Tuesday of June, 1783, had been submitted to and approved by the people, and established by their delegates in convention, October 31, 1783, to take effect in June, 1784.

June 2, 1784, the first legislature under the State Constitution met at Concord. It was perhaps as distinguished a body of men as ever met for council or deliberation in the limits of this state. Those from the towns of Carroll county were: Sandwich and Tamworth, Daniel Beede, Esq.; Moultonborough, Tuftonborough, and Ossipee Gore, Colonel Bradbury Richardson; Wakefield, Effingham, etc., Captain David Copp; Conway, Eaton, Burton and Locations, Colonel David Page. These members were paid six shillings a day for their services.

CLASSED REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1805.

[COMPILED FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE REGISTERS BY ARTHUR R. KIMBALL, OF THE STATE LIBRARY.]

A. 1805.—Adams, Chatham; Locations and Gores:—T. Chadbourne's, Gaffer's, M. H. Wentworth's, Rogers and Treadwell's, Martin's, Theo. Dame's, Sherburne's, et. al., Jno. Hurd's, Stephen Holland's, Arch Stark's, Samuel Hale's, Francis Green's, Rindge and Pierces', Vere Royce's, Wm. Stark's, Philip Bailey's, Robert Furnass's, Samuel Gilmans, McMillan's, David Gilman's, Gridley's, Gray's, Nash and Sawyer's. — Silas Meserve.

1806.—Same as A, 1805, and Bartlett, Silas Meserve.

1807.—Same as A, 1806, save Theo. Dame's Location. — Silas Meserve.

1808.—Same as A, 1807, Silas Meserve.

1809.—Class A, 1807, Silas Meserve.

1810.—Class A, 1807, Silas Meserve.

1811.—Class A, 1807, Silas Meserve.

1812.—Class A, 1806, save the several Locations and Gores therein mentioned (Adams, Chatham, and Bartlett). — David Badger.

1813.—Class A, 1812, save Chatham, Adams, and Bartlett. — David Badger.

1814.—Class A, 1813, J. Pendexter.

1815.—Class A, 1813, J. Pendexter.

1816.—Class A, 1812, Asa Eastman.

1817.—Class A, 1812, J. Pendexter, Jr.

1818.—Class A, 1813, Jonathan Meserve.

1819. — Class A, 1813, Jonathan Meserve.
1820. — Class A, 1813, J. Pendexter, Jr.
1821. — Class A, 1813, Stephen Meserve.
1822. — Class A, 1813, Stephen Meserve.
1823. — Class A, 1813, Stephen Meserve.
1824. — Class A, 1813, Stephen Meserve.
1825. — Class A, 1813, Stephen Meserve.
1826. — Class A, 1813, J. Pendexter, Jr.
1827. — Class A, 1813, Stephen Meserve.
1828. — Class A, 1813, Stephen Meserve.
No classed towns in 1829 and 1830.
1831. — Burton and Chatham, Samuel Dearing.
Jackson and Bartlett, George P. Meserve.
1832. — Burton and Chatham, L. Richardson.
Bartlett and Jackson, George P. Meserve.
1833. — Albany and Chatham, David Allard, Jr.
1834. — Albany and Chatham, J. K. Eastman.
1835. — Albany and Chatham, Samuel Dearing.
1836. — Albany and Chatham, Reuben Wyman.
1837. — Albany and Chatham, Samuel W. Merrill.
1838. — Albany and Chatham, Reuben Wyman.
1839. — Albany and Chatham, Samuel W. Merrill.
1840. — Albany and Chatham, [illegible]
1843. — Albany etc., Charles [illegible]
From 1843 to 18[illegible]
1879. — Jackson, Livermore, and Hart's Location. } Geo. Hacke[illegible]
1880-81. — Jackson and Livermore. } Onslow P. Gilman[illegible]
1882-83. — Albany and Madison, Jackson and Hart's Location. } Josiah H. Ho[illegible] / Cyrus F. Perkins
1884-85. — Albany and Madison, Jackson and Hart's Location. } James O. Gerr[illegible] / J. B. Tra[illegible]
1886-87. — Albany and Madison, Jackson and Hart's Location, etc. } William Kenrick / Onslow P. Gilman
1888-89. — Albany and Madison, Jackson and Hart's Location. } Langdon M. Atkinson. / Chase B. Perkins.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS. — Obed Hall, Bartlett, 1811; Benning M. Bean, Moultonborough, 1833–1837.

STATE COUNCILLORS. — Samuel Quarles, Ossipee, 1814, 1815, 1816; John M. Page, Tamworth, 1817, 1818, 1819; Richard Odell, Conway, 1820, 1821, 1822; Daniel Hoit, Sandwich, 1825, 1826; Benning M. Bean, Moultonborough, 1829; Richard Russell, Wakefield, 1832; Henry B. Rust, Wolfeborough, 1840, 1841; John C. Young, Wolfeborough, 1846; Zebulon Pease, Freedom, 1847, 1848; Abel Haley, Tuftonborough, 1853, 1854; Thomas L. Whitton, Wolfeborough, 1858, 1859; John W. Sanborn, Wakefield, 1863; John M. Brackett, Wolfeborough, 1864, 1865; Ezra Gould, Sandwich, 1870; Alphonso H. Rust, Wolfeborough, 1871; Moulton H. Marston, Sandwich, 1875, 1876; Arthur L. Meserve, Bartlett, 1881, 1883.

Presidents of The Senate. — Benning M. Bean, Moultonborough, 1832; George W. M. Pitman, Bartlett, 1871; John W. Sanborn, Wakefield, 1875.

STATE SENATORS. — Nathan Hoit, Moultonborough, 1797, 1798, 1799; Nathaniel Shannon, Moultonborough, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1817, 1818; Samuel Quarles, Ossipee, 1810, 1811, 1812; Daniel Hoit, Sandwich, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823; Benning M. Bean, Moultonborough, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1831; Ezekiel Wentworth, Ossipee, 1829, 1830; Henry B. Rust, Wolfeborough, 1830; Jonathan T. Chase, Conway, 1835, 1836; Neal McGaffey, Sandwich, 1837, 1838; Zebulon Pease, Freedom, 1843, 1844; Artemas Harmon, Eaton, 1846; Abel Haley, Tuftonborough, 1850, 1851; Joseph Pitman, Bartlett, 1851; Obed Hall, Tamworth, 1854, 1856; Larkin D. Mason, Tamworth, 1855; Samuel Emerson, Moultonborough, 1859; W. H. H. Mason, Moultonborough, 1865; Edwin Pease, Conway, 1868; Ezra Gould, Sandwich, 1869; G. W. M. Pitman, Bartlett, 1870, 1871; Otis G. Hatch, Tamworth, 1873; John W. Sanborn, Wakefield, 1874, 1875; Levi T. Haley, Wolfeborough, 1883; Asa M. Brackett, Wakefield, 1885; Lycurgus Pitman, Conway, 1887.

JUSTICES *of Court of Sessions.* — John Pendexter, Bartlett, C. J., 1820; Samuel Quarles, Ossipee, 1821, 1822; Samuel Quarles, Ossipee, and John M. Page, Tamworth, 1823; Samuel Quarles, C. J., Ossipee, and John M. Page, Tamworth, 1825.

Justices of Court of Common Pleas. — John Pendexter, Jr, Bartlett, 1833, 1842; (First District) Samuel Quarles, Ossipee, 1821. [Henry B. Rust, Wolfeborough, Strafford county.]

County Justices. Court of Common Pleas. — Obed Hall, Bartlett, 1805; Nathan Hoit, Moultonborough, 1809, 1810, 1811; Silas Meserve, Bartlett, 1811; Nathaniel Rogers, Wolfeborough, and John Crocker, Eaton, 1841, 1842; Nathaniel Rogers and Thomas P. Drake, Effingham, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846; Thomas Rust, Wolfeborough, and Thomas P. Drake, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854.

CLERKS *of Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas.* — Francis R. Chase, Conway, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848.

Clerk of Superior Court. — Francis R. Chase, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855.

Clerks of Supreme Court. — William M. Weed, Sandwich, 1856 to 1874; William A. Heard, Sandwich, 1874 to 1887; Aldo M. Rumery, Ossipee, 1887, present incumbent.

JUDGES *of Probate.* — Henry Rust, Wolfeborough (Strafford county), 1773; Ebenezer L. Hall, Bartlett (Coös county), 1811; Jonathan T. Chase, Conway, 1841 to 1856; Joel Eastman, Conway, 1856 to 1868; Larkin D. Mason, Tamworth, 1868 to 1874. G. W. M. Pitman, Bartlett, 1874 to 1876; Larkin D. Mason, Tamworth, 1876 to 1880; David H. Hill, Sandwich, 1880, present incumbent.

Registers of Probate. — Obed Hall, Tamworth, 1840 to 1851; Sanborn B. Carter, Ossipee, 1851 to 1856; Daniel G. Beede, Sandwich, 1856 to 1872; C. W. Wilder, Conway, 1872 to 1876; Samuel B. Wiggin, Sandwich, 1876 to 1879; Jeremiah A. Farrington, Conway, 1879 to 1883; J. C. L. Wood, Conway, 1883 to 1885; Edgar Weeks, Ossipee, 1885 to 1887; Dana J. Brown, 1887, present incumbent.

Registers of Deeds. — Isaac Thurston (appointed) served from February 15, to April 20, 1841; Joseph Wentworth, Sandwich, 1841, 1842; Loammi Hardy, Wolfeborough, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873; Sanborn B. Carter, Ossipee, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880; Aldo M. Rumery, Ossipee, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887; James O. Gerry, Ossipee, 1887, present incumbent.

TREASURERS. — George P. Meserve, Jackson, 1839, 1840; John P. Pitman, Bartlett, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844; Zebulon Pease, Freedom, 1841, 1842;

Brackett Wiggin, Ossipee, 1843, 1844; Joshua N. Cate, Brookfield, 1845, 1846; Dudley Pike, Brookfield, 1847, 1848; Moulton H. Marston, Sandwich, 1849, 1850; Stephen W. Perkins, Eaton, 1851, 1852; Elias Towle, Freedom, 1853, 1854, 1855; Daniel Brackett, Wakefield, 1856; Aaron G. Smith, Tamworth, 1857, 1858; Moses Merrill, Ossipee, 1859, 1860; John G. Robinson, Tamworth, 1861, 1862; Benjamin M. Mason, Moultonborough, 1863, 1864; Alvin M. Davis, Freedom, 1865, 1866; Thomas Nute, Ossipee, 1867, 1868, 1869; Jacob Manson, Ossipee, 1870, 1871; Joseph W. Goodwin, Wolfeborough, 1872, 1873; John Haley, Tuftonborough, 1874, 1875; Joseph Q. Roles, Ossipee, 1876, 1877, 1878; Charles W. Fall, Ossipee, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883; Henry W. Furber, Wolfeborough, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887; George I. Philbrick, Freedom, 1887, present incumbent.

Solicitors. — Zachariah Batchelder, Wolfeborough, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845; Sanborn B. Carter, Ossipee, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850; Samuel Emerson, Moultonborough, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855; Luther D. Sawyer, Ossipee, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860; Charles Chesley, Wakefield, 1861, 1862, 1863; Josiah H. Hobbs, Madison, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873; Oliff C. Moulton, Ossipee, 1874, 1875; Buel C. Carter, Wolfeborough, 1876, 1877; Paul Wentworth, Sandwich, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880; John B. Nash, Conway, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884; Frederick B. Osgood, Conway, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888; Paul Wentworth, 1889, present incumbent.

Sheriffs. — Obed Hall, Bartlett, 1812; George P. Meserve, Jackson, 1839, 1840, 1841; James Garvin, Wakefield, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845; Jonathan Wedgewood, Effingham, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850; Joseph Wentworth, Sandwich, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855; Enoch Remick, Tamworth, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860; Charles H. Parker, Wolfeborough, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864; Leavitt H. Eastman, Conway, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873; Levi T. Haley, Wolfeborough, 1874, 1875; John Demeritt, Effingham, 1876, 1877, 1878; Levi T. Haley, Wolfeborough, 1879, 1880, 1882 to July 1, 1883; Andrew J. Milliken, Wakefield, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, present incumbent.

County Commissioners. — G. W. M. Pitman (Bartlett), John N. Lord (Freedom), Augustine D. Avery (Wolfeborough), 1856, 1857; John N. Lord, G. W. M. Pitman, Charles Nowell (Wolfeborough), 1858; G. W. M. Pitman, Charles Nowell, Arthur C. Quimby (Sandwich), 1859; Charles Nowell, Arthur C. Quimby, Christopher W. Wilder (Conway), 1860; A. C. Quimby, C. W. Wilder, Joseph Q. Roles (Ossipee), 1861; C. W. Wilder, J. Q. Roles, Ebenezer Garvin (Wakefield), 1862; J. Q. Roles, E. Garvin, Cyrus K. Drake (Effingham), 1863; E. Garvin, C. K Drake, Joseph E. Perkins (Eaton), 1864; Philip D. Blaisdell (Tuftonborough), C. K. Drake, J. E. Perkins, 1865; P. D. Blaisdell, J. E. Perkins, Joseph B. Trickey (Jackson), 1866; P. D. Blaisdell, J. B. Trickey, Alphonzo H. Rust (Wolfeborough), 1867; Joseph B.

Trickey, A. H. Rust, Bennett P. Strout (Conway), 1868; A. H. Rust, B. P. Strout, Joseph Pitman, Jr (Bartlett), 1869; B. P. Strout, J. Pitman, Jr, John M. Emerson (Moultonborough), 1870; J. Pitman, Jr, J. M. Emerson, Herbert F. Stevens (Wakefield), 1871; J. M. Emerson, H. F. Stevens, George F. Lord (Freedom), 1872, 1873; G. F. Lord, Silas Snow (Eaton), Asa Chandler (Chatham), 1874; Jonathan W. Sanborn (Brookfield), S. Snow, A. Chandler, 1875; A. Chandler, J. W. Sanborn, Arthur L. Meserve (Bartlett), 1876; A. Chandler, J. W. Sanborn, A. E. Meserve, 1877; A. L. Meserve, John H. Plumer (Sandwich), Charles H. Osgood (Conway), 1878; Hezekiah Willand (Wolfeborough), J. H. Plumer, C. H. Osgood, 1879; H. Willand, J. H. Plumer, C. H. Osgood, 1880; Jacob Manson (Ossipee), Lowell Ham (Tamworth), James O. Gerry (Madison), 1881 to July, 1883; John F. Fox (Tuftonborough), Edwin F. Brown (Moultonborough), John Hodge (Jackson), 1883 to 1885; Jeremiah A. Farrington (Conway), Alfred Brown (Wolfeborough), Robert H. Pike (Wakefield), 1885 to 1887; R. H. Pike, Edwin Snow (Eaton), Walter A. Sherburne (Wolfeborough), 1887 to 1889; Edwin Snow, W. A. Sherburne, Samuel G. Wentworth (Moultonborough), 1889 to 1891.

CHAPTER XXI.

COURTS AND COUNTY BUILDINGS.

History of the Courts — The Superior Court of Judicature — The Inferior Court of Common Pleas — The Court of General Sessions of the Peace — Probate Court — Trial Terms — Court-House — County Farm, House, and Jail.

HISTORY OF THE COURTS. — Previous to 1770 the whole of New Hampshire, for all financial and judicial purposes, was a single court. All business of a public nature was transacted at Portsmouth, Exeter, and Dover; and the bulk of it at Portsmouth, which had a population of over four thousand, was the residence of the royal executive officers, and practically the provincial capital. As the province increased in population, other and smaller political divisions, with suitable courts, were demanded by the people. John Wentworth, the second of that name, was appointed governor in 1767, and one of his first measures considered the formation of various counties in the province, and the creation of a judicial system of adequate proportions. The matter was debated in several sessions of the assembly, favored by the governor as calculated to develop the province (an object to which he devoted all his energies), and opposed by the

residents of the three principal towns and contiguous country, with the plea that it would increase the provincial expenses without corresponding advantages. The discussion was finally ended by a division of the province into five counties, with an ample judiciary system. The act constituting these took effect in the spring of 1771, and was entitled "An Act for dividing the Province into Counties, and for the more easy administration of Justice." This act created three courts of justice — the Superior Court of Judicature, the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, and the Court of General Sessions.

The Superior Court of Judicature had cognizance of all questions of law and divorce, and finally was clothed with equity powers, and was intended as the supreme tribunal of the province. It existed until 1813, when the Federalists, then in power in the state, to get rid of politically obnoxious judges, abolished it, and erected the Superior Judicial Court, which was overturned in 1816 by the Democratic Republicans, and the Superior Court of Judicature reërected. No attempt was made to interfere with this court of last resort until 1855, when, under the brief term of power of the "Know-Nothing" party, it was again abolished and the Supreme Judicial Court re-created. This was superseded in 1874 by the Superior Court of Judicature, which continued in being until 1876, when it was succeeded by the present Supreme Court. It would appear that the legislature could, constitutionally, get rid of obnoxious judges by changing the name and some of the minor functions of a court: and the great height to which partisanship has been carried has almost caused this court to be a mere shuttlecock in the hands of the legislature.

The Inferior Court of Common Pleas was the court for the disposition and settlement of all ordinary controversies. It continued in existence under the name first given it, and the Court of Common Pleas, from 1771 until 1859, except for five years, from 1820 to 1825, when it was discontinued. In 1859 it was abolished and its business transferred to the Supreme Judicial Court. It was again revived in 1874, and after two years' existence its business was handed over to the Supreme Court.

The Court of General Sessions of the Peace had for its judges all the justices in commission of the county. It had a limited jurisdiction in criminal complaints and was accompanied by a grand and petit jury. It had the entire control of the financial affairs of the county. The number of justices composing the court depended on the number in commission, sometimes more, sometimes less, and the law did not require the justice to reside in the county for which he was commissioned, and it was a matter of choice with the justices as to how many should sit at any particular term. It was a cumbersome and unwieldly institution, and in 1794 its functions were given to the Court of Common Pleas; some of the judges of the last court, called side judges, attending to financial and special committees formed to lay out highways. In

1855 a board of county commissioners was created to act with the court in conducting the financial matters of the county and in laying out highways. By the organization of this board the services of side judges were dispensed with.

The sessions docket, now a branch of the business of the general term of the Supreme Court, but formerly of the Common Pleas, is all that now remains of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, and treats only of entries for the laying out of highways.

Probate Court. — This has jurisdiction of the probate of wills, of granting administrations, and of all matters and things of probate jurisdiction relating to the sale, settlement, and final distribution of the estates of deceased persons. It has original jurisdiction in relation to the adoption of children, assignments of dower and homesteads in estate of deceased persons, in the appointment and removal of guardians of minors, insane persons, spendthrifts, together with other powers unnecessary to mention. It has been also a court of insolvency for some years.

The Trial Terms for the County of Carroll are held at Ossipee on the third Tuesday of each April and October.

The Probate Court is held at Conway on the first Tuesday of January, May, and September; at West Ossipee on first Tuesday of February, June, and October; at Ossipee Corner on first Tuesday of March, July, and November; at Wolfboro Junction on first Tuesday of April, August, and December.

COURT-HOUSE. — In 1839 the northern part of Strafford county had attained such importance and had so much business in the courts that the county delegation of that year decided to build a court-house in that section and hold regular terms of court there. This action occurred on Saturday, and the delegation adjourned to meet for further consideration of the subject on Monday afternoon at four o'clock. Ossipee was represented in this delegation by a keen, far-seeing man of great executive ability, Asa Beacham, who at once saw that the town who could present the most liberal offer on Monday would be the one most likely to secure the location. Immediately he started for Ossipee (a long ride by private conveyance), and as the county delegation was going up the steps to meet on Monday, joined them. The question of the location came up, and Mr Beacham handed to the chairman a subscription list of $850 secured by him during his brief visit home. This was to be applied toward the building of the court-house if it was located in Ossipee. No other town had any proposition to make, and Mr Beacham succeeded in getting the location. The building was at once built, in season for the April, 1840, term of Strafford county court of common pleas which was held there. Carroll county was created in that year, and had a court-house already provided upon its organization. Thus did Ossipee become the county-seat through the energy of Mr Beacham and the public spirit of Judge Quarles and other citizens.

The court-house is sixty-four by forty feet in size, and two stories high, surmounted by a belfry of appropriate height containing a bell. A brick wing twelve feet square and two stories in height was built in 1856, making two fire-proof rooms for the preservation of records, etc. At the same time the house was raised and remodeled. In 1887 a similar wing was built on the other side of the house. The building now contains a court-room forty-five by forty feet, offices for the registers of deeds and probate, clerk of the court, county clerk, and county commissioners, and four capacious and safe depositories of county and other documents.

County Farm, House, and Jail. — In 1869 the county commissioners on behalf of the county purchased two farms containing two hundred and fifty acres of land in Ossipee for a county farm. The farms were about one mile from Ossipee station in a fine, commanding situation, of excellent soil, and the commissioners could not have equaled the advantages here presented in any other part of the county. The citizens of Ossipee contributed about one thousand of the five thousand five hundred dollars purchase money.

In 1870 the house was erected substantially as it is at present. The main part is sixty by thirty-four feet in size, with practically three stories; the L part seventy by thirty-six feet, three stories high: the woodshed sixty by twenty feet, two stories high, the upper one fitted up as a ward for insane inmates. The work was well done and the house well planned for its purpose.

One of the finest barns in the northern part of the state was built on this farm in 1874 at a cost of six thousand dollars. It was one hundred and twenty feet long, forty-five wide, with a cellar costing one thousand dollars. This was burned December 15, 1884, by an Indian boy of eleven years, who having obtained a match set fire to the hay in front of the cattle to see them jump. The barn was consumed with twenty cattle and other property amounting to three thousand dollars. Another barn was built in 1885. This was one hundred feet long and forty-five feet wide, and cost three thousand two hundred dollars.

In 1871 a jail thirty-six by fourteen feet in size, with four double cells, was built as an annex to the county house. The superintendent is the jailer.

Fifty acres have been added to the farm since the original purchase. The institution has accommodations for eighty persons; the average number of inmates for the last years has been sixty. There has been a great increase in the number of insane in recent years: there are now twenty cases among the inmates, ten of them incurable.

The superintendents have been Thomas Nute, one year: Silas M. Giles, three years (died in office): Jacob Manson, three years: Porter Philbrick, three years: W. A. Sherburne, three years: Jacob Manson from 1884.

CHAPTER XXII.

COURTS, LAWYERS, AND NOTABLE TRIALS.

BY HON. DAVID H. HILL.

The night of oblivion so quickly throws into obscurity the fame and merits, the talents and worth, and especially the individual characteristics of lawyers, – most of whom possess some marked peculiarity worthy of remembrance, – that I think every one must be pleased with this design. — *Colonel Thomas J. Whipple.*

SCARCELY a half-century has passed since the political creation of Carroll county; yet in that brief space, so short in the great sweep of ages, so vast in the history of two generations, much has transpired that should not be forgotten, and many men of marked personality have been notable actors on the scene, whose memory should be preserved for the generations to come. Their molding fingers have shaped the institutions of the state: their wisdom is impressed upon its legal lore; and their penetrating voices have been heard above the uproar of an exciting age. When a later generation shall take the places of those now living, or recently dead, and gather "ripe clusters of wisdom from their experience," they will have gone to mingle with things mysterious and eternal, like birds of passage, the *stridor* of whose great wings breaks for a moment the sky's deep silence: then pass to the unseen, unknown, and unheard "in realms beyond our sphere." In some degree it is hoped the purpose of these brief sketches may be accomplished by preserving, as truthfully as may be, some pictures of these stern, material men, whose names were, or even now are, household words on the lips of many.

By an act of the legislature of 1839, the court of common pleas was to be held at Ossipee, annually, on the third Tuesday of April, in and for the county of Strafford, but it was provided that "no grand jury should ever attend, or be drawn or summoned to attend, the term of said court already established." At the April term of this court, in 1840, the eminent jurist, John James Gilchrist, was the presiding judge: Thomas Drake, of Effingham, and Nathaniel Rogers, of Wolfeborough, were side judges; Francis R. Chase was clerk, and Jonathan Wedgewood, of Effingham, high sheriff. On those cases so entered, or perhaps transferred from the old Strafford docket, appear the names of forty-seven lawyers, among whom were men very eminent in after years. Three at least became judges of the highest court in the state: three became United States senators; one became minister to the court of Spain; one a justice of the United States Supreme Court; and one a President of the United States.

Of those who have passed their active lives in the county we shall speak more fully than of those who were born here but who made their reputations in

other states and counties: and we hope so to present them that they may for a moment step from the halls of their mysterious silence that the world may look once more on them in their manliness, their dignity, their [illegible] and austerity, and their geniality.

When the writer of these sketches was admitted to the practice of law in 1865, in April, the very day that the funeral observances in honor of Abraham Lincoln were taking place, the members of the Carroll bar were nearly all aged men. Among them were Samuel Emerson, Ira Bean, Obed Hall, Joel Eastman, Josiah Dearborn, Zachariah Batchelder, Luther D. Sawyer, Sanborn B. Carter, and Edwin Pease — all gone "into the Silent land," their eyes forever closed on the great lights of the material universe.

FAMOUS LAWYERS. — In addition to the resident lawyers who constantly practised in the county, it can hardly be amiss to speak of those in other counties who have occasionally practised in this county court. The elegant and genial and courtly Franklin Pierce; the massive Christie, who was the worthy rival of the professional giants of New England; the melodious and persuasive James Bell; John P. Hale, whose marvelous tact was ever present, and who, when occasion demanded, could "soar to the gates of light"; Nathan Clifford, a ponderous volume of learning; and many others of equal distinction whose names should be written in this book. We scarcely dare speak of them, for with many we had little or no personal acquaintance, and only knew them by tradition and their recorded contributions to the legal lore of the state. Nor must we omit the attorneys-general of the state who, by virtue of their office, have been partly ours. Distinguished among these were Lyman B. Walker, John Sullivan, the two Clarks, William C. and Lewis W., Mason W. Tappan, and the present official, Daniel Barnard. These men form a legal constellation to which we ever turn with reverence and gratitude.

But there is still another class without a review of whom this work would be incomplete: those lawyers, now living or but recently deceased, from other counties who have shared with us the labors and responsibilities of the bar. Among these we would name Colonel Thomas J. Whipple, one of the most brilliant men in the state, and, in force of originality, the most wonderful man we ever saw; Samuel M. Wheeler, of whom Jeremiah Smith said "no man so well understood the human nature of the average juror": George W. Stevens, a man of apparently sluggish temperament, but who, when his lifeblood was stirred, assumed tremendous proportions: Ellery A. Hibbard, who worked like the forces of gravitation, calmly and dispassionately, but always effectively: William J. Copeland, a master in the art of cross-examination: Joseph H. Worcester and Charles B. Gafney, representatives of one of the strongest law firms in the state: James A. Edgerly, Thomas J. Smith, and many others.

SAMUEL EMERSON, son of John Emerson, was born February 4, 1792. He was educated at Atkinson academy, and was graduated from Dartmouth in

1814. He read law with Kent & Chester, practised in Sandwich about two years, and afterwards removed to Moultonborough, where he passed the remainder of his life and married Mary Moulton, daughter of a merchant there. Mr Emerson was county solicitor for some years, and state senator from district No. 6 in 1859. He was a brother of Rev. John Emerson, once a missionary to the Sandwich Islands.

As a lawyer, Mr Emerson was in the front rank in Carroll county. He made Moultonborough the common centre where legal advice was given for Moultonborough, Sandwich, Tuftonborough, Centre Harbor, and some other towns, and as a counselor he took high rank. He also prepared his cases with great diligence and was especially acute as a special pleader. He did not excel as an advocate. He believed so fully in his client and his interests that he presumed that the jury would have equal faith in them. Estimating Mr Emerson as a whole, he may justly be accorded a high place among lawyers in the county, and even in the state. His practice was very large up to 1860.

JAMES OTIS FREEMAN was born at Coventry, Conn., September 22, 1772, and died at Sandwich, March 30, 1815. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1797, and practised law in Sandwich and Moultonborough. Next to Joseph Tilton he was probably the earliest of the Carroll county lawyers. Seventy-four years have passed since his death, and the generation with whom he lived has gone from the earth, hence it is not easy to learn very fully of his personal and professional character. Only tradition has preserved the generally accepted fact that he was a man of great professional brilliance, who, under more favorable circumstances, might have been a great leader in his profession.

SAMUEL PEABODY was born in 1775, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1803. Daniel and Ezekiel Webster were in college during a part of his course. He commenced the practice of law in Sandwich at what is now generally called the Lower Corner about 1807. He subsequently moved to Tamworth and afterwards to Massachusetts. He died in 1859. He was a lawyer of good attainments, and many tributes from the press of New Hampshire and Massachusetts gave utterance to the high estimation in which he was held. Of his sons, one is a distinguished physician in San Francisco.

JUDGE CHARLES AUGUSTUS PEABODY, son of Samuel Peabody, was born in Sandwich, July 10, 1814. He became, and still is, a very eminent man. He has won an enviable reputation as judge in the highest courts in New York, and has in addition that strength and dignity of character that always accompanies an extensive influence. His legal learning has contributed much to the judicial lore of his adopted state, and he is a man of whom Carroll county is justly proud.

IRA A. BEAN was born not far from 1799. He married Eliza, daughter of General Daniel Hoit, of Sandwich, and practised his profession, the law, there for several years. He then removed to Ohio, and continued for many years in



the practice of law, and was also in political life, and was at one time a member of the Ohio senate. About 1856 he returned to Sandwich, pursued his profession and engaged in farming until about 1869 or 1870, when he again went to Ohio, where he suddenly died. Mr Bean was a member of the New Hampshire house of representatives in 1865 and 1867, and on the judiciary committee. He was a ready debater. As a lawyer he held a respectable rank, but his chief strength was as an advocate. He was a clear, sharp, and incisive speaker.

Lawyer Everett practised in Sandwich a few years not far from 1815 to 1820. He then went to Meredith. He is remembered only by the oldest people, but is regarded as having been a man of much ability. Lawyer Grant was also in Sandwich a short time about 1820.

Robert Tibbets Blazo was born August 11, 1797. After he attained his majority, he attended academies and fitted for college at Wolfeborough. In 1825 he entered the office of Emerson & Hoyt, studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1830, and pursued his profession four years at Moultonborough and five years at Sandwich Centre, then removed to Parsonsfield, Maine, where he has continued to practise, and is now (1889) the oldest member of the York county bar. He unites strong business qualities with his legal attainments.

William McGaffey Weed,[1] son of William and Rebecca (Foss) Weed, was born at North Sandwich, July 29, 1814.

Jonas Weed was the first American emigrant, and came in the fleet of 1630, probably in the ship with Sir Richard Saltonstall.

The ancestors of William M. Weed were prominently connected with the early settlement and development of what is now Belknap and Carroll counties. In 1761 the first cart-path was made from Epsom to the Gilmanton line, and among the men who cut it was Orlando Weed. January 10, 1762, he brought his wife to Gilmanton, his being one of the three first families settling there. This was a winter of fearful severity, snow lying nearly six feet on a level. The first birth in Gilmanton was that of his daughter Dorothy, born October 13, 1762.

Mr Weed became the settling agent of the proprietors of Sandwich, as narrated elsewhere, but soon after pitching here he discovered iron ore in Burton, and removed thither, as he was a machinist and saw prospective wealth in developing the mineral resources. He erected a rude smithy and succeeded in producing a coarse steel out of which he made good springs for traps. His first work was to forge an anvil, and then to construct the tools he needed. Tradition says that he also forged anchors which he drew to Portsmouth over the rough roads on a car made of two poles. He was prominent in all town matters, filled responsible positions, and died in Albany at more than ninety years of age. His sons Henry and Bagley remained in Sandwich.

[1] By W. A. Fergusson.

Bagley was one of the first to locate in the east part of the town. Henry was agent for his father in his granted lands. He located on the Giles L. Moulton place, was a millwright by trade, and built the first mill in town on the outlet of Little pond. This was to grind corn, and the pendle-stock running into the pond was made of the then abundant clear white-pine, and is now quite well preserved. Henry had among his children, Henry, 2d, born 1751, Elisha, Susanna, Phebe, Jacob. Henry Weed, 2d, became the owner of one or two lots of land and erected the first mill on the privilege since known as Weed's Mills. This was a combined carding and grist mill and an old-fashioned up-and-down sawmill. A brisk village soon sprang up under his operations here, which freshets, floods, and the changed conditions of business long ago obliterated. Some kind of a mill has most of the time occupied his first location. In connection with his son William he constructed mills in various parts of the state, continuing, however, his residence at Weed's Mills, where he died January 24, 1821. He was prospered in business, a Congregationalist in religion, and a Federalist in politics. His wife was an Eastman, and they had Hannah, Sally (married Roby French), Phebe (married a Drake), William, Henry.

Henry succeeded to the mill property, while William became possessed of the farm originally cleared by his father, lying about one mile south of the Mills, near the Freewill Baptist Church and now owned by W. M. Weed.

William Weed was born on this farm October 22, 1774. He became noted as a machinist and millwright, and from early life was engaged in mill-building in various places in this state and Vermont. He married, March 19, 1801, Rebecca, daughter of Jacob and Margaret (McClary) Foss. She was born November 15, 1775. Their children were Hannah, Melinda, Jacob (who lived on the ancestral farm until his death), Harvey M., William M., Grace E. Mr Weed was never a public man, his business preventing his acceptance of political or public office. He was a strong Congregationalist, and one of the founders of the pioneer temperance society of America — the Washingtonian. He died January 5, 1864, aged eighty-nine, surviving his wife fifteen years.

William M. Weed attended Gilmanton academy and the classical department of New Hampton Institution, but as his health failed he relinquished college aspirations. For some years he taught district and high schools. In 1836 he went into merchandising in the Daniel Little store at Sandwich Lower Corner, and in 1845 built a brick store near by. He was in trade fifteen years, and has always resided here. Public-spirited and active, no man in Sandwich has been more often or more continuously in office. He was inspector of the Seventh Brigade New Hampshire Militia, with rank of major on the staff of General Nathaniel B. Hoit in 1843 and 1844; in 1846 and 1847, engrossing clerk of the state legislature and one of the selectmen of Sandwich; in 1846, commissioned colonel on the staff of Governor Anthony Colby; in 1853, chair-

man of the board of selectmen; in 1854, 1855, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1872, 1873, 1876, and 1877, he represented Sandwich in the legislature; in 1860, was a delegate at large to the Republican national convention at Philadelphia which nominated John C. Fremont for President; April, 1856, received the appointments of clerk of the court of common pleas and clerk of the supreme judicial court, which offices he held until October, 1874; in 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1860 he was moderator of the annual town meeting; in 1861 he was chosen overseer of the poor, agent to pay aid-money to the families of soldiers in the civil war, and agent to fill the quota of the town for soldiers under the calls of the President for troops, and was continued in these offices until the close of the war. October 7, 1862, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Fifteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers; in 1871 he was a commissioner to reimburse the towns of the state for bounties paid for soldiers. Whig and Republican in politics, he was one of the state central committee from 1845 to 1876, and was absent from only three meetings in all those years.

In connection with his other numerous duties he had commenced the study of law with Samuel Emerson in 1848, and in October, 1874, was admitted to the bar. Since he became a voter, Colonel Weed has given much attention to town matters and has been absent from annual and fall meetings but twice, and then was detained by illness. He has ever been one of the town's most prosperous and leading citizens, while in private and social life he has won permanent and numerous friends. Like his ancestors, he is a Congregationalist and a liberal supporter of the faith.

Colonel Weed married in 1850 Eliza N., daughter of Elisha Hanson, then a prominent citizen and merchant of Sandwich. Mrs Weed is a pleasant and intelligent lady. Their children were Herbert F., educated at Andover and Phillips Exeter academies, and Clara Belle, a most promising young lady who, after rapid educational progress for four years in the seminaries of West Lebanon and Bradford, Mass., died at the age of nineteen years.

Nathaniel Quimby, born about 1801, in Sandwich, was son of Enoch Quimby and brother of the well-known John S. Quimby, who died in Sandwich about 1853 or 1854. He studied law in Sandwich with Samuel Peabody part of the time, it is believed. He never practised in the town, and removed so long ago that the generation that knew him as a Sandwich man has passed away. He was a man of culture and ability.

Aaron Beede Hoyt, born in Ossipee in 1802, was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1822. He appears to have once been a law partner with Hon. Samuel Emerson at Sandwich, but abandoned law in early life and became a teacher. He was a scholar of vast acquirements in the varied fields of learning, and took rank in this respect much higher than in the law, which he never liked. (See Sandwich.)

Neal McGaffey was son of Samuel McGaffey, and grandson of John

McGaffey, an ancient resident of North Sandwich, whose title-deeds are dated in 1786. He was also brother of Eliphalet and Josiah McGaffey, who lived and died in the Whiteface neighborhood, and an uncle of John McGaffey, of Chicago. He removed from Sandwich in early life and became a successful lawyer in Ohio, afterwards in Michigan and Texas.

JOHN MCGAFFEY was born in Sandwich, April 20, 1833, went to Ohio in 1853, married Louisa A., daughter of F. W. Pratt, Esq., April 4, 1855. He read law with Hon. Richard A. Harrison, of London, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1860. He has been journalist and lawyer, and is now practising in Chicago. Of his children two sons and two daughters survive; the sons are practising lawyers in Chicago; the younger, Ernest, is rising in the higher walks of literature. His writings have attracted very considerable attention, but it is yet too early to fix his literary rank. He gives evidence of decided originality, and strikes poetic veins worthy "of the great days of old."

John McGaffey has traveled extensively in his own country, has been connected as editor or correspondent with several of the leading journals of the West. He is very happy in his domestic relations; his wife is a most estimable woman, and his children have attained such positions in society as to be equal to the best expectations of their father. His professional rank is gratifying, commanding the respect of the court and his legal brethren, as well for his legal abilities as for his social qualities.

Lady Blessington once said to N. P. Willis: "Mr Willis, I receive letters very frequently from New England and other parts of America from strangers whose names I have never heard; most affectionate letters, wherein they refer to some of my own writings in terms of greatest kindness, sometimes complimenting me in most delicate language and apparently good faith, and they evince a knowledge of literature that astonishes me. What am I to make of this, Mr Willis? Are they sincere, or do they presume upon my vanity?" Mr Willis replied: "They are your sincere admirers, and this you would more easily perceive if you knew that in almost every village of New England, and scattered upon many of its farms, are persons of wonderful taste and culture who are familiar with all the great writers upon both continents, and with the leaders in literary society." Lady Blessington then said: "And do you believe, Mr Willis, that *these* are the people who write to me? To know this would be most gratifying."

We introduce this conversation (a memory of something read a quarter of a century ago), to say that such as the people above described were the father and mother of John McGaffey, common people with uncommon taste and culture. Mr McGaffey is a man of extensive reading and culture, and all that is beautiful, original, tender, stern, or mighty in language is written upon his soul and molds his very being. He is one whom Sandwich would welcome back to look once more upon her native majesty.



David H. Hill

Judge David Hammonds Hill[1] is a native of Berwick, Maine, where he was born December 12, 1833.

In 1662 some of the sect called Quakers came from England to Dover. Here they met great persecution; they were invited to Kittery, went thither, established their faith there, and returned to Dover to undergo severer tribulations and cruelties than they had experienced before; but by their faithfulness, endurance, and exemplary walk in life they overcame opposition and built up a goodly people in New Hampshire and in Maine. The ancestors of Judge Hill were of this faith, and possessed the plain, unostentatious, industrious, and sober characteristics of the Friends. His father, Oliver, was a farmer of fair education for his days, whose good judgment and strong common-sense caused him to stand high among his associates. He married Lucinda Hammonds of the somewhat distinguished Maine family of that name. When David was nearly four years old (1837) the family removed to Sandwich in this county and became permanent residents.

David had early aspirations for knowledge, was fitted for college under private teachers and the academy at Wolfeborough, but on account of ill-health did not enter college. In place of this he became a popular teacher in Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts for several years. Without at the time intending to become a lawyer, he read law with Samuel M. Wheeler and Joshua G. Hall, of Dover. As he progressed, he was more and more interested in the profession, decided to devote himself to its practice, and supplemented his studies with the advantages of Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar at the April term of court at Ossipee in 1865, opened an office at his home, Centre Sandwich, and has since been in active practice. He has been no noisy or cunning pettifogger seeking to profit in pocket or reputation by the disputes of the people, no stirrer up of strifes, but one who remembered that the peacemakers are blessed. He is not a student of commentaries and reports, and delves not in the realm of musty and timeworn statutes, but he quickly seizes upon the strong points of a case, carries them in his mind, takes time for deliberation and reflection, and by an intuitive comprehension of the underlying principles of justice, is able to arrange his case so that it will hang upon a few hinges fastened upon the eternal verities of truth. Thus in his presentation of a case he is original, strong, and sagacious, and has conducted important causes to success. He is regarded as a safe and sensible counselor and a sound lawyer of eminent integrity.

In 1870–71 he was representative to the legislature from Sandwich and served on two important committees: that of the judiciary, and a special committee to investigate the affairs of the Concord and Northern railroads, and from his convictions was forced to submit a minority report on the latter, in opposition to all but two of his colleagues, and to support his report in the

[1] By W. A. Fergusson.

house. He was beaten in that body, but the senate sustained him by a vote of eight to four. He attracted the attention of the leading legislators, and it is not too much to say if his inclinations had carried him into legislative life he would have fairly ranked with the state's best known and ablest men. In his town he is popular and highly esteemed. He was its treasurer for two years, and selectman for five. June 6, 1880, he received the appointment of judge of probate, and still holds the office, and while very important and strongly contested cases have come before his court (notably the Isaac Adams and Dr S. A. Bemis will cases), no appeal from his decisions has ever been sustained. "He has shown signal ability as a judge of probate, and if the absence of error in professional practice is a proof of learning, he certainly holds a very respectable position."

He married, June 4, 1865, Mary, daughter of William E. Moulton, of Parsonsfield, Maine. Their children are Walter D. H. and Bertha Mary. Judge Hill has been an active Whig and Republican, is a shrewd and sagacious politician, and prominent in the councils of his party. In religion the judge is a Unitarian, with very strong predilections, however, for the manners, thought, and associations of the Friends. He fully believes in the movings of the Spirit.

He is a lover of literature, and had circumstances led him the proper way would have been a shining light in the galaxy of its stars. Possessed of a wonderfully retentive memory, a vivid and exalted imagination, poetic powers of a fine order, and a wealth and exuberance of classic diction, he writes well on any subject on which he tries his pen; but it is in grand and lofty fields, descriptions of the solemn mountains and the rich and varied scenery of the lakes, appreciation of the nobler qualities of humanity, and keen and accurate analyses of human nature, that he excels. His poem of "Chocorua" has elicited high praise. He is full of anecdote and traditional lore and is apt in quotations of sayings and in descriptions of people. He is a capital companion: his insight into human nature enables him to adapt himself pleasantly to the society he is in, while his rare conversational powers and fund of humor cause him to become at once its central figure. His memory of poetry and gems of prose is simply marvelous; he will quote poem after poem by the hour while time to the listeners passes on its way unheeded. Combine with these a candid honesty, a kindliness of heart which never fails to win friends, a delicacy as tender as a woman's, and a quiet unconsciousness of any superior merit, and the reason of his great popularity is apparent.

ERASTUS P. JEWELL was born in Sandwich in 1836, and educated at common and high schools and the seminary at New Hampton. He was a son of Mark F. Jewell, a farmer of high personal character. Mr Jewell commenced the study of law with Colonel Thomas J. Whipple about 1860 or 1861, was admitted to the bar in Belknap county about 1865, and soon after entered into a

partnership with Colonel Whipple, which was dissolved a few years later. Mr Jewell practised alone for a number of years, then formed a partnership with Charles F. Stone. This is now one of the strongest law firms of Belknap county. Mr Jewell has been very successful in his profession. His preparation for the trial of cases is peculiar to himself, and his methods would not always be adopted by many, and perhaps would not be always suited to most others. He is in no sense a plodder: his discernment is very quick. He knows well to see what is involved in his case, anticipates with great correctness what is likely to be the ruling of the court, judges well where the hinges on which the decision will turn need to be made strong, and defends and strengthens those hinges with great tenacity, and does not trouble himself much about matters on which some counsel would expend much time and labor.

The result is that he is usually successful, at least he wins a good proportion of verdicts. He is a very pleasing and effective advocate, and has the respect of the court and the confidence of the jurors. But he is much more than a lawyer. He has a fine taste for the elegant, impressive, and original in literature, and considerable creative power in this direction: is one of the fairest men in his estimate of his political opponents and professional rivals; he has a vein of genial humor; his shafts are keen, but carry no malice. In short, Mr Jewell is one of those men whose character a biographer likes to delineate.

HENRY ASA FOLSOM was born in Sandwich about 1845, the son of Jesse and Elizabeth (Varney) Folsom. He was graduated at Dartmouth in the class of 1871. He had considerable interest in educational matters during his college course. He read law and was admitted to practice about 1874, and for a season practised in Boston. He returned to Hanover and was made professor of municipal law in Dartmouth College, where he continued until his death in 1887. He was a man of rare scholarship, a thoroughly educated lawyer with a mind of a judicial nature, and his analysis of principles was remarkably lucid and clear.

A. BIRNAY TASKER, of Sandwich, is a son of Rev. Levi B. Tasker, formerly of the same town. Mr Tasker was educated at New Hampton and was for a season a student of Amherst College. He read law with David H. Hill at Sandwich, practised his profession for a time at Boston and Peabody, Mass., and subsequently returned to Sandwich, where he has been engaged in his law business for the last five years. Mr Tasker is one of the most exact and scholarly men in the Carroll county bar, and we could scarcely name a man in the county better versed in the principles of the common law. He has held several local places of trust, and is considerably engaged in probate practice, and is regarded as a safe and valuable counselor. In politics he is a Republican, and in religious matters liberal.

LEVI FOLSOM, of Tamworth, commenced the practice of law at South Tamworth not far from 1850. He was a genial, scholarly man of apparently

good prospects when he emigrated to the West, and is, I believe, still living there. He was a brother of John T. D. Folsom, for many years postmaster at South Tamworth.

HENRY C. DURGIN, formerly of Sandwich, now of Lynn, Mass., commenced the study of law with David H. Hill, and afterwards studied with David O. Allen at Lynn. He graduated with high honors at the Boston Law School, yet practised his profession but a short time, abandoning it when a good business prospect opened for him.

GEORGE P. DAVIS, of Parsonsfield, Maine, read law with David H. Hill, Luther Moore, of Limerick, Maine, and Charles Clifford, then at Harvard Law School in 1868. On his return he finished his studies in the office of David H. Hill, and was admitted to the Carroll county bar in 1877. He is now in Parsonsfield, practising law, teaching, and farming.

ELBRIDGE FOGG was born in Sandwich about 1841, and remained there during his boyhood. He became a lawyer and emigrated to Pennsylvania, where he married the daughter of a prominent Quaker. She was a lady of much refinement. Mr Fogg was just achieving success in his profession when in the "springtime of life" he died, leaving many friends to mourn him. He was son of Stephen Fogg, now of New Jersey.

CHARLES E. HOAG, at the age of nineteen, having had meagre opportunities for education, became ambitious to do something more than he had yet done, and seemed to feel like Albert Pike,

> "Who knew not the bent of his own mind
> Until the mighty spell of Coleridge
> Had waked his hidden powers."

He commenced the study of law with David H. Hill at Sandwich about 1871, then went to Peabody, Mass., and entered the law office of his uncle, Sidney Bancroft, and was admitted to the bar about 1875; practised in Peabody and built up a lucrative business, from which he retired a few years since and devoted himself to journalism. He is a man of clear judgment, unusual forecast into the probabilities of events, an inveterate fighter, and whoever drives him from his positions must fight for every inch he gains.

HORACE L. HADLEY, born in Sandwich about 1838, received his preparatory education there, studied law with Sidney Bancroft at Peabody, Mass., and was admitted to the bar not far from 1861. After years of successful practice he went to Washington, Ohio, where he continued in law. Mr Hadley had great faith in the possibilities that come to those persons who by ambition and perseverance are worthy of them, and by his own example he has

> "Taught to all men, commons, lords, and kings,
> That some things can be done as well as other things."

WILLIAM B. FELLOWS, son of Colonel Enoch Q. Fellows, was born in Sandwich, July 5, 1858, prepared for college at New Hampton, and was graduated from Dartmouth in the class of 1880. He read law with Hon. E. A. Hibbard, of Laconia, was admitted to the bar in 1883, and commenced practice in Ashland, where he continued one year, then removed to Tilton, taking the law business of W. D. Hardy. In 1881 he was sergeant-at-arms of the New Hampshire senate; was private secretary of Senator Pike in the Forty-eighth Congress; clerk of the committee on claims, and private secretary of Senator Cheney during his term. He is county solicitor of Belknap county. Mr Fellows is fertile in resources, has strong originality, ability of a high degree, both natural and acquired, and will unquestionably take a high place in his profession.

ALONZO MCCRILLIS, formerly of Sandwich, was a lawyer of considerable repute, but he soon removed to Maine, and there his reputation as a man of business and a lawyer was made. He was related to the McCrillis families now living in Sandwich. He recently died, having attained a good old age.

DAVID MCCRILLIS, another lawyer of Sandwich birth, also related to William McCrillis, went to Great Falls, and there established a lucrative practice. He died at an early age, when bright prospects were before him and professional and political honors were of easy attainment.

SAMUEL HIDDEN WENTWORTH, son of Paul and Lydia C. Wentworth, was born in Sandwich and graduated from Harvard in 1858. He has received the degree of A.M., and from the Harvard Law School the degree of LL.B. He practises law in Boston, where he resides.

PAUL WENTWORTH, son of Colonel Joseph and Sarah J. Wentworth, was born in Sandwich, graduated from Harvard in 1868, commenced the study of law soon after with Hon. Ira Eastman, was admitted to the bar in Merrimack county in June, 1872, and returned to Sandwich, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He has been county solicitor several years under both appointive and elective systems, and is the present incumbent. He was superintending school committee and a member of the board of education in Sandwich. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1876, and representative in 1878, and has served as chairman of the selectmen. He is a member of the Red Mountain Lodge of Freemasons. He married Ellen F. Duncklee in Concord, November 18, 1872. Their children are Louisa C., Joseph, and John Paul. He is a well-read lawyer, an effective advocate, personally popular: a genial companion, scholarly in his tastes, a favorite with his professional brotherhood, and has a delightful home amid scenes so beautiful that we almost wonder how such lovely prospects ever got "astray from Paradise."

MOSES J. WENTWORTH, brother of Paul, was graduated in the same class from Harvard. He went West and was graduated from the law department of

the Chicago university, and received the degree of LL.B.; then engaged in business for his uncle, Hon. John Wentworth, of Chicago, whose vast estate is left chiefly in his care. He is a man of strong business ability; practises law, and represented his adopted city in the legislature in 1874, 1876, 1878, and 1880.

GEORGE WINSLOW WIGGIN was born in Sandwich, March 10, 1841, and educated at the common and high schools in that town and at Phillips Exeter academy, where he took a four years' course and prepared to enter Harvard as a sophomore. He was engaged in teaching in Massachusetts for a few years, then studied law with Hon. Samuel Warner at Wrentham, Mass., and was admitted to the bar in Norfolk county, September 25, 1871. He has been for many years in the practice of his profession at Franklin, Mass., and now practises also in Boston, and has acquired a lucrative business and a high professional reputation. His natural abilities, which were of a high order, have been developed by ambition and diligence until congressional honors have come within easy reach, but he seems disinclined to grasp the prize, preferring to attain excellence in his chosen profession rather than such position as he might obtain by a mixture of politics and law. He was county commissioner of Norfolk county in 1879, 1881, 1884, and elected in 1887 for three years.

ALPHEUS B. STICKNEY was a native of Sandwich. He went West in early life, practised law, and is now one of the first business men of the Northwest.

WILLIAM QUINBY, son of William F. and Martha Quinby, was born in Sandwich. He was graduated from Dartmouth College and then engaged in educational affairs in Washington, D. C., and subsequently admitted to the bar after a course of preparation at a law school. He is a young man and has not had time to establish a reputation in law, but has established one as a scholar of rare attainments and a successful man in educational matters, and a brilliant career as a lawyer can be confidently predicted of him. He now resides in Washington, D. C.

AARON BEEDE, JR, son of Aaron and Mary (McGaffey) Beede, was born in Sandwich about 1860. He prepared for college whenever and wherever he could: entered Bates College at Lewiston, Maine, with a poor preparation; as a sophomore his rank as a scholar had improved: as a junior he stood high, and he finally graduated the first man in college. He read law, and was admitted to practice in Maine and was in legal business there for a short time successfully. He has also studied theology. It is uncertain whether law or the gospel should claim him. He has good health and courage, strong ambition, strong will, high aspirations, and plenty of native talent, and if his future life is guided by proper conservatism he can hardly fail to become a power in the world.

COLONEL JOHN PEAVEY, for long years a prominent business man of

Tuftonborough, was admitted to the bar in Carroll county about 1853 as a statute lawyer. He filled many responsible positions ably; was once treasurer of Strafford county, and was appointed bank commissioner by Governor N. S. Berry. He was a business lawyer and, later in life, removed to Michigan, where he is now, at the age of eighty-five, busily engaged in procuring pensions and other legal labors, and in the enjoyment of good health.

ZACHARIAH BATCHELDER was one of the marked men who have passed away within the last quarter of a century. He was born in Beverly, Mass., in 1795, but his parents moved to Sunapee in his early youth. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College. After passing some years in teaching and the study of the law, he went to Wolfeborough and established himself in the profession and business of his life. It had been his cherished hope to enter the ministry, which for some time he kept in view in his studies. But as time passed and he gained nearer and more definite views of the duties of the sacred office, his strong natural diffidence and self-distrust led him to the conclusion that he was better adapted to some other profession. Mr Batchelder was thoroughly educated and kept up his interest in classical learning until the close of his life. He was a man of very high attainments in the law, strictly accurate in the drawing of briefs, these being without a flaw. He was the scholar of the county, although Aaron B. Hoyt may have been his equal in general learning. Mr Batchelder was one who ought to be long remembered, as his influence extended far beyond the usual duties of his profession.

JOSEPH FARRAR, a native of Vermont, came to Wolfeborough from Chelsea, where he had been admitted to practice. He was here early in the century, and after the building of the Pickering store had his office in the upper story. He is remembered as a man of medium size, pleasant manners, and if not as scholastic as Batchelder, was safe in counsel and well posted in common and statute law, and no mean antagonist in the courts. He shared the practice of this part of the county for a long time with Zachariah Batchelder.

CHARLES F. HILL was a native of Limerick, Maine. He read law with his uncle, Joshua Hill, of Frankfort, and practised a few years at Searsport. He then came to Wolfeborough, where he acquired a lucrative practice and was a leading member of the Carroll county bar. About twenty years ago he went to New Jersey, and died in Newark, February 12, 1889, at the age of about sixty-seven years. He was a lawyer of marked ability, a convincing and able advocate, and a man of high personal and professional character. Hon. Joel Eastman regarded him as a very strong advocate. His wife was a sister of Charles H. and Benjamin F. Parker. His son, C. E. Hill, is president of the common council of Newark and a lawyer of good repute.

WILLIAM COPP FOX was born at Wolfeborough, December 29, 1827, was educated at Wolfeborough and Gilmanton academies, and was graduated from Dartmouth in 1852. He read law with Batchelder, of Wolfeborough, and

Hobbs, of Wakefield, and has since been in the practice of his profession in his native county. In his early life he was engaged in educational interests, was for a time principal of Wakefield academy, and two years school commissioner of Carroll county. He was president of Wolfeborough Savings Bank for six years, and is now president of Carroll County Bar Association. Mr Fox has become migratory in his habits within a few years, and as winter approaches our northern clime he goes with the journeying birds to the warm regions around the Gulf of Mexico. At the time of this writing he has just returned from his orange groves in Florida.

Mr Fox is a well-educated lawyer and is regarded as a safe counselor and has had a lucrative business. He has hardly been willing to devote himself entirely to his profession, but believes he can enjoy life better to cultivate his love for the higher walks of literature. He is a poet of considerable reputation, and at a meeting of the Grafton and Coös Bar Association he read an original poem that attracted much attention. He also has a great love for social matters and is a very companionable man. He delights in the sports of the lake, in boating and fishing, and in the latter accomplishment he is a worthy rival of Izaak Walton. At his solicitation many an eight pound trout has come up from the dark depths of "Siogee's waters" to spend his remaining life under sunny skies, and it might be said of Mr Fox as Saxe said of "The Cold Water Man": —

> Many a gudgeon of the lake
> (If he could speak to-day)
> Would own, with grief, this angler had
> A mighty taking way.

No man has a keener sense of the beautiful in nature or art or language. He sees and appreciates wit when it floats in a form so delicate that it requires explanation to the average mind.

EDWIN PEASE, son of Hon. Zebulon Pease, was born at Freedom, April 23, 1827, and died at Conway, August 31, 1879. His rank as a lawyer was fair. He represented his town two terms, and was state senator in 1868. He was a war Democrat. He was not what is called a successful man in a worldly sense, but he won the regard and goodwill of nearly every one with whom he came in contact. His honesty was unquestioned.

GEORGE E. BEACHAM was born at Wolfeborough, May 12, 1852. Among his paternal ancestors was one who came to this country during the Revolutionary war and settled in Ossipee. His boyhood history is about the same as the average son of the New Hampshire farmer, who has the ambition to make the best of his natural talents and opportunities. In 1873 he commenced the study of law in the office of William J. Copeland, and was admitted to the bar in 1876. Mr Beacham was elected a member of the New Hampshire house of

representatives before he was thirty years old, and at the age of thirty he was appointed associate justice of the police court at Somersworth. He is a law partner of the firm of Beacham & Foote that has offices at Wolfboro Junction and Great Falls, and does business in Strafford and Carroll counties and York county, Maine.

SEWALL W. ABBOTT was born in Tuftonborough, April 11, 1859. His education at district schools was largely supplemented by attendance at Tamworth high school, Hebron academy, Colby university, Maine, and Union Law College, Chicago, where he took high rank, and was admitted to the bar in 1883. After a practice of about a year he returned to his native state March, 1885; he passed a legal examination at Concord, and December 15, 1885, he established himself in the profession of law at Wolfeborough. He is a wide-awake man, quick, alert, and persistent, and has many of the qualities which constitute a bright lawyer and live citizen. He is a Republican in politics, and Unitarian in religious sentiment.

JOSEPH TILTON was born at East Kingston, August, 1774, was graduated at Harvard in 1797, admitted to the bar in 1800, and opened an office in Wakefield near the Piper schoolhouse. He removed to Rochester in 1805, to Exeter in 1809, where he died March 28, 1856. From 1815 to 1823 inclusive, he represented Exeter in the legislature, and was esteemed and respected for his honesty and ability. He practised his profession in the days of many distinguished lawyers, and ranked creditably among them for his legal lore.

DAVID COPP, JR, son of David Copp, of Wakefield, was born about 1770, was educated at Phillips Exeter academy, and studied law with Hon. W. K. Atkinson, of Dover. He subsequently removed to New Orleans, where he died.

AMASA COPP was born in Wakefield, October 8, 1788, and was graduated from Dartmouth in 1811. He read law with Hon. W. K. Atkinson and Amos Kent, and practised in Chester and Wilton, and later in Wakefield, where he died January 7, 1871. He was a man of large and powerful physical frame, loved hunting and hard exercises in the swamps and on the mountains, and with prëeminent natural talents failed to make the best of them, and consequently his position as a lawyer was not quite what due diligence might have made it. Such at least seems to be the estimate placed on him by Hon. Charles H. Bell.

WILLIAM SAWYER, one of the older lawyers of Carroll county, was graduated at Harvard College in 1801, and after reading law with Henry Mellen, of Dover, came to Wakefield about 1805, where he died in 1860. He was a man to be remembered as one of the strictest integrity, and won the right to be spoken of as the "*honest* lawyer," and ever exerted his influence for good.

JOSIAH HILTON HOBBS, of Wakefield, was born in Effingham in 1795. His rank as a lawyer was very high. Thirty-five years have elapsed since his

death, and of the generation that knew him but few survive, but they still remember his strength as a lawyer. Hobbs and Eastman were generally arrayed against each other in the leading cases in the county, and were sometimes associated. Eastman was the greater as an advocate, but Hobbs in the leading specialties of law was more learned. His mastery of the law was much of the same nature as so greatly characterized his gifted son, Frank Hobbs. Hon. Joshua G. Hall and Hon. John W. Sanborn, who knew him well, agree in ranking him very high, not only among the leading lawyers of the county, but of the state.

LUTHER DEARBORN SAWYER, son of Timothy Sawyer, was born in Wakefield, March 7, 1803. He prepared for college at Phillips Exeter academy, and was graduated from Bowdoin in 1828. He read law with Sawyer & Hobbs, was admitted to the bar in 1832, and practised his profession in Ossipee from 1832 till 1859, with the exception of one year when he was in practice at Sandwich Centre. He resided a short time in Dover and in Massachusetts, where he held the position of trial justice. The last twenty years of his life were passed in Wakefield in the active business of his profession. In 1846 he was assistant clerk of the New Hampshire senate; he held the office of county solicitor for Carroll county for several years, and was a representative in the legislature in 1859 and 1860.

Mr Sawyer was a firm friend and admirer of Hon. Joel Eastman, and believed that the people of New Hampshire ought to have placed Mr Eastman in Congress in his midday strength. Mr Sawyer did excellent service as a lawyer. He caused satisfactory adjustment of many difficulties, and used the confidence reposed in him in the interests of peace. He was a ready debater and an interesting man in conversation; he had an extensive acquaintance with the members of the profession in New Hampshire for two generations. He died in July, 1884, the oldest member of the Carroll County Bar, and the president of its association. Mr Sawyer had a vast fund of information relating to distinguished lawyers and statesmen in this and other states, and his personal recollections of Hale, Bell, Pierce, Bartlett, Christie, Sullivan, and others afforded vivid pictures of these eminent men.

GEORGE Y. SAWYER was born in Wakefield in 1805, commenced the practice of law at Laconia, and removed to Nashua in 1834. He soon attained a high professional standing and an extensive practice, and, when a member of the legislature, had great influence in shaping its action. In 1855 he was appointed judge of the court of common pleas, and afterwards of the supreme judicial court. He died in 1882. He was unquestionably a very able man, and both as lawyer and advocate his rank was very high. He addressed a court or jury with great force and eloquence. George Ramsdell, of Nashua, regarded him as one of the best special pleaders in the state.

HON. JOSHUA GILMAN HALL was born in Wakefield about 1826. He was

educated at Wakefield and Gilmanton academies and at Dartmouth, where he was graduated in 1851. He then traveled somewhat in the southern states and on his return commenced the study of law in Dover with Daniel M. Christie, the educator, probably, of more eminent lawyers than any other man in New Hampshire. Mr Hall practised his profession a few years in Wakefield, then went to Dover, where he entered into a partnership with Hon. Samuel M. Wheeler. This law firm was a very strong one. From about 1858 and for ten years thereafter Wheeler & Hall were the immediate rivals of Mr Christie, then in the maturity of his vast legal powers, and it is creditable enough to say that they won their full share of verdicts in their contests with that professional giant. This firm soon after dissolved, and Mr Hall has continued in practice in Dover since, with the exception of the years from 1879 to 1883, while he was a member of the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses.

Mr Hall has from time to time held other positions of much importance. He was for nearly ten years solicitor of Strafford county; for two years mayor of Dover; two years state senator; United States district-attorney for the district court of New Hampshire; in addition to many offices of trust in banking and other institutions, and special appointments from the supreme court in railroad matters and business of a similar nature. He is and has been for many years a very strong lawyer. Frank Hobbs, when in the fulness of his powers, was accustomed to say that Joshua G. Hall was his strongest opponent, and added: "To begin with the beginning, Joshua is an excellent lawyer and his learning is thorough; and a yet stronger element is that he rarely errs in judgment; and in addition to all, his personal and professional honesty so commend themselves both to the court and to juries that his statements are generally accepted as gospel."

JOHN PAUL, formerly of Wakefield, was admitted to the bar. He has been a teacher at West Lebanon and other places. He has a farm in Sullivan county, where he resides.

AMASA C. PAUL, of Wakefield, received the degree of LL.B. at Columbia university in 1882, and is now in Minneapolis, Minn.

CHARLES CHESLEY was born in Wakefield, April 12, 1827. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1852. He was engaged in teaching for two or three years after leaving college. He studied law with Hon. John Hickman, of West Chester, Pa. and Messrs Woodman & Doe, of Dover, and was admitted to the bar in Carroll county in November, 1856, and commenced the practice of law at Wakefield in January, 1857. He was county solicitor in 1861, 1862, and 1863; was connected with the board of enrollment for the first congressional district of New Hampshire from June, 1863, to June, 1865. He was employed in the law branch of the office of the commissioner of internal revenue at Washington, D. C., from June, 1865, until July, 1872, and in the office of the United States attorney-general on business before the United

States court of claims from July, 1872, to October, 1872, and was solicitor of internal revenue from October, 1872, until July, 1888. In November, 1859, Mr Chesley married Mrs Sarah E. Twitchell, a native of Wakefield, whose maiden name was Swasey. Mrs Chesley died at Washington, D. C., August 20, 1888. John H. Chesley, Mr Chesley's only child, is engaged in mercantile pursuits in Washington, where Mr Chesley is at present remaining.

Mr Chesley is descended from one of the distinguished families of the county, and has been very successful in business, being one of the most ready and efficient men in public life in clerical matters and in all those qualities that make an officer that can be relied on. His active life has been almost entirely passed in public service. He is one of those men whom his native town and county highly appreciate.

FRANK HOBBS, a lawyer of commanding ability, practised mostly in Carroll and Strafford counties from about 1866 to 1877. He was a son of Josiah Hobbs, a lawyer of marked distinction at Wakefield. He was graduated from Dartmouth College about 1862 and read law with the eminent Daniel M. Christie, of Dover, who could number among his students Chief Justice Perley, John P. Hale, Chief Justice Doe, ex-congressman Joshua G. Hall, ex-judge Jeremiah Smith, and many others equally distinguished. Mr Hobbs married Emma Josephine, daughter of Mr Christie.

Early in his practice Mr Hobbs flashed into distinction like a meteor in the starry midnight. Colonel Thomas J. Whipple, who knew him well, spoke of him as "the first lawyer in New Hampshire of his years." His strong quality as a lawyer was his ready discernment of distinction in legal principles, and his discussions of intricate points arising in the progress of a trial were listened to by the court with profound interest and by the bar with frequent astonishment. He was an aggressive and bold practitioner, and gave great promise at the age of thirty-six years to be one of the shining lights of the profession; but a mental malady fell on him, from which he will probably never recover. We might speak of him as Whittier spoke of his friend, J. O. Rockwell, as

> One whom the winds visited roughly
> And the passer-by smote down in wantonness.

CHARLES W. SANBORN, son of Hon. John W. Sanborn, was born in Wakefield, December 19, 1849. He prepared for college at Phillips Exeter academy, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in the class of 1872. He read law with Luther D. Sawyer, George William Burleigh, and finished his legal studies with Chief Justice Doe. He was admitted to the bar about 1879. He married Addie E. Smith, December, 1872, and died January 17, 1886. His career was brief, and not many young men could look into the future with brighter hopes of success than Mr Sanborn, whose natural endowments and extensive culture

were equaled by few. But just as broader fields were opening before him, at a season when he might have soared into the free world of action, he passed away while his young ambition was but partly realized.

Edward A. Paul, of Wakefield, was admitted to the bar while the successful founder and principal of the high school in Washington, D. C., where he met an untimely death by accident — a horse colliding with the bicycle he was riding — April 2, 1888, at thirty-two, much lamented. He married, June, 1887, Sarah H. Woodman, the great-granddaughter of Parson Hidden, of Lamwerth.

Arthur L. Foote was born at Lewiston, Maine, December 25, 1863, and was educated at the Great Falls high school, where he graduated in 1883; he then commenced the study of law with George E. Beacham and William G. Pierce, and was admitted to the bar at Concord, March, 1887. He thereupon entered into partnership with George E. Beacham at Wolfboro Junction, and they are engaged in the business of insurance as well as law. Mr Foote is a young lawyer of good general learning, a man who attends diligently to his professional duties, has rare conversational powers, and is growing in reputation with his increasing years. It is not so easy to predict the future as to record the past, and in speaking of rising young men like Mr Foote we cannot speak as we can of the man whose record is made and the sum total of whose life is complete. But so far as human judgment can be made from facts already historic, we are justified in predicting for Mr Foote a future of high and worthy achievement.

In the autumn of 1864 ex-Governor Emory Washburn, then one of the law professors at Harvard, said to the students: "Many young men fail to become leading lawyers from causes of which they are unaware. Some from inexcusable neglect of their business; some get too much involved in politics; some neglect their profession for other business, while others are so ill-mannered or dishonest that few clients can be found who are willing to employ them, and they fail as lawyers and never understand the reason why." He then added: "But an instance of a well-read, diligent, honest, courteous young lawyer, who has fairly good ability, failing to become a *successful* lawyer is exceedingly rare." This remark, coming from a man of keen observation and extensive experience, is worthy of being remembered.

Josiah Dearborn was born in Effingham, September 25, 1790, and died March 31, 1873. He fitted for college at Fryeburg academy. He studied law with Samuel Cushman, of Parsonsfield, Maine, and William Sawyer, of Wakefield, and commenced practice in Effingham in 1819, and had quite an extensive practice. He had a very thorough knowledge of the common law, prepared his cases with great care, and had withal that quality which is so absolutely requisite in all professions, excellent judgment. In addition to this he was cool and self-possessed in difficult cases, and kept his temper under admirable control, and his clients could rely on his best powers in the

management of their business. He was one of that circle of venerable men whom in 1860 we used to look upon in the Carroll county bar, and whose heads, white with the wisdom of age, seemed like the fathers whose mantles were so soon to fall on the present generation. Such men were Josiah Dearborn, Joel Eastman, Ira A. Bean, Zachariah Batchelder, Obed Hall, and Luther D. Sawyer, all passed now into the courts eternal.

SAMUEL Q. DEARBORN is a son of Josiah Dearborn, of Effingham. He was graduated at Dartmouth in the class of 1860, and read law with his father and also with Hon. Daniel M. Christie. On admission to the bar he returned to Effingham, and has since divided his time between general business and the practice of his profession. Mr Dearborn is devoting much energy to the education of his children, and with apparent good success.

HAYES LOUGEE, formerly of Effingham, practised law for a few years in Moultonborough, is now in Boston, and still has some clients in Carroll county. He read law with Colonel Thomas J. Whipple, and was admitted to the bar in Belknap county. He is a bold practitioner, and wins a fair proportion of verdicts.

JOHN SUMNER RUNNELLS, son of Rev. John and Huldah (Staples) Runnells, was born at Effingham, N. H., July 30, 1846. He fitted for college at New Hampton, and was graduated at Amherst College in 1865. He read law with Samuel M. Wheeler at Dover, and finished his law studies in Iowa. He was American consul in England, and soon after was appointed state reporter of the supreme court of Iowa. He is, and for many years has been, attorney for the Pullman Car company.

As a student at Amherst he was one of the most brilliant of all its distinguished alumni, and is reported to have ranked first among its many graduates as a Greek scholar. He is a polished, bright, and effective orator, and one of the most talented men that ever emigrated from New England.

ORESTES TOPLIFF, son of Dr Calvin Topliff, of Freedom, died about twenty-five years ago, in early life. He was a lawyer of very considerable promise and was already attaining local eminence at the time of his death. He had natural abilities of such an order that he might have reached a rank quite above the average lawyer.

NICHOLAS G. BLAISDELL was born in Madison, where he died a few years since. He received a good academic education and was graduated from the Harvard Law School. He did but comparatively little in the practice of his profession, devoting nearly the whole of his active life to business in Massachusetts and New York, passing his last years in Madison.

ELMER SMART, of Rochester, formerly of Freedom, was born about 1860. On completing his academical studies, he was engaged in teaching for a few years. He commenced the study of law with Judge Andrews, of Maine, but completed his law studies with Worcester & Gafney of Rochester, was

admitted to the bar in 1887, and has already established a very fair practice in Rochester. He has held local offices of considerable importance, and with good health, industry, and ambition there seems to be no reason why he may not rise to eminence in his profession.

Josiah H. Hobbs,[1] son of Dr Daniel S. and Judith G. Hobbs, was born in Madison, December 22, 1834. His father was a man of cultivated taste and excellent medical knowledge and ability; his mother, of active temperament, keen intuitions, and sagacious common-sense, a valuable resident of the community, a woman well fitted to discharge the important duties of a mother. The education of Josiah commenced in early years under her instruction, was continued at Parsonsfield (Maine) seminary and Fryeburg academy, where he was fitted for college. He entered Dartmouth in the class of 1856, was duly graduated and in due time was made A.M. Ex-Governor Prescott was a member of the same class. In 1857 Mr Hobbs went to Albany, N. Y., entered the office of a prominent lawyer as a student and enrolled himself as a member of the Albany Law School, then in its palmiest days, and was graduated from that institution in 1859, receiving the degree of LL.B. In the same year he commenced practice in Madison, where he has since been located. He was appointed county solicitor in 1864, again in 1869, and held the office ten years. He has been much in town affairs, and bears the reputation among his townsmen of strict honesty and capability in the discharge of important official functions. He has ever been identified with the Republican party and is an energetic worker for its principles. By close attention to business he has done much work which has caused him to stand well among his brethren, and he has been prominently mentioned for positions requiring legal erudition in a more than common degree. Mr Hobbs married, January 3, 1878, Mary E. Erwin, a member of the distinguished Erwin family of western New York. They have one child, Josiah Irving, born June 11, 1880.

Uriah Copp, Jr, of Ossipee, was a young man of marked ability thirty years ago, and was frequently engaged as a teacher in local high schools. He was a lawyer, but emigrated to the West in the early days of his practice.

Sanborn B. Carter was born February 20, 1819, and died July 8, 1881. In the years of his active life he was almost constantly in public positions of trust, the variety of his offices having been as extensive as that of any man perhaps who ever lived in the county. He held the offices of school committee of his town, school commissioner of the county, moderator some fifteen years, town clerk a number of years, representative to the legislature several years, a member of the judiciary committee in 1870, county solicitor five years, register of probate five years, register of deeds seven years, twice a member of constitutional convention. He read law with Hon. John T. Paine, of Massachusetts, and Hon. Charles Woodman, of Dover. Mr Carter was a

[1] By W. A. Ferguson.

lawyer of good repute; courteous and agreeable in his manners, he was personally popular, and in probate practice he was once regarded as the leading lawyer in the county. He was a Democrat in politics. He was one of five persons who established the Episcopal church in Dover. Mr Carter was badly injured in the terrible railroad collision on the Boston, Concord & Montreal railroad near Weirs in 1852, from which he never fully recovered.

BUEL CLINTON CARTER, a son of Sanborn B. Carter, was born in Ossipee, January 20, 1840. He was graduated from Yale College in 1862, in the class with W. H. H. Murray and Joseph Cook. On his return from college his military life commenced. (See Carroll in the Rebellion.) When Major Carter returned to civil life he commenced the study of law with his father, and after admission to the bar located at Wolfeborough, where he remained ten years and had a successful practice, and also held the office of prosecuting attorney for the county for several terms. In 1879 he became a member of the law firm of Carter & Nason, at Dover; in 1881 he was appointed bank commissioner, and continued in that office until his death at Rollinsford, December 11, 1886. "Major Carter was a sincere friend, an able lawyer, an honest man; noble and generous in all the acts of a busy and useful life."

COLONEL SAMUEL D. QUARLES, of Ossipee, born January 16, 1833, is one of the marked men of Carroll county. He is a son of Judge Quarles, and was educated at the common and high schools of his native town, at the academy at New Hampton, and had a special course at Michigan University, Ann Arbor. He then entered upon the study of law with Luther D. Sawyer at Ossipee, and was admitted to the bar of Carroll county at Ossipee in October, 1861. He held the office of school commissioner of the county two years, ending August, 1861, but resigned to enter the military service of the country. (See Carroll in the Rebellion.) Colonel Quarles was railroad commissioner of New Hampshire in 1869, 1870, and 1871. As a lawyer Colonel Quarles takes a high position. He is diligent in his examination of the merits of his cases, fortifies weak places with jealous care, and develops his strongholds with much force. He is diligent in his examination of all law questions that can come to bear on the evidence, is not often surprised, and is fertile in resources beyond most men. It is no common thing to see Colonel Quarles apparently laid out and beaten by some adverse ruling of the court, or some apparently unanswerable argument of his opponent, but wait one minute! the colonel is on his feet again with four times his original strength, supplementing his old doctrine with some new principle that he makes as clear "as if written with a sunbeam," and the chances are that he comes out a winner; for, like General Zachary Taylor, he never knows when he is beaten. He is exceedingly well versed in the common law and statute law, and almost knows the reported cases by heart.

FRANK WEEKS was born in Wakefield, August 31, 1851. After having

acquired a good academic education, he commenced the study of law with Colonel Samuel D. Quarles, and was admitted to practice about 1870. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Ossipee, where he has since continued, having established a good business, and is growing in reputation. He is a diligent practitioner, a good financier, prompt in pursuance of his business, and is already one of the rising lawyers of the county.

Oliff Cecil Moulton, son of Hon. Lewman G. Moulton, born about 1849, died in Ossipee, January, 1875. He received a good education, commenced the study of law, was graduated from Harvard Law School and admitted to the bar, and shortly after he was appointed by Governor Weston and his council solicitor for Carroll county and devoted himself to the duties of his office and profession. His future seemed bright with promise of high success, and his friends were justly gratified with honors so early won, with higher prospects rising in his future, when suddenly he fell before the relentless hand that "loves a shining mark."

George Barstow French, son of James French, was born at Tuftonborough, November 27, 1846, and was graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1872, and read law with Hon. Bainbridge Wadleigh, of Milford. He is in practice at Nashua, and is a very thorough, able, and successful lawyer, and is recognized in his part of the state as in the front rank of lawyers, and he is constantly adding to his already wide reputation. Mr French was admitted to the Suffolk county bar in May, 1876, and in September of the same year was admitted at Nashua.

Charles B. Gafney, whose parents died while he was yet young, was in early life a resident of Ossipee, and Sanborn B. Carter was his guardian. He attended the high school at Sandwich, then under the care of Daniel G. Beede, and acquired a very good education. The breaking out of the war took him away from his professional studies, but soon after his return he commenced the practice of law in Wolfeborough. He passed several seasons in Washington, D. C., in the employ of Hon. Jacob H. Ela and Hon. Aaron H. Cragin, during their service in Congress between the years 1868 and 1873, and subsequently settled down seriously to the legal business as a member of the firm of Worcester & Gafney at Rochester. This firm has become one of the strongest law firms of the state. They are engaged in nearly all the leading cases in Carroll and Strafford counties, and have quite an extensive business in other counties. Mr Worcester has long been regarded as a thorough lawyer, and Mr Gafney, from his large experience and practice, has risen to a leading position as a trial lawyer and is a very strong advocate.

Zara Cutler was born about 1785, and came to Conway near 1815, from Lunenburg, Vermont. He married Mary, a daughter of Mary Waldo, the daughter of General Israel Putnam, who, when necessity required, would fight his own imperious countrymen, or successfully defy the mandates of British

generals, or drag the wild beasts from their lair. Mary Waldo lies buried in the cemetery near Conway Corner, and on her monument is inscribed: "Mary Waldo, daughter of Gen. Israel Putnam. Died November 29, 1825, aged 72 years, 6 months, and 8 days." Mr Cutler probably commenced the practice of law in Conway and there remained during his life. He was a reputable lawyer, a good citizen, interested in the welfare of his town both as to its social and religious progress. As an advocate he was not above the average. Twenty-eight years have passed since his death, and only the older persons remember him, as his contemporaries have long since traveled the silent road. Some of his children still survive.

BENJAMIN BOARDMAN was a lawyer of considerable reputation and marked ability, who came to Conway not far from 1828. He was the rival of Joel Eastman, whom he found a "foeman worthy of his steel," and it is believed that he developed the fighting qualities of Joel to a very great degree. Tradition preserves this: that when there came an antagonistic clash between Eastman and Boardman, the elements were much disturbed and the "portents of war hung on all the arches of the horizon." Boardman was keen and acute, and Joel's indignation "burned like a fiery oven." Mr Boardman later removed from the town.

OBED HALL, of Tamworth, son of Ebenezer L. D. Hall, of Bartlett, practised law many years in Carroll county, and died, aged seventy-eight years, in May, 1873. He read law with Governor Lincoln, of Maine. He held many local offices. He was at one time somewhat engaged in educational matters. He was register of probate some years, state senator from district No. 6, and, after the formation of Carroll county, a leading Democratic politician for many years. He possessed good native ability, and in his earlier days was a good lawyer, and with more diligence and devotion to his profession would have been an abler man.

HON. JOEL EASTMAN was a name in the central and northern portions of New Hampshire that for half a century was the theme of many a story and was heard by many thousands, nine tenths of whom never saw the stern, austere, commanding man by whom that name was borne. Jurors and witnesses attending court, who noted and admired his conscious strength before a jury and his original sentences and his terrible arraignment of those whom he regarded as guilty, and listened to his words of burning indignation as he related the story of their crimes or sufferings, would, as they were best able, tell their families or neighbors, sometimes in feeble language and sometimes with vivid likeness, of his remarkable doings and sayings. Hence his name became almost a household word. He was one of those men whose personality ought to be preserved in picture and story.

Joel Eastman was descended from a family of repute both in England and America. He was fifth in descent from Samuel Eastman, Esq.; the line being



Joel Eastman

Samuel[1], Thomas[2], Edward[3], Joel[4], Joel[5]. Joel Eastman[5], born November 22, 1760, in Kingston, died March 23, 1849. He married Betsey Pettengill, of Sandown; she was born April 23, 1762, and died September 30, 1867, at the advanced age of one hundred and five years, five months, and seven days. She was a woman of remarkable natural endowments, and from her her son Joel inherited his strong vitality. He was born February 22, 1798, in Salisbury, and died in Conway, March 16, 1884, and was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1822, I believe, in the class with Chief Justice Perley and other New Hampshire men who afterwards became greatly distinguished. He was a relative and personal friend of Daniel Webster, whom he resembled. Mr Eastman came to Conway and made his home there in 1826. He married Ruth Gerrish Odell in December, 1833. About 1847 his nephew and namesake, Joel Eastman Morrill, became a member of his household, and the engraving which accompanies this sketch is his tribute to the memory of his honored uncle.

Joel Eastman once held the office of United States district-attorney for the district of New Hampshire, and for several years represented Conway in the legislature. He was supported for the office of United States senator in the legislature of 1854, which resulted in no election for any of the rival candidates: but the contest was really a victory for Mr Eastman's party, as it left two vacancies to be filled (in 1855), when John P. Hale and James Bell were elected United States senators. He was also judge of probate for Carroll county from 1856 to 1868, when he retired, having attained the age of seventy years. He was the oldest member of the national Republican convention that nominated General Garfield and supported Mr Blaine until he was withdrawn. He was also a member of the national Whig convention in 1840 that nominated the first President Harrison. It is needless to say that all his official duties were discharged with commanding ability. Had he resided in Exeter or Concord there is scarcely a doubt but that he would have passed many years of his life in Congress.

Hon. James Bell, of Gilford, once said: "When Joel Eastman was admitted to practice it was believed that he would be the leader of the New Hampshire bar; but he went up to Conway, and being possessed of a delightful farm on the Saco, and becoming interested in farming and politics, he did not devote himself to his profession so entirely as to secure his largest development as a lawyer." However, he was well versed in the common and statute law, and in his power of construction was one of the first of lawyers. To analyze principles and throw his comprehensive common-sense into the analysis was a peculiarity of Joel Eastman. It is probable that Emerson or Batchelder were more ready with the changes and revisions of law, and in the extent and fulness of learning the older Josiah Hobbs, of Wakefield, was superior to Eastman, but his great strength lay in his convincing power as an

advocate. Like strong men generally, he was not cunning. The lion-hearted King Richard could more easily cleave bars of steel and hearts of oak than sever the light scarf of silk with slight but dexterous stroke. Luther D. Sawyer, speaking of this distinguished advocate of New Hampshire, said: "I have listened with intense pleasure to Sullivan and Bartlett, Christie and John P. Hale, Frank Pierce, Thomas J. Whipple, and James Bell, but I never yet heard the lawyer that could beat and belt and thump and whack facts into a jury better than Joel Eastman."

If you would see him in his exalted mood, imagine him arguing facts to a jury wherein his convictions are in entire harmony with his duty and position. You see a man not above the middle height, his brow stern as the mountains of the north, his deep-set eye recalling the description that Barlow in his "Vision of Columbus" gives of John Adams when making the last great speech in favor of the Declaration of Independence: —

> From all the guileful plots the veil he drew;
> With eye retortive looked creation through.

His arm upraised and all gestures made with his clenched fist, his speech strong, indignant, and impetuous, court, lawyers, jurors, and spectators listening in silent wonder, and the advocate speaking thus, —

Look at the daily newspapers of the time and you will find the history of our country has become darkened and is one vast history of crime. Why is it so? Because American jurors have not the virtue to respect their oaths and render verdicts according to the facts proved. And so it will ever remain while jurors are so weak or so wicked as to love the criminal better than the victim, and, from personal or partisan prejudice, or from sympathy with crime, continue to violate their sacred oaths and prostitute official duty to allow the criminal to go "unwhipt of justice." If *I* had been attacked as my client has been, and should go before a jury of my countrymen and that jury should weakly or wickedly refuse to give me justice, I would curse the country that could produce such a jury. My client is a non-combatant; he would not fight. He is an aged man and *could* not fight; and this lawless villain knew that such were his principles and condition, and thus presumed upon the safety of an attack. If the lawless ruffian had attacked *me* as he did this old gentleman, I would have returned his assault, and with fist or, if it had been necessary, with bludgeon, by the God that made me, I would have felled him to the earth!

FRANCIS RUSSELL CHASE, son of Jonathan Chase, was born about 1818, and his home was for a large portion of his active life in Conway. His father, although not a lawyer, had quite an extensive knowledge of law and was for about fifteen years judge of probate for Carroll county. Francis was little more than twenty-one years of age when the county of Carroll was carved out of the old county of Strafford. He became clerk of the court until about 1855, when the old court was abolished and a new one established. He read law with Judge Dana or Judge Joel Eastman, perhaps with both. He

married Huldah Perley Fessenden, of Fryeburg, Maine. He practised his profession in this county, extending his business also into Oxford county, Maine. In 1854 he was speaker of the New Hampshire house of representatives; in 1871 he represented Northfield in the legislature. He was an apt and ready speaker, a companionable man, bright, sharp, and keen, and with strict devotion to his profession might have become a still stronger lawyer.

Charles B. Shackford, son of Samuel B. Shackford, of Conway, was born in Barrington, December 28, 1840. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1863, and soon after entered the law office of Wheeler & Hall at Dover. He subsequently attended Harvard Law School and was admitted to practice in Massachusetts, afterwards in New Hampshire, and pursued his profession at Dover for several years. He was assistant clerk of the house of representatives in 1864 and 1865, clerk in 1866 and 1867, appointed solicitor of Strafford county in 1876, and held the office until the adoption of the new constitution, and continued to hold this position by successive elections till his death in 1881. He married Caroline, daughter of Moses A. Cartland, of Lee, October 26, 1869. Readers of Whittier will remember Mr Cartland, and will doubtless recall the tender tribute which Mr Whittier paid him in the poem "M. A. C." With broad culture, strong native ability, and high moral elevation, with social and domestic relations of a very pleasant character, Mr Shackford's high aspirations were leading him up to a proud eminence when, January 2, 1881, he died, leaving a very large circle of appreciating friends who had based high expectation on the bright promises of his future.

John Colby Lang Wood was born in Freedom, July 6, 1847. His education was obtained at common and high schools of Freedom and New England Masonic Charitable Institute of Effingham. He was graduated at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, Portland, Maine, in 1866. He then engaged in trade at Freedom, then came to Conway in 1868 and carried on merchandising until 1880. He built a store in 1873. He commenced to read law with Hon. Joel Eastman in 1874, then studied with Josiah H. Hobbs, of Madison, and was subsequently, 1880, at the Boston Law School, and was admitted to the bar at Concord at the March term, 1881, and has since practised in Conway. He belongs to these masonic bodies: Mt Washington Lodge, Conway; North Star Chapter, Lancaster; St Gerard Commandery, Littleton; Orphan Council, No. 1, Dover. He is a director in Conway Savings Bank, and has been its president. He was register of probate from July, 1883, to July, 1885, and was among the best of the registers of the county, all of whom have been men of excellent official ability. He has been for about four years assistant assessor of internal revenue for the first district of New Hampshire, and still holds the position (1889). He is a Democrat in his political views. Mr Wood discharges his official duties with care and capability.

John B. Nash, now a practising lawyer in Conway, was born in Windham,

Maine, May 17, 1848. His common school education was supplemented by attendance at the academy at Gorham, Maine. He studied law with Hon. Joel Eastman and was admitted to the bar at Concord in August, 1878, one of the first under the new order and rules for the examination and admission of students. He commenced practice at Conway and soon established a good legal business in the county, and has already acquired a reputation. He has frequently held town offices, has been county solicitor for four years, and was a member of the constitutional convention of 1889.

Mr Nash is a popular man and enjoys the respect and friendship of his professional associates. He is generous in his action and liberal in his opinions, is not slow to make himself understood, for he is a positive man in his expression of his views and reasons. He is a rapid speaker, has a very ready command of language, and shows the false positions of his opponents with a great deal of force. He identifies himself with his client's cause, and whatever subject is under his consideration receives the full force of his mental activities, and at the time is *the* thing of vital importance. He has a keen, robust humor, and an original expression of it. As a man and a lawyer, Mr Nash is one rising to a leading position. He is ever in the lead in progressive movements, and was the first man in Carroll county to subscribe for its history. He is now doing good work on the board of education in Conway.

Frederic B. Osgood, son of James and Jane (Harnden) Osgood, was born in Fryeburg, Maine, November 10, 1852. He was educated at Fryeburg academy and Bowdoin College, where he graduated in the class of 1875. He commenced the study of law with Major D. R. Hastings, of Fryeburg, and was admitted to the bar in 1877 at the December term of the Oxford county court. He began the practice of his profession at North Conway, and with the exception of a six months' absence from the state has been located there. He was elected county solicitor in 1884 and has held the office two terms, from July, 1885, to July, 1889. He was made a Freemason at Pythagorean Lodge, Fryeburg, about 1873, and still holds membership there. He is a member of Saco Valley Lodge of Odd Fellows, North Conway. Mr Osgood is a natural student, a man of scholarly instincts and much culture, and when fully aroused and persuaded of the correctness of his position speaks with much eloquence. He has an earnest and powerful nature, and often speaks like one born to command.

Hon. George W. M. Pitman,[1] son of Joseph and Joanna (Meserve) Pitman, was born in Bartlett, May 8, 1819. He lived with his parents until he was twelve years of age, then went to the tavern of his cousins, Stephen and Ezra Meserve, located where Pitman Brothers' East Branch House now stands, remaining there three years, and then returned to his home. He was educated at the public schools and North Conway and Fryeburg, Maine,

[1] By W. A. Fergusson.





academies. In the fall of 1840 he married Emeline, daughter of Levi and Ann M. (Davis) Chubbuck, and continued his residence in Bartlett, where he has always made his home. The children of George W. M. and Emeline Pitman were:—(1) Joan M., married Lyman Charles; (2) Mary A. [illegible]; (3) Angevine (dec.); (4) Winthrop M.; (5) Lycurgus; (6) William; (7) Adnah, married Charles E. Wingate, resides in Lawrence, Mass.; (8) Levi C.; (9) Joseph H.; (10) Emma, married George A. Gibson, deceased; (11) Andrew J. Mrs Pitman died March 1, 1889, aged sixty-six years and five months. Her eight living children are estimable citizens, prominent in society and business. She was a woman of sterling Christian principle, and her influence will be felt for good during long years.

Judge Pitman was engaged in teaching for some five or six years, then in surveying, for which he had fully qualified himself. He has done much in surveying and platting, probably more than any other man in the state, and so fully demonstrated his ability that he has frequently been called upon as an expert. Many of the original surveys in the White Mountain region were made by him. Studying law, he began practice in 1855, in which he has continued ever since. He conducted merchandising from 1850 until 1888.

Liberal in religion and a sound Democrat in politics, he has represented all the various town offices, including chairman of the board of selectmen, for some twenty years; served as county commissioner from 1856 to 1859, inclusive; judge of probate, 1874 to 1876 (said to have been the best for length of service the county has ever had); member of the legislature twelve terms, from 1853 to 1869; of the senate in 1870 to 1872, and president of that body during his second term. He enjoys the distinction of being the only citizen of the state who has been honored by a seat in three constitutional conventions. Another circumstance concerning the Pitman family is worthy of note: Judge Pitman, his father Joseph, and his son Lycurgus, three generations, have each been chosen state senator.

Judge Pitman has been for many years a man of extensive influence, as is shown by the record of his serving so many terms in important positions. His dignified appearance and affable and genial nature have made him a favorite among the people; while his sterling integrity, ripened judgment, and large experience in public and private affairs have made him a desirable representative to protect their interests. Judge Hill says of him: "Judge Pitman is a man of quick perceptions, of strong natural abilities, a genial companion, and his conversational powers are of a high order. He has for many years been a leading lawyer of Carroll county."

Seth Wyman Fife, son of Moses and Eliza Fife, was born in Chatham, December 10, 1846. He was educated at the common schools and Fryeburg and Norway (Maine) academies, and read law with C. C. Sanderson, of Norway, and was admitted to the Oxford county bar in 1868. He then entered

Harvard Law School, and after graduation established himself in the practice of law at Fryeburg, where he has continued in his professional labors: he has also been engaged in insurance business, and in educational matters to some extent.

JOHN BICKFORD, formerly of Ossipee, after being admitted to the bar, went to Manchester, and is now and has been for some time an acceptable clerk of the police court of that city.

JAMES A. EDGERLY was born in Wolfeborough about 1846, and read law with William J. Copeland, of Great Falls. Mr Edgerly, after his admission to the bar, became law partner of Mr Copeland, and so continued till the death of Mr Copeland. He has an extensive practice in York, Strafford, and Carroll counties, and is a rising man in his profession.

There are some whom we have doubtless passed by who might worthily be commemorated here: some among the living, and some whose very names are forgotten. Of those here represented, we have endeavored to present their virtues, but only in the lightest way to recall their frailties, for human frailty is manifested everywhere. The larger number of those whose characters have been delineated here have been worthy men, and have adorned the highest places in a noble profession.

Of the living, many are walking the "border-land," and looking across to the "bright, unearthly shores." They have seen many of their rivals fall beside them and have paid tender tribute to their virtues. But we turn tenderly to the dead, to those who, being invoked, cannot answer. "They have canceled all they have done or said," and gone to "the presence chamber of the King of kings." They have passed: the venerable in years: manhood in its prime has "thrown its last fetters off:" aspiring youth has soared from its mortal habitation to the mysteries that lie beyond the material wall that shuts us from the land only seen in holy vision: and as we contemplate these wondrous things of the mortal and the immortal, we recall the language of Wallace as he invokes the silent sleepers of Greenwood: —

> Where are ye, lost sunbeams of the soul?
> Are ye where great Orion towers, and holds
> Eternity on his stupendous brow?
> Or where pale Neptune in the shadowy space
> Shows forth how far, in his creative mood,
> In pomp, and silence, and concentred brows,
> Walked forth the Almighty? Haply ye are gone
> Where other being roundeth into shapes
> Of bright beatitude.

NOTABLE TRIALS. — Many interesting trials have taken place in this county which, for the time, created a deep concern. A few criminal trials are worthy of record, as these excited a deep and far-reaching interest.

About 1865 or 1866, in the town of Effingham, a young man, Mr Day, with one or more friends, was sitting beside his own house, taking a season of rest after dinner. A young man, Mr Frost, was seen approaching with a gun, but there was in the minds of the party no suspicion of hostile intent. Frost had been supposed to be a man very easily disturbed, and had blamed Mr Day for some trivial act wherein Day had performed some act of kindness for the mother of Frost which Frost had refused or neglected to do. Day had no suspicion that Frost regarded him as unfriendly. As Frost approached, he came deliberately near to Day, leveled his gun, and at once shot him fatally. The act was deliberate and with no attempt at concealment. There was no possible defence except the common plea of insanity.

In the following autumn, at the October term of court, Frost was indicted for murder, and tried at the same term. Hon. Henry A. Bellows and Hon. Jonathan E. Sargent presided. William C. Clark was attorney-general, Josiah H. Hobbs, county solicitor. George W. Stevens was assigned as senior counsel, and Sanborn B. Carter as junior counsel, for the defence. The object of the attorney-general appeared to be to have a perfectly just trial and get at the truth. The plea of insanity was very unpopular, and while Mr Clark searched vigorously every test to ascertain the probability of the plea of insanity being just or otherwise, when the hypothetical questions were asked of Dr Tyler of the Somerville (Mass.) Asylum for the Insane, and of Dr Bancroft of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, the answers were awaited with much interest.

Those eminent physicians agreed that insanity was indicated by the supposed conditions. Those answers substantially settled the case. The jury gave a verdict of "Not guilty by reason of insanity," and Frost was committed to the insane asylum, where he died a few years later. At that time Carroll county had not had many trials of such nature, but within twelve years the reputation of the county as being the "wickedest in the country" was rising fast, and by the time that the last Buzzell trial was concluded we had approached near the head of the list in that unenviable direction.

Trial of Joseph B. Buzzell. — In the late autumn of 1874 the town of Brookfield was the scene of one of the most appalling murders that ever darkened the history of crime. One evening a family consisting of an aged lady, Mrs Hanson, and her son, a man approaching middle age, and her daughter Susan, a young lady of good repute, was sitting quietly in a well-lighted room, engaged in conversation and such other matters as are incident to such occasions. So far as they knew they were at peace with all the world, except that Susan, the daughter, had a suit with Joseph B. Buzzell of the same town to recover damages for breach of contract on the part of Buzzell to marry the plaintiff, Susan. At a previous term of the court the case was referred and the hearing was to take place at an early day.

Suddenly, amid the rattling and crashing of glass, was heard the explosion of a heavily loaded gun, and the lamps in the room went out. The fear and dismay of the family can be imagined. They recovered from their surprise, lighted a lamp, and then was revealed the broken window, and Susan lying dead, shot by some one from outside. Hon. John W. Sanborn and Frank Hobbs, the counsel for Miss Hanson in the breach of promise suit, at once proceeded to take steps for a thorough investigation. There was no ground for suspicion against any person except Mr Buzzell, and he was a man of fair reputation, had held offices of trust in his town, and was at the time engaged in Wolfeborough at his trade as a stonemason. It was ascertained that he came from Wolfeborough on the evening of the tragedy and returned early next morning.

Next day the excitement was at fever heat, and when the daily newspapers on the following evening announced the murder and its circumstances, there was a general feeling of horror that a peaceful home could be so invaded. Levi T. Haley, at Wolfeborough, asked Mr Buzzell if he had heard of the murder at Brookfield on the last night. Buzzell replied, "A murder?" Haley answered, "Miss Hanson was shot at Brookfield last night." "Not Susan!" said Buzzell. "Yes," Haley replied, "Susan Hanson was shot through the window last night at her own home at Brookfield and is dead." Buzzell so mastered his emotions as to leave Mr Haley in doubt as to the effect produced.

Buzzell was arrested; a preliminary trial was had, and he was held to answer to the April term of court, when he was indicted and put on trial. The attorney-general, Hon. Lewis W. Clark, now judge of the supreme court, Frank Hobbs, of Dover, and the county solicitor conducted the prosecution, and Cyrus K. Sanborn and William J. Copeland defended Buzzell. Judge Isaac W. Smith presided. John Gove, of Sandwich, was foreman of the jury. The outside sentiment was very strong against Buzzell. The court used all precaution to have a fair trial, but even then the strong feeling against the respondent seemed floating in the air, and a sentence of "guilty" was predicted with confidence by a large majority of persons attendant. The theory of the state was that Buzzell committed the murder in person, with the weapon in his own hand, at about ten minutes past seven o'clock in the evening. The time of his starting from Wolfeborough became very material. The witnesses differed somewhat in relation to this, many fixing it at near half-past five o'clock, but the testimony was not uniform. The distance was about nine miles, over a very rough and hilly road, across the spur of a mountain of local fame known as "Tumble-down Dick." The jury was taken over the road which it appeared Buzzell had traveled the night of the murder. It was claimed that Buzzell's horse had been driven over this road at some time between the murder and the trial, and had made the trip in less time than the weight of testimony indicated.

But the question what was the weight of testimony was much disputed. Much testimony showed that Buzzell was traveling very leisurely. Other testimony indicated that on the lower part of the route those who saw him in the dusk saw him driving rapidly. Boot-tracks were seen in a garden near the Hanson house that were said to be made by Buzzell's boots, or boots of the same size. The tracks of a horse's foot on a road where the murderer was supposed to have passed were believed to have been made by a shoe the same size as a blacksmith believed was worn by Buzzell's horse, and which he himself had put on the horse's feet. The cross-examination seemed to elicit from the witness that the same track would have been made by one third of the horses traveling upon our roads. All these slight circumstances weighed but little. The trial was conducted with masterly ability on both sides. Frank Hobbs for the state, and Mr Copeland for the defence, chiefly put in the evidence, and each disputed point was thoroughly discussed before the court, and each developed all there was in his case. Attorney-General Clark made the argument to the jury for the state, which was worthy of his high reputation as a jury advocate. Mr Copeland in an argument of four hours and forty minutes made a triumphant defence, and Buzzell was acquitted.

The public at large believed Buzzell guilty and felt that a terrible crime was to go unpunished. Severe expressions were indulged in against the jury. While many individual jurors might have believed or had strong suspicions that Buzzell was guilty, partly because they could see how he might have had a motive that would influence some men, but which to others would be no motive at all, they still failed to see that legal evidence existed. Could they say, on their oath to render a verdict according to law and evidence, that it was proved beyond a reasonable doubt that Joseph B. Buzzell was there after his return from Wolfeborough and committed that murder in person at or about ten minutes past seven (such being the theory of the state)? It seems that most persons will say that whatever the fact was, the jury was justified in finding that on the first trial the murder was not proved against Buzzell beyond reasonable doubt.

Buzzell's Second Trial. — After his discharge Buzzell went to his home and followed his usual pursuits, but the disturbed elements did not assume their original serenity. A bitter feeling had been engendered, not to be quieted this side the grave. In the neighborhood several fires, apparently incendiary, blazed up in the silence of the night, and whether there was any evidence pointing to Buzzell or otherwise, he was, by some of his former opponents in the first trial, regarded as a dangerous man. At length one Charles Cook, a singular boy who had lived much in Buzzell's family, made a startling disclosure that renewed all the interest in the Susan Hanson murder. This boy, who had much less wit than the average boy in some directions, and much more in some others, made statements that indicated that Buzzell did not commit the murder in person, but procured it to be done.

What should be done? A trial had been held. Buzzell's life had once been placed in jeopardy, and now came a proposition to again jeopardize it. The court refused to grant a new trial until the full bench should pass upon it as a question of law whether one who had once been tried for a crime as principal could again be tried for procuring another to commit the same crime. This seemed a matter of grave consideration. But the court, after a full examination of authorities, said: "One who has been acquitted as a principal in a murder may be convicted as an accessory before the fact in the same murder." In reasoning on this the court further said: "In murder, the felony of an accessory is not the act of a principal, and the felony of a principal is not the act of an accessory. In fact, they are different acts done at different times and different places. In law they are different crimes." — *58 New Hampshire Reports, page 257.*

Buzzell was again put on trial for the crime of procuring the murder of Susan Hanson. Hon. Mason W. Tappan was attorney-general; Frank Hobbs again aided the state in the trial, and before the evidence was closed the case was substantially settled against Buzzell. Hon. William L. Foster and Hon. Clinton W. Stanley presided. Copeland and Edgerly again conducted the defence. The only possible chance for the defence after the decision of the court granting a new trial was to break down the testimony of Cook, the principal. The trial was a stubborn one from the first, and was again conducted with ability, but the defence had a hard contest, and Buzzell was convicted and sentenced to suffer the punishment of death. He was executed on the day appointed. The general public accepted the verdict as a just one, but for the immediate parties the history was sad in the extreme.

So passed Joseph B. Buzzell and Susan Hanson from the earth. Few lives so pleasant in the beginning have had so sad a termination. They had walked together the rosy paths of childhood. In the early days of youth and maidenhood they had looked down the vistas of the future and saw bright prospects toward the "sunset land." One passed to the eternal world 'mid night and darkness and horror, while the murdering rifle became the death-angel calling in the night's deep silence. The other suffered upon the gallows the penalty of an outraged law, far from the ministrations of kindred and home, in expiation of a fearful crime. Fiction furnishes few parallels for such fearful realities.

Trial of Sylvester W. Cone. — In the late summer or early autumn of 1876 the peace of the quiet old town of Tamworth was suddenly broken by an event as startling as it was unexpected. The report ran through the community that Paul Williams had been killed by Sylvester W. Cone. Cone was a man forty-five years old or thereabouts, a man quite widely known, having a reputation something more than local. He had become possessed of a pleasant home on the easterly shore of Lake Chocorua, a beautiful sheet of water lying at the base of the mighty mountain whose name it bears. He had, within a

year or two previous, married his first cousin, Miss Anna Cone, of Pennsylvania, a young lady whose age scarcely exceeded twenty years.

Mr Cone was a presentable man when seen at his best, and by his manners and conversation impressed many people as a gentleman. He talked intelligently and sometimes sensibly of things "mental, moral, natural, and divine." With all these pleasing qualities, he was yet an unpopular man. His temper was unpleasant, his manner at times insolent; his promises he more or less disregarded, and some of his neighbors considered him as a dangerous and a malicious man. Whether there was any reason for such opinion perhaps can be best judged by his subsequent conduct. Many of his neighbors used insulting remarks toward him, and it required but little irritation to cause him to become very disagreeable. He was fast becoming an Ishmael in his neighborhood.

On the morning of the tragedy, a Sabbath morning, several young men had come down from Albany to bathe in the lake near his dwelling. He, as usual, resented this and ordered them away. They refused to go. Insulting language was used, probably on both sides. Cone seemed ready for a conflict, and the other party seemed to enjoy his excitement. Cone went at once to his house and armed himself with a heavily loaded gun. His wife, guessing his purpose and knowing his reckless lawlessness, and fearing for the result, tried to keep him from going into danger, where she foresaw that the life of himself or of some of the other party would be endangered. But Cone was resolute and determined to maintain what he deemed to be his just rights, even at the expense of human life.

When Cone again sought the intruders they appeared to have gone on, and he passed on to a place among the pines near what was termed the "Narrows" bridge. Here he discovered that between himself and his house was Paul Williams with a horsewhip. His escape was difficult or impossible by land without an encounter. Either from the fear that he must stand up and receive a most fearful horsewhipping, or from a very light estimate in which he held human life, Mr Cone at once shot Williams, who died in a very short time. The whole community cried out with indignation and demanded Cone's punishment.

The particulars of his arrest are not material, but at the next term of the supreme court Mr Cone was indicted for the murder. Hon. W. H. H. Allen presided. Hon. Mason W. Tappan was attorney-general, and Buel C. Carter, solicitor of the county. The defence was conducted by Copeland and Edgerly, of Great Falls, aided by Quarles, of Ossipee, and Hobbs, of Madison.

The defence set up the plea of insanity, and also urged the stress of circumstances as a full or partial justification. It was argued against the last position that Cone was safe in his own house, that he was in no sense in danger of life or limb until he deliberately armed himself with a deadly weapon and sought

an encounter, and that even then, if he was put in peril of bodily harm, he had deliberately put himself there with the full purpose of having a hostile encounter.

The trial lasted many days. The demeanor of Cone was variable. For most of the time he conducted himself properly, but when the trial was over, in presence of the court and counsel, he became enraged and, as Dr Holmes would express it, he seemed "like a hawk with a broken wing."

This trial was one of the most exciting and interesting ever conducted in the county. Mr Copeland, who led in the defence, was at his best, and on the points of evidence and many of the discussions arising before the court on the admissibility of evidence, gave proof of vast learning and capacious equipment for the conducting of such cases. His argument was ingenious and well calculated to distract the attention of the jurors from the material fact of the murder to the remoter matters of the alleged hostility of Otis G. Hatch to his client, and to Cone's apparent unsoundness and irresponsibility. In all the discussions before the court Mr Copeland had proved himself an unquestioned match for Mr Tappan. He was even more ready and apt in his fine distinctions. Mr Tappan rose, commenced his argument slowly, with no evidence of excitement or of much enthusiasm. He began: "Gentlemen of the jury, If you had not sat here through many days and listened to the evidence in this case, but were dependent for your knowledge of it upon the argument of my eloquent brother, you would hardly know who was on trial, or for what offence. You would be quite likely to consider that Otis G. Hatch was on trial for conspiracy against a poor, suffering martyr by the name of Sylvester W. Cone. You would hardly dream that Cone himself was on trial for one of the most cold-blooded and detestable murders that ever darkened God's fair earth." Mr Tappan then referred to Mr Hatch as one who felt that justice required that the offender should be held to punishment, and he (Tappan) trusted that the time might never come when such a murder could be committed without the entire community feeling outraged, and added that the indignant feeling of Mr Hatch was one of the best indications of a healthy public sentiment.

During the first hour Mr Tappan's efforts seemed directed toward the dispelling of the impression Mr Copeland had made touching Mr Cone's claim to martyrdom. The next ninety minutes he devoted to the more particular consideration of the evidence. The defences of the criminal were fading "like a wreath of mist at eve." The pretence of insanity looked flimsy and shallow. The conduct of Mr Cone was reviewed with fearful force against him, and during the last half-hour the utterance of Mr Tappan was slow; "his breathings," as used to be said of Curran, "were deep and fearful." It was one of the most terrific arraignments ever heard in Carroll county.

Mr Cone was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to thirty years imprisonment in the state prison, where he now remains.

HISTORY OF TOWNS.

WOLFEBOROUGH.

By B. F. Parker, Esq.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Kingswood — Grant — Grantees — Associates — Township Defined — Wolfeborough Addition, etc. — Topography — Bays — Lake Wentworth — Ponds — Mountains — Aborigines — Name — Survey — Committee for Settling — Miles Road — Elisha Bryant — Drawing of Lots — First Mills — The Neck — First Settlers — Forfeitures — Charter — Action of Town in First Meetings — Fair — Quaint Records — Officers — Prosperity and Depression — Ammunition — Committee of Safety — Inventories of 1776 — Governor Wentworth and his Farm.

THE first town organization to which we have claim was Kingswood, chartered October 20, 1737, by Governor Belcher, and comprehending the towns of Middleton, New Durham, New Durham Gore (now Alton), and part of the towns of Gilmanton, Wakefield, and Wolfeborough. By the conditions of the grant the proprietors were each to build a dwelling-house and settle a family in the town within five years. They were to build a meeting-house within the same time and settle an orthodox minister within seven years. Should wars occur, the time for doing these things was to be extended. They were also to reserve three hundred acres of land for the first ordained minister that should settle in the town, three hundred acres for the second, six hundred acres for parsonages, and three hundred acres for the use of schools.

Its boundaries were partially surveyed, and at a meeting of the proprietors held in January, 1738, it was voted to survey one hundred and twenty-three lots of three hundred acres each; one to be for the use of schools, one for a parsonage, one for the first minister, sixty for sixty settlers, and sixty for the sixty proprietors. It was also voted that the first settlement should be in the

southerly corner of the town, which would be within the present limits of New Durham. It is possible that a few persons might have settled there, as eleven years after that town was granted to Ebenezer Smith and others. Certainly there were no settlements within the present boundaries of Wolfeborough.

The Masonian Proprietors, at a meeting held in Portsmouth, October 5, 1759, disposed of the principal part of the territory now constituting the town of Wolfeborough by the following grant: —

Whereas, sundry young gentlemen of the town of Portsmouth, in said Province, have applied to said proprietors, and represented that they were disposed to make a settlement of a new Plantation, and to advance all such sums of money, from time to time, as should be necessary to a vigorous Prosecution of that design, if they could obtain the title of said proprietors to a suitable tract of land for that purpose; and, thereupon, have requested such a Grant; and said proprietors being willing to encourage a proposition so likely to be of public utility: Therefore — Voted: That there be, and hereby is granted unto William Earl Treadwell, Henry Apthorp, Ammi Ruhamah Cutter, and David Sewall, all of Portsmouth aforesaid, and such others as they shall admit as associates with them, and their respective heirs and assigns forever, all the Right, Title, Estate, Property and Demand of said proprietors, of, in and unto a certain tract of land in the Province aforesaid, Equal in Quantity to thirty-six square Miles; Bounded as follows, viz. beginning at the north easterly corner of a tract of land granted by said proprietors to Jonathan Chesley and others, known by the Name of New Durham, then running North Forty-eight Degrees East, on the Head or upper Line of a Tract of Land called Middleton, and on that called Salmon Falls — Town, or as those head Lines run, joining thereon, and running so far as that a Line running from thence Six Miles North West, and then South West to Winnepiseoky Pond, and then by the side of said Pond, joining thereon, until the aforesaid Corner first mentioned bears South East to the said Corner, makes up the aforesaid Quantity of thirty-six square Miles; Excepting and reserving as is herein after Expressed, and on the Conditions and Limitations and Terms herein after declared, *to have and to hold* the said granted Premises, with the Appurtenances to them, the said William Earl Treadwell, Henry Apthorp, Ruhamah Cutter, and David Sewall, and their Associates, their Several and respective Heirs and Assigns, forever, on the Terms, Reservations, Limitations and Conditions following: viz. — First, that the said Tract of Land be, at the Cost of the Grantees and their Associates, laid out, as soon as may be, into four equal Parts, both for Quantity and Quality, and one of said Parts, to be determined by Lot, be, and hereby is Excepted and Reserved to the said proprietors, and their Assigns; which Quarter Part shall be also laid out, at the expense of the said Grantees and their Associates, when required by said Proprietor, into twenty Shares or Lots; three of which shall be for the following Public Uses, Viz. one for the Use of a School, one for the Use of the first Minister of the Gospel who shall settle there, the other for the Use of the Ministry of the Gospel who shall settle there forever; and the other seventeen Lots to be for the Use of the other Persons to whom they shall fall by Lots, hereafter to be drawn, their Heirs and Assigns; by which Method also the aforesaid Lots for public Uses shall be determined; and all necessary Public and General Highways shall be laid out in the Reserved Quarter, at the Expense of the said Grantees and Associates, no Highway to be less than two rods wide; and all the Shares, Lots and Divisions in said Quarter Part, shall not be liable to any charge in settling, and carrying this Proposal into Execution, until the same shall be improved by the respective Owners.

Secondly, — the said grantees shall have ten Families settled on said three Quarters of said Tract of Land, within three years after a Public Peace shall be concluded between the

English, French and Indians; and within eight years after such a Peace, shall have fifty Families settled there, and a Convenient House built for the Public Worship of God, and all necessary Highways shall be laid out through the said Land of the Breadth aforesaid; all the said matters and Things are to be done at the Charge and expense of the Grantees and their associates. Provided, that, if, after such a Peace, a War with the Indians should again commence, before the Expiration of the several Periods before Limited, the like Time shall be allowed as before specified after that Impediment shall be removed. Moreover, all White Pine Trees fit for his Majesty's Use in the services of the Royal Navy, are hereby reserved to his Majesty's Use, his Heirs and successors for that purpose, that now are, or hereafter shall be growing on said Land.

And in Case the said Grantees and Associates shall neglect and omit to perform the Articles, Matters or Things before mentioned by them to be done, or that shall be added by Agreement between said proprietors and them, according to the true Intent and Meaning hereof, and within the Time limited for that purpose, it shall and may be lawful to and for said Proprietors, and they are hereby authorized, either by themselves or any of them, their Agent or Agents or Attorneys, in their Names to Enter and take Possession of said Grantees Premises, and Become Reseized thereof, and be again instated as in their former Estate, and as if this Grant had never been made; and further, it is agreed, and this Condition added, that the Grantees Lots shall not be subjected to any Town or Parish charges or Tax, either by act of Assembly, or otherways, until they shall be respectively Settled or Sold; but the Grantees and their Associates shall keep and save them wholly indemnified from the same, and also that neither the Grantees nor their Heirs shall be, by Virtue of this Grant, bound or held to Warrant the said Grantees Premises to the Grantees or their Associates; and that there be also reserved in the most convenient Place in the said three Quarter Parts of said Tract hereby granted, Ten Acres of Land, to be laid out by the said Grantees and their Associates in, or as near as can be, in a Square, for Public Uses for the Benefit of the Inhabitants of the said Tract herein described; Viz. for a Training Field, Burying Ground and any other Public Uses.

Treadwell and Apthorp were merchants, Cutter was a physician, and Sewall an attorney. On the twenty-fourth of the same month, these four persons, "in consideration of the sum of five shillings," by deed admitted twenty associates, granting to them "twenty-four and twentieth parts of three quarters of said tract of land, excepting only ten acres which were to be held in common for public uses."

These associates were: Daniel Pierce, Esq., Paul March, Joshua Brackett, gentlemen; John Rindge, Daniel Rindge, John Wentworth, George Meserve, Robert Odiorne, Jotham Rindge, Samuel Moffatt, Thomas Wentworth, merchants; George King, Henry Rust, John Parker, Isaac Rindge, mariners, all of Portsmouth; William Parker, of Kingstown, gentleman; Nathaniel Peaslee Sargent, of Haverhill, county of Essex, province of Massachusetts Bay, attorney at law; Daniel Treadwell, of New York, province of New York, gentleman; Thomas Darling, master of the mast-ship called the Stratford, and John Long, master of the mast-ship Winchester, both lately of Portsmouth. These twenty-four persons constituted the "Proprietors of Wolfeborough," and were joint owners of three quarters of the tract of land called by the "Masonian Proprietors," who still retained the remaining quarter.

The original township was thus defined: Beginning at a point about one mile southeasterly of South Wolfeborough village on the line of New Durham, and running northeasterly six miles on the line of that town and Brookfield, then turning at a right angle and running northwesterly by Dimon's Corner, and nearly on the line of the road leading from that hamlet to Water Village, to Tuftonborough six miles, then southwesterly by the border of that town to Lake Winnipiseogee seven miles, then by the shore of the lake and the town of Alton to the starting-point.

In 1800 a tract of land known as "Wolfeborough Addition" was annexed by legislatorial act. It extended the northeasterly line of the town one mile and seventy rods to North Wakefield village, then ran northwesterly three miles and two hundred and thirty rods, where there was a set-off of eighty-three rods towards Wolfeborough; then the northwesterly line continued one mile and three-fourths. In the "addition" there were five lots: three of about 1,000 acres each, owned by Jonathan Warner, James Stoodly, and Dr Hall Jackson; two of about 500 acres each, owned by George Meserve and Stephen Batson. The inhabitants of this territory had always acted with those of Wolfeborough in town affairs.

By an act passed June 27, 1849, a portion of Alton was annexed to this town, and June 26, 1858, a part of Tuftonborough was annexed. The town now has a border-line of about thirty miles, or, including the sinuosities of the lake shore, thirty-five miles, with an area of about 28,000 acres.

Topography. — Several bays set in from Lake Winnipiseogee. The one lying directly south of Wolfeborough village is the most important. Surrounded with islands, it is a safe and commodious harbor; connected with this by a narrow strait is a smaller bay which flows to the foot of the Smith's river falls. A large bay is formed by the projection into the lake of the peninsulas Wolfeborough Neck and Tuftonborough Neck. Previous to the settlement of Wolfeborough, a heavily ladened boat bound for Moultonborough was by stress of weather driven into this bay, and remained during the winter, and this gave it the name of "Winter Harbor."

In the south central part of the town is Lake Wentworth, formerly called Smith's pond. It is a fine sheet of water about three miles in diameter, and has twenty-one islands; several of these are quite small. The largest, Stamp Act (formerly called Mill) Island, contains ninety acres. Triggs Island has twenty acres. Jotham Rindge, Governor Wentworth's factotum, placed cusk in Lake Wentworth, and from these probably Lake Winnipiseogee and other waters were supplied. Elisha Goodwin deposited black bass in this lake. These have increased remarkably in numbers, and Wolfeborough has become a noted resort for lovers of piscatorial sport, whose votaries furnish employment to skilful guides during the summer, a veteran one being John A. Jackson.

The Ponds are: Rust's (formerly Middle), Crooked, Sargent's, Upper, Beech, Batson's, and Lang's (Levis'). The most important inlet stream is Smith's river, the outlet of Lake Wentworth and Crooked pond, which has a fall of twenty-eight feet, and on which is situated Mill Village. South Wolfeborough is on the outlet of Rust's pond. The surface of Wolfeborough is generally uneven, although there are meadows of considerable extent on the borders of Lake Wentworth and its tributaries, and some small plains in other localities.

Mountains. — Along the northern border is a line of high hills. The principal peaks are Stockbridge, Beacham, and Moody mountains. On the northeasterly border there are four distinct elevations, of about the same height and nearly equi-distant from each other — Batson, Trask, Whiteface, and Cotton (Cutter's) mountains. They are about 1,200 feet above the ocean and 700 above Lake Winnipiseogee. There is a deep, narrow valley between Batson and Trask mountains, through which passes the road leading from Wolfeborough to Ossipee. Whiteface has a nearly perpendicular precipice of several hundred feet on its eastern side. The rain which falls within a circle less than one mile in diameter on the top of Cotton mountain reaches the ocean by three rivers, the Saco, the Piscataqua, and the Merrimack, whose outlets are in three states. Numerous pictures of beautiful landscape scenery may be seen from these elevated points. The most extensive scenic view is from the top of Trask mountain. From this point can be seen both the Kearsarge of Conway and the Kearsarge of Warner. These two peaks strikingly resemble each other.

The Soil of Wolfeborough is generally fertile, although in various places dissimilar in character. It is, however, meagre in mineral products. Bog-iron ore, garnets, and quartz crystals have sometimes been found. Coarse granite abounds, but good building stone is scarce. There are several deposits of clay and a few mineral springs, whose water is supposed to possess curative properties. Its primitive forests were diversified. Pine prevailed in the central part of the town, beech in the northern part. Maple, oak, and hemlock grew almost everywhere.

Aborigines. — Little is known of the aborigines of this section. They were probably subject to the Pennacooks, whose headquarters were on the Merrimack. Indian relics have frequently been found on the borders of the ponds and streams. A stone hearth and several *caches* were discovered near Lake Wentworth; a small plot of cleared land now enclosed within Pine Hill cemetery has ever been called the "Indian Dance."

At a meeting of the town proprietors, held at the house of John Stavers, in Portsmouth, on the fourteenth day of November, 1759, of which Daniel Pierce, Esq., was appointed moderator, and David Sewall, clerk, it was voted "that the

township, in honor of the late lamented and illustrious General Wolf, deceased, be called WOLFEBOROUGH." General Wolfe had recently fallen at the head of the English army, in a successful engagement with the French on the Plains of Abraham, near Quebec. The error in the orthography of Wolfe's name was transferred to the name of the town. This has been variously written Woolfborough, Wolfsborough, and now Wolfeborough.

At this meeting of the proprietors, Daniel Rindge, George Meserve, and A. R. Cutter were appointed a committee to procure a survey and division of the township into four parts. A tax was assessed for defraying the cost of surveying and other current expenses.

The survey and division of the town was made by Walter Bryant, Jr, who constructed a camp for shelter near the present site of the South Wolfeborough woolen manufactory. Its exact locality is still pointed out. The work was completed in 1762. The grantors drew the northern quarter of the township, which was the least valuable division. This was afterwards known as the "*Lords' Quarter.*" This title is now, however, applied to a district comprising the northwestern portion of the division.

At a meeting of the proprietors in April, 1762, Paul March, John Wentworth, and A. R. Cutter were appointed a committee to settle five families in the township, and were authorized to grant a tract of land to the same not exceeding one thousand acres, and to pay each settler a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty pounds old tenor.

January 19, 1763, the committee on settlements was authorized to settle seven additional families, "provided that the expense of settling the seven families did not exceed fourteen hundred acres of land and fourteen hundred pounds old tenor." On the seventeenth of October following, the same committee, with the addition of Daniel Pierce, was instructed to make a road in said township.

In March, 1764, this committee was directed to grant one additional thousand acres of land to encourage settlements, and in May were instructed to publish in the newspapers notices of the favorable terms which were being offered to settlers in Wolfeborough, and also to procure a survey for a road. This road was "spotted" by John McDuffee and "cut" by Josiah Miles the same season. The next year Miles built bridges across most of the streams over which the road passed. This was called the Miles road, and is in the main the same as that from New Durham to Tuftonborough through Wolfeborough village.

Up to this period no success had attended the efforts to effect a settlement in the township. The proprietors now granted full discretionary power to the committee on settlements, and voted additional sums of money for accomplishing the object. Still failing to secure settlers, they, in October, 1765, voted to lay out their portion of the township into twenty-four shares

of equal value, reserving one hundred acres around the falls on Smith's river for a mill privilege, and a tract of 1,050 acres in the south part of the town for Elisha Bryant and others, who proposed to become settlers. It is said that Bryant and three sturdy sons afterwards came to the place, and converting the camp formerly occupied by Walter Bryant into a dwelling, commenced felling trees. They, however, remained but a short time. The elder Bryant complained that the limpid stream flowing near his temporary domicile furnished an *unpalatable beverage*. The tract was divided into seven lots, and was evidently intended for seven families. It subsequently reverted to the proprietors.

A contract was made with Paul March to procure a survey of the town for twenty-five pounds, lawful money. The survey was immediately commenced by Walter Bryant, Jr, and completed within the year.

On the nineteenth of February, 1766, the proprietors met at the inn of Captain Zachariah Foss, in Portsmouth, for the purpose of drawing their respective lots of land. It appears that after the twenty-four lots had been laid out, there remained a tract bordering on Tuftonborough, and extending from the lake to the "Lords' Quarter," 302 rods wide at the easterly end, 186 rods at the westerly, and comprising 1,750 acres. Of this tract Daniel Pierce, by agreement, took one thousand acres, afterwards known as the *Great Lot*, and gave to the proprietors a quitclaim of his right as a grantee, and also as a grantor. It was thus that the lots numbered eleven and fifteen in the grantors' quarter came into the possession of the grantees.

The remaining 750 acres of this tract, together with lots twenty-two and twenty-three, were granted to Paul March on condition that he should waive all other claim to a right as a grantee and settle nine families thereon by the fifth day of the following October. This tract, which embraced 1,670 acres, extended from Tuftonborough line to the Varney road. Here were made the first permanent settlements in town, but not at so early a date as that agreed on, and it is evident from subsequent proceedings of the proprietors that some portion of the tract came again into their possession.

Having completed these arrangements with Pierce and March, the drawing commenced.

Drawing of Lots. — The lots were drawn in the following order: —

No.	1 of	640 acres	by Jonathan Rindge.
	18	600 "	John Rindge.
	7	642 "	John Wentworth.
	4	560 "	John Lang.
	19	560 "	Nath'l P. Sargent.
	24	600 "	John Parker.
	15	600 "	Henry Rust.
	13	480 "	George King.
	12	550 "	Thos. Wentworth.

No.	8	648 acres	Daniel Rindge.
	9	642 ,,	Henry Apthorp.
	14	480 ,,	Daniel Treadwell.
	17	600 ,,	Robert Odiorne.
	20	710 ,,	Wm. E. Tredwell.
	2	600 ,,	Wm. Parker, Jr.
	11	550 ,,	Joshua Brackett.
	21	650 ,,	George Meserve.
	16	440 ,,	David Sewall.
	3	550 ,,	Thomas Darling.
	10	648 ,,	Samuel Moffatt.
	5	648 ,,	Isaac Rindge.
	6	648 ,,	A. R. Cutter.

It was required by the Masonian Proprietors that their quarter should be divided into twenty shares, or lots, at the expense of the grantees. Fifteen shares in all the Masonian grants were for the purchasers of the patent, two for their attorneys, and three for public purposes. In this case, however, their reservation was divided into eighteen shares, which were drawn as follows: —

Lot No.	9	for the Ministry.
,,	17	John Wentworth.
,,	15	Joshua Pierce.
,,	12	George Jaffrey.
,,	6	Thomas Packer.
,,	14	John Moffatt.
,,	11	D. Pierce and M. Moore.
,,	2	Mark H. Wentworth.
,,	4	Thomas Wallingford.
,,	18	The First Minister.
,,	7	John Rindge.
,,	13	Solley & Marsh.
,,	8	Meserve, Blanchard & Co.
,,	5	Robinson & Mason.
,,	3	Richard Wibird.
,,	16	Jotham Odiorne.
,,	1	The School.
,,	10	Theodore Atkinson.

These lots, with the exception of one, averaged about three hundred acres. This contained five hundred.

At the meeting for drawing lots, it was voted that each proprietor should settle one family on his "right" on or before the first day of March, 1769, or forfeit two hundred acres of land. On the twenty-second day of the following May it was voted to grant to George Meserve forty-five pounds, lawful money, the mill lot, and Mill Island, on condition that he should erect a sawmill and a gristmill at the falls on Smith's river, the sawmill to be completed by the last of November, and the gristmill in two years from the date of the grant.

Meserve erected a sawmill and perhaps an inferior gristmill, but not within the time specified in the agreement. The sum of money stipulated was paid him in 1768, but his claim to the mill privilege and Mill Island was declared forfeited.

When the survey of the township was made by Bryant in 1765, he estimated the Neck at 1,200 acres, and divided it into two lots, numbered fifteen and twenty-four. The former was drawn by Henry Rust, the latter by John Parker. Subsequently, when an actual survey of it was made, it was found to contain only 547 acres. In July, 1766, the whole tract was confirmed to John Parker, and it was voted to grant to Henry Rust as much land (out of the 1,050 acre tract once granted to Elisha Bryant and others, and now declared forfeited) as would make his share equal to one of the other proprietors. Six hundred acres were laid out for him, which was really a very valuable lot, including as it did the falls on the outlet of Middle pond.

During the summer of 1767, the first trees for a permanent settlement were felled by Benjamin Blake and Reuben Libbey. Here happened one of those casualties so common to new enterprises. They were felling the last tree they designed to cut, when Libbey's leg was broken. Blake set the bone as well as he was able, and placed Libbey beside a log, sheltering him from the rays of the sun with brush. He left him their small remnant of food and a bucket of water, and set out for Gilmanton. He was absent two days. Libbey, in the meantime, having drunk the water left him, suffered greatly from thirst as well as from the swarms of annoying insects. On the evening of the second day help arrived, and an examination by the medical attendant showed that Blake's surgery required no emendation.

In the spring of 1768, Benjamin Blake, William Fullerton, Joseph Lary, and James Lucas commenced settlements. Blake arrived a little before the others, and with the aid of his wife erected a log house, in which he resided with his family eighteen years. He was from Epping, and commenced operations on the lot of land now occupied by his great-grandson. Fullerton, Lary, and Lucas came from Suncook (now Pembroke). Fullerton settled on the farm now occupied by Rev. Seth Hinckley; Lary on that occupied by James Wiggin, and Lucas on that now in the possession of I. B. Manning. These persons settled under the patronage of Paul March, and received each one hundred acres of land on the Miles road and fifty acres on Pine Hill.

The same year Thomas Taylor and Thomas Piper settled under the same conditions as Blake, Fullerton, Lary, and Lucas. Taylor remained but a short time, and the lot came into the possession of Jonathan Chase. Jacob Folsom soon after purchased the place, and it is now occupied by his grandson, John G. Folsom. Samuel Meader occupies the lot on which Piper settled. Wentworth also sent men to make an opening on his lot in 1768.

Four proprietors failed to put families on their respective lots seasonably,

and two hundred acres of each lot were forfeited. October 11, 1769, these forfeited lands were granted to "His Excellency, John Wentworth, Esq., on condition that he complies with the terms of settling said rights within twelve months from this date." The governor eventually obtained possession of the whole of these four lots and also of others. The same year the proprietors built, or perhaps only "cut," several roads. This was the case with three miles of the proprietors' road to Conway. It was several years before this was completed. This is the road which passes through Cotton valley over Hawley hill and Trask mountain towards Ossipee Corner.

October 11 it was voted "that the mill-stream and privilege which had been granted George Meserve was, on account of conditions broken by him, forfeited and reverted to the proprietors." March 28, 1770, the same was granted to Dr A. R. Cutter and David Sewall, "on condition that they have a good gristmill built to the acceptance of the proprietors in eighteen months from date, and that they keep said mill and the sawmill in good order and repair." Cutter and Sewall retained an interest in the property for several years. There were yet a few hundred acres of land unappropriated, and the road building committee was authorized to give to each settler fifty acres, except to an investor.

At the same time "Captain Henry Rust, Dr A. R. Cutter, and John Parker were appointed a committee to apply to the governor and council to incorporate the township." They were successful, and a charter was granted August 21, 1770.

CHARTER.

Province of New Hampshire, George the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland. The Defender of the Faith, &c.

To all people to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas our loyal subjects, inhabiting a tract of land within our said Province of New Hampshire, known by the name of Wolfborough, have humbly petitioned and requested us that they may be erected and incorporated into a township, and enfranchised with the same powers and privileges with other towns within our said province, and which they by law hold and enjoy; And it appearing unto us to be conducive to the general good of our said province, as well as to the said inhabitants in particular, by maintaining good order, and encouraging the culture of the land, that the same should be done; Know ye, therefore, that we, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and for the encouragement and promotion of the good end and purpose aforesaid, by and with the advice of our trusty and well beloved John Wentworth, Esq., our Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and of our Council for said Province of New Hampshire, have erected and ordained, and, by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do will and ordain, that our loving subjects residing on the tract of land aforesaid, or that shall hereafter reside and improve thereon; (the same being butted and bounded as follows: Beginning at the northeasterly corner of a tract of land called New Durham, then running north forty-eight degrees, east on the head or upper line of a tract of land called Middleton, and on that called Salmon Falls town or East town, or as those head lines run, joining thereon, and running so far as that a line running from thence six miles northwest, and then southwest to Winnipiseokee Pond, and then by the side of said pond joining thereon, until the aforesaid corner first mentioned bears southeast; and then running southeast to the

said corner, which completes thirty-six square miles, the corners of said Wolfeborough shall be, and by these presents are declared and ordained to be a town corporate, and are to be erected and incorporated into a body politick and corporate, to have continuance and succession forever, by the name of Wolfeborough, with all powers, authorities, privileges, immunities and franchises, which any other towns in said Province by law hold and enjoy; Always reserving to us, our heirs and successors, the full power and right of dividing said town when it shall appear necessary and convenient for the inhabitants thereof; also reserving to us, our heirs and successors, all white pine trees which are or shall be found, growing and being within and upon the said tract of land, fit for the use of our royal navy. The said inhabitants by these presents shall have and enjoy the liberty and privilege of holding an annual Fair or Mart within the said town; which Fair shall be held and kept on the first Tuesday following the twenty-first day of September annually.

Provided nevertheless, and it is hereby declared that this charter and grant is not intended, and shall not, in any manner, be construed to affect the private property of the soil within the limits aforesaid; and, as the several towns within our said province, are, by the laws thereof enabled and authorized to assemble, and, by the majority of the voters present, to choose all officers, and transact such affairs as in the said laws are declared; — We do, by these presents, nominate and appoint Mr Jotham Rindge to call the first meeting of said inhabitants, to be held within the said town, on the 28th day of September inst., giving legal notice of the time and design of holding such meeting; after which the annual meeting of said town shall be held therein for the choice of said officers, and the purposes aforesaid, on the last Tuesday of March annually.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, our truly and well beloved John Wentworth, Esquire, our Governor and Commander-in-Chief aforesaid, the twenty-first day of August, in the tenth year of our reign, Anno Domino Christi, 1770.

By His Excellency's command, with advice of Council.

J. Wentworth. [L. s.]

Agreeably to the foregoing charter, the inhabitants, being duly notified, met on the twenty-eighth day of September, 1770, and made choice of the following officers: "Mr James Lucas, moderator: Mr Jotham Rindge, town clerk: Captain Thomas Lucas, John Sinclair, and Jacob Seeggel, selectmen: Thomas Taylor, constable: Benjamin Blake, Samuel Tibbetts, Aaron Frost, and Benjamin Folsom, surveyors." At the annual town meeting held at John Sinclair's on the twenty-fifth day of March, 1771, Thomas Lucas was elected moderator: John Flagg, town clerk: and Lucas, Seeggell, and Sinclair, selectmen: Ithiel Clifford, constable: Benjamin Folsom and Samuel Tibbetts, surveyors of highways: Benjamin Folsom and Thomas Piper, fence viewers: Benjamin Folsom and Thomas Piper, hog reeves. It was voted to build a pound on Samuel Tibbett's lot: the same to be twenty feet square and seven feet high. This pound was built by Andrew Wiggin, Jr. for twelve shillings, he having made the lowest bid for the contract. Samuel Tibbetts was chosen pound-keeper, to which office he was reëlected for many years. Pound-keepers and hog reeves were much more important officers than now. Cattle and swine being allowed to roam at large in the woods, it became necessary to have definite regulations in regard to them. Hence the relative importance of those

offices. The ramblings of domestic animals rendered them so familiar to the wild tenants of the forest, that deer have been known to herd with young cattle and follow them to the farmyard.

Fair. — In the charter of the town permission was granted to hold an annual fair. This was held for quite a number of years, commencing on Tuesday and continuing throughout the remainder of the week, during which time the festivities were kept up without intermission. This festival was held in a public inn kept by Joseph Lary. Jockeys from distant towns were accustomed to visit the place on these occasions, and antiquated nags, rejuvenated by the pharmaceutic skill of the trickster, would change owners half a score of times. The road fronting the diminutive tavern was used as a race-course, and horse and foot races, wrestling, throwing quoits, and other gymnastics occupied the day, while the night was spent in telling stories, card-playing, and dancing. The more staid portion of the population visited these scenes but little. Confined to severe labor during most of the year, as were the people generally, and unrestrained by the influences of religious training, it is not strange that in a time of relaxation from toil they should give unbridled license to fun and frolic. Though obstreperous their mirth and rough their sports, quarrels seldom occurred. They sought pleasure, rude though it might be, and would not have this marred by brawls. At length, however, the questionable character of these fairs led to their discontinuance.

At the annual meeting in 1773, "John Sinkler" was chosen town clerk, and as a literary curiosity, the record of that meeting is inserted *verbatim et literatim*. It is, however, proper to observe that the records of the town were generally well kept, and that "Mr Sinkler" served as town clerk only one year.

Province of New hamsher County of Starford.

At the aneuil town meting of the freeholders and inhabetens of the town of Wolfsborough met at John Sinklers the 30 Day of march 1773

1 Voted thomas Lukes moderator 2 John Sinkler town clerk 3 Bengmon folsom 4 thomas tayler 5 James Connor Selekmen 6 Joseph Lary Constable 7 thomas Lukes Benjamin folsom sevairs of high ways 8 thomas Piper Bengmon folsom hog Reeves 9 Bengmon Blake Jorge Woodhouse fence viewers 10 thomas Piper Jonathan Harsey Dear Keepers.

11 Voted to Raise five Pounds Lawfull money for a scoole

12 Voted that the Rods Be Repaired By arate.

13 Voted Cornel henery Rust Capt thomas Lukes Commety men

14 that the Selecknen By A Book to keep their A Counts in

15 thomas Piper Culler of Lumber

16 Samuel Tebbetts Chose Pound Keeper

17 Jacob Scegil Chose Juery men.

It will be seen that there was then a town officer termed deer-keeper, whose business was to prevent the destruction of that animal at unseasonable

times. This was the first instance in which the town voted to [illegible] although it is pretty certain that the selectmen had previously made small assessments. Jurors at this period were chosen at town elections.

The first legal instrument issued by the town authorities now extant was a highway surveyor's warrant. Here is a copy of it: —

Province of Newhampshire County of Stratford.

To Capt. Thomas McLucas one of the Sevars of Wolfborough for the Corant year Greeting.

You are in his Majesty's name Required to Lavy and Colect of the Inhabitanes and Estats as they are Set Down in this List of Rats Delivered to you the total to the Sume of thirteen Pound five shillings and Sixpence Lawfull Money which Money you are to Colect of sd Inhabitanes and Estats in Labor at Two Shilings Pr Day which you are to lay out on the Main Road from Tuftinborough Line to Birch Camp So Colod and If any of said Inhabitans Shall Neglect or Refuse to Pay the above Sum or Sums Given to you in sd List you are to Distraint on the Goods Chatels or Estats and them safely Keep the Space of four Days at the charge of the owner or owners of sd Goods and Chatels and If sd owner or owners Shall Not Pay sd sum or sums within said Fore Days you are to expose and sell at Publick Vendue, to pay sd sum or sums with Incidental Charges as the Law Directs, and Return the over Plush money if any there be ameadtly to the owner or owners. Dated at Wolfborough this 2 Day of September 1773 and in the 13th year of His Majesty's Reign.

Benj. Folsom,
Thomas Taylor,
James Connor. } Selectmen.

In November, 1773, the proprietors voted to raise thirty pounds, lawful money, "towards building a meeting-house not less than 30 by 40 feet," and appointed Colonel Henry Rust and Dr A. R. Carter a committee to attend to the matter. At the annual meeting in March, 1774, the subject was brought before the citizens of the town, who voted not to raise any money for that purpose. Hence the attempt to build a meeting-house at that time failed.

In 1774 Matthew Stanley Parker was chosen town clerk. He held the office several years. At this election tithing-men, auditors, and cullers of lumber were added to the list of town officers. The town also voted to raise five pounds for a school, to be added to the sum raised the preceding year for that purpose. It is somewhat doubtful if this or the other sum was ever expended. Probably neither was ever collected. In August of this year the town voted to raise six pounds, six shillings, to hire a minister at the rate of twenty-one shillings a week.

From 1770 to 1775 Wolfeborough enjoyed great prosperity, and there was a large increase in its population. In the northeast part Governor Wentworth was making extensive improvements. His agents gave employment to many laborers, and persons of rank and property were proposing to become citizens. Substantial families were likewise settling in the southwest part, and it seemed probable that it would become one of the most important towns in the province. But in 1775 a great change took place. Governor Wentworth, its principal

patron, was compelled to abandon his estate and leave the country. Many of his political adherents pursued a similar course. Persons of wealth who through his influence had settled in town left it; and others who contemplated making it their place of residence abandoned the purpose. Laborers who had found constant employment and ready pay now sought other sections of the country, or awaited the slow though sure return of labor bestowed in converting the dense forests into fruitful fields. The unsettled condition of the country, arising from the revolt of the people against the regularly constituted forms of government, rendered it difficult to enforce such rules and regulations as were conducive to the general welfare.

At a town-meeting held March 13, 1775, it was voted to raise fourteen shillings, that sum being the town's proportion of the expense of sending delegates from the colony of New Hampshire to the Continental Congress; and at the annual meeting, held on the twenty-eighth of the same month, it was voted to raise fifteen pounds for the purpose of hiring preaching the ensuing summer. These sums were assessed by the selectmen, but could not be collected, as a portion of the people refused to acknowledge their authority.

It appears that in 1773 a sum of money was raised to purchase a town stock of ammunition. At a town-meeting held in June, 1775, Moses Ham was appointed an agent to expend the money for the specified purpose. He visited Portsmouth, purchased powder and lead which he manufactured into "bullets." The stock consisted of twenty-six pounds of powder and sixty-five pounds of bullets. On the seventh of August the town appointed "a committee of safety," consisting of Moses Wingate, Moses Ham, Robert Calder, John Sinclair, and James Connor. At the same meeting Moses Ham was chosen a delegate to the Provincial Congress. At a meeting of this congress, held on the twenty-fifth of the same month, it was recommended to the selectmen of the several towns in the province to number and classify the inhabitants of their respective towns, and also to ascertain the number of firearms and the amount of ammunition within their precincts. They were also required to use their influence in restraining the people from "burning their powder in shooting birds and other game."

Agreeably to these instructions, an inventory of the town of Wolfeborough was taken. It here follows: —

Males under 16 years of age	57
" between 16 and 50 years of age, not in the army	53
" above 50 years of age	4
" absent in the army	4
Females of all ages	91
Slaves	2
Firearms fit for use, including pistols	34
Number of pounds of powder, private property	5

The four persons absent in the army were probably Enoch Thomas, Daniel Piper, John Piper, and Ichabod Tibbetts.

From an inventory taken in 1776, there were in the northeasterly part of the town 17 ratable polls sixteen years of age and upwards, 11 oxen, 4 cows, and 1 horse. Another list about the same date reads thus: —

Hide and wife and six children, one house; Durgin and wife; Cabot and wife and eight children, one house, one barn; Cotton and wife and eight children, one house, one barn; Shortridge and wife and four children; Frost and wife and seven children; Samuel Tebbetts, Jr, and wife and six children, one house, one barn; Joseph Keniston and wife and two children, one barn; Leavitt and wife and two children, one house, one barn; Furber and wife and three children, one house; Pribble and seven children; Lary and wife and two children, one house, one barn; Glynn, one house, one barn; Triggs and wife and one child.

Governor Wentworth and his Farm. — Sir John Wentworth, A.M., LL.D., a descendant of Elder William Wentworth (one of Rev. John Wheelwright's company at Exeter in 1638), was son of Mark Hunking Wentworth, grandson of Lieutenant-Governor John Wentworth, and nephew of Hon. Benning Wentworth, his immediate predecessor as governor. He was born in 1736, graduated from Harvard in 1755, and became associated with his father in his large mercantile business. He went to England as agent of the province, and his talents commended him to the ministry, while his high social position, suave manners, correct literary tastes, and brilliant conversational powers made him strong friends in prominent positions. Through his personal influence he secured the repeal of the odious Stamp Act, and when not thirty-one was appointed governor of New Hampshire, and also "surveyor of the king's woods" for North America. He entered upon his gubernatorial duties in 1767. Rev. Dr Dwight wrote of him: —

Governor John Wentworth was the greatest benefactor of this province. He was a man of sound understanding, refined tastes, enlarged views, and a dignified spirit. His manners were elegant and his disposition enterprising. Agriculture here owed more to him than any other man. He originated building new roads, and improved old ones. He was very popular, had an unimpeachable character, and retired with a high reputation.

His administration ended with the uprising of the people which began the Revolution. At first the governor thought he could secure the repeal of the obnoxious laws, but he was not in England and could not. His last act as governor was to prorogue the Assembly in September, 1775. Notwithstanding his great personal popularity, the rising tide of independence swept him and his influence together out of the country. He was later created a baronet, and was governor of Nova Scotia from May, 1792, to April, 1808. His wife was Frances, widow of Theodore Atkinson, Jr.

At the drawing of lots in Wolfeborough, Governor Wentworth drew "lot

No. 7." (On this lot is now the farm of Timothy Y. Cotton.) Later he secured five lots bordering on Lake Wentworth, extending from the "sands" to Stephen Durgin's farm. These six lots and one other in the "grantors'" division made him the owner of nearly four thousand acres. It appears from a letter written by the governor, April 25, 1768, to Colonel Thomas M. Waldron, of Dover, that it was not alone the desire to form an English country-seat here that caused him to obtain and develop this land, but that his chief object was to rapidly develop the resources of the province, and that he looked for others to follow his example in this field. In the same letter he writes: "Mr Benjamin Hart, overseer of my designations in the wilderness, and Mr Webb, who is to reside there as farmer, are now on their first expedition to clear a few acres and build a humble habitation for me." In 1768, 1769, and 1770 a large force of laborers was employed here, a great extent of forest cleared away, fields sown, orchards planted, a large garden laid out, and the mansion erected. The site of the house was on a small plain about one hundred rods from Lake Wentworth.

This house was one hundred feet long and forty feet broad. It had two stories: the upper eighteen, and the lower ten feet high. It fronted both east and west. A hall twelve feet wide extended across it, entered at each end by large doors. The principal room in the upper story was the "East India chamber," the walls covered with finely painted paper, representing life scenes in the East. Here was a white marble fireplace; on each side were niches in which to place statues. On the same floor were the "green room" and the "blue room," and the "king and queen's chamber." In the last was a fireplace of gray marble. Here were likewise niches, and in them were placed statues of the king and queen. In the lower story were the porch (built without the main building), storeroom, kitchen, dining-room, sitting-room, and library. In this was a black marble fireplace with a tile hearth. A narrow passage extended from the main hall to the east end. The western part, two fifths of the building, remained unfinished. Tradition says this west end was intended for a court-room, and about this time the Assembly passed an act to "eventually hold the courts of Strafford county one half the time at Wolfeborough."

The expense of erecting this edifice must have been very great. Some of the material was brought from England; other portions obtained at Portsmouth, and transported as follows: taken to Lake Winnipiseogee with teams, boated across the lake, then conveyed to Lake Wentworth, and floated to its place of destination. The two large, old-fashioned chimneys were made from bricks that it is said were made at the foot of the falls in Smith's river, from clay brought from Clay point, four miles distant. The house was ready for occupancy in 1770, as witness this mention in the New Hampshire *Gazette* of July 17, 1770: "Last Tuesday His Excellency, our Governor, set out for his country-seat on Winnipiseogee pond, and we hear his lady sets out next week

for the same place, to reside during the summer season." Extensive improvements went on. A park of several hundred acres was fenced; the fence was made by first digging a ditch twelve feet wide, and with the earth thrown out forming an embankment on the outer side; upon this were placed large fallen trees. This park was stocked with moose and deer. A mall bordered with elms (some of them still standing) extended from the lake past the house into the grounds. The "Rockingham," a two-masted boat, was placed in Lake Wentworth and a sloop in Lake Winnipiseogee. Substantial and numerous farm buildings were built and solid stone walls abounded. (The remains of the "governor's road" can be traced by the stone bridges, facings, and sidewalls along it.)

The people of this town justly regarded Governor Wentworth as a benefactor. He furnished them employment, paid them liberally, and evinced a deep interest in their welfare. Had he remained in the country and retained his official position, the town would probably have become one of the most important in the province; but he was obliged to relinquish his estate and government and leave his country. He removed from Wolfeborough only his plate and fine stud of horses, and left a large herd of neat cattle of superior breed, all his furniture, utensils, and provisions. There were also left behind two slaves.

When he went away the governor evidently intended to soon return, but the excitement of the people of the lower towns and the widening breach between the people and the government prevented it. He died in 1820, aged eighty-three. In the same year his residence here was burned, and a very large pine-tree on Mt Delight, under which he and his family not infrequently dined, was shattered by lightning.

The estate was confiscated not long after. The cattle were used for beef in the colonial army and the other effects wasted and sold for small sums.

In 1780 two brothers, Andrew and John Cabot, of Beverly, Mass., purchased the farm with the intention of making it a stock farm. They cleared and improved more land, built a stone fence, erected two barns, a large stable, and other farm buildings. They also built the Stoddard house, intending it for a private academy and residence of the teacher. They purchased the finest breeds of horses and cattle. At one time they had twenty-five horses and about one hundred neat cattle on the farm.

The Cabots died, and in or about 1805 Daniel Raynard became owner of most of the land, paying $17,000 for it. He brought to town the first carriage of pleasure. After his death in a few years, the estate was reduced by repeated sales to a moderate sized farm, which, in 1829, Mrs Raynard exchanged for one in Tuftonborough, where she resided until her death. She was cousin of Hon. Thomas L. Whitton, her maiden name being Margarette Whitton. Mr Whitton and his sons now own the place where the

governor's buildings stood. The barn built by the governor blew over; the buildings erected by the Cabots have been removed, and most of the stone fences have tumbled down. The orchard has a few old scraggy trees standing, while the fields and the gardens have been converted into sheep pastures. Time and "the woodman's axe" have, however, spared a few of the elms that shaded the mall, while in the cellar over which once stood the stately mansion are the stumps of trees which grew in a vain attempt to hide the sorrowful ruins of former greatness.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Something about the Proprietors — Early Settlers — Early Families and their Descendants.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE PROPRIETORS. — Richard Wibird was one of the purchasers of Mason's Patent. He was educated at Cambridge and graduated in 1722. Soon after he engaged in merchandising, which he followed through life. In 1739 he was appointed one of His Majesty's council, and in 1756 judge of probate. He retained these offices until his death in 1765.

Thomas Packer, a purchaser of Mason's Patent, was the sheriff of the province of New Hampshire who executed Ruth Blay in December, 1768. He died in 1771. He is represented as an upright man, faithful in the discharge of his official duties, but rigidly severe in the execution.

Theodore Atkinson was the largest owner of the Masonian claim, having purchased one fifth of it. He was educated at Harvard, where he graduated in 1718. Soon after he was appointed a lieutenant, and in 1720 clerk of the court of common pleas. For many years he commanded the first regiment of militia in the province. He held the offices of collector of customs, naval officer, and sheriff. In 1734 he was admitted to a seat in the council, and in 1741 appointed secretary of the province. He was one of the delegates to the congress that met at Albany in 1754. He was afterwards appointed chief justice of the superior court. He died in 1779.

Mark H. Wentworth, father of Governor John Wentworth, was a merchant and furnished many masts and spars for the British navy. His various branches of business brought him a large fortune. He was one of the original purchasers of Mason's Patent, of which he owned two fifteenths. A large claimant against the confiscated estate of his son, he generously withdrew his claim

that other creditors might be paid in full. He was for many years a member of the provisional council. He died in 1785.

George Jaffrey was appointed one of the provisional council in 1776, and held the office of treasurer. He was for many years clerk of the Masonian Proprietors, of whom he was one.

John Parker, second son of William Parker, Esq., was born in 1732. In 1771 he was appointed sheriff of the province, and after its division into counties, sheriff of Rockingham county. When the federal government went into operation he was appointed marshal of the district of New Hampshire. Those offices he held until his death, which occurred in 1791. He was never married, but educated several nephews.

Joshua Brackett was born in Greenland in May, 1733, and graduated at Harvard College in 1752. He then applied himself to the study of theology and preached a short time. He afterwards relinquished this employment for the practice of medicine. In 1783 the Massachusetts Medical Society elected him an honorary member, and in 1791 "he was complimented by his Alma Mater with a medical doctorate." When the New Hampshire Medical Society was organized in 1791, he was elected the first vice-president, and in 1793 succeeded Governor Bartlett as president. He laid the foundation of a medical library in this society by presenting it with one hundred and forty-three valuable books. A short time before his decease he requested his wife to convey certain property, worth about fifteen hundred dollars, when she should no longer need it, to the University of Cambridge, for a professorship in natural history and botany, sciences for which he had great taste. He was appointed judge of the maritime court for this state at the beginning of the Revolution. He died in 1802. He gave his nephew, John Brackett, one hundred acres of land out of his proprietor's lot, No. 11.

Daniel Pierce is represented as being "affable, judicious, and sensible," and a friend to the poor. He held the offices of recorder of deeds and justice of the peace many years; and in 1766 was appointed one of His Majesty's council. He usually acted as moderator at proprietary meetings. He died in 1773.

David Sewall, after practising law for awhile in Portsmouth, removed to York county, Maine. He was afterward judge of the United States circuit court. He frequently visited Wolfeborough, being for many years a joint owner with Dr Cutter of the mills on Smith's river.

William Parker, Jr. was probably a brother of John Parker, and son of William Parker, Esq., of Portsmouth. He died in 1813.

Jotham, John, Daniel, and Isaac Rindge were relatives of Governor Wentworth. Jotham appears to have had the care of the governor's estate. He was authorized to call the first meeting of the inhabitants of Wolfeborough, and was appointed the first town clerk. Daniel was a member of the provincial council, appointed in 1776.

Isaac Rindge was quite prominent; aided in establishing the northeast boundary, and during Governor Wentworth's operations erected a house here. As he was a loyalist, the Provincial Congress directed him, November 15, 1775, to remove himself to some place at least fifteen miles from Portsmouth, there to remain until he was granted leave to go abroad. This restriction was removed January 3, 1776. Wolfeborough was doubtless the place of his exile, as he evidently lived here before and after Governor Wentworth left the town.

Ammi Ruhamah Cutter was born at North Yarmouth, Maine, in 1735. He was son of the first minister of that place, and was educated at Harvard, where he graduated in 1752. He studied medicine with Dr Clement Jackson, of Portsmouth. Soon after he was appointed surgeon of a regiment raised to oppose the French and Indians, and was present at the capture of Louisburg. He returned to Portsmouth, and his practice soon became extensive. He was offered a seat in the provincial council, but declined. He readily espoused the cause of his native country in her struggle with Great Britain. Being earnestly solicited, he took charge of the medical department of the northern army. On the surrender of General Burgoyne, he returned home. He was delegate to the convention that formed the constitution of the state; this is the only instance of his leaving his professional duties to discharge those of political life. He was for several years president of the New Hampshire Medical Society. He was an honorary member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and the Massachusetts Humane Society. He took a deep interest in the affairs of Wolfeborough, was for many years a proprietor of lands within the town, and was accustomed to make many visits, both friendly and professional, to its citizens. He lived a Christian life and died in the act of prayer, on the eighth day of December, 1820, aged eighty-six years.

Thomas Wallingford was a native of Somersworth. In early life he was in indigent circumstances. He engaged in mercantile business and was very successful. By becoming one of the purchasers of Mason's Patent he acquired a great landed interest in various parts of the province. He commanded a regiment of militia, and was one of the judges of the superior court. He was taken suddenly ill at a public house in Portsmouth, where he died on the fourth of August, 1771.

Jotham Odiorne was a member of the council and a purchaser of Mason's Patent.

James Stoodley was a noted taverner of Portsmouth. His hotel, on Daniel street, was burned in 1761, and rebuilt. It had a place for some years in the "almanack" as being the usual resort for entertainment of travelers from Boston to Maine.

Jonathan Warner married a cousin of Governor John Wentworth, and was one of the council previous to the Revolution. His tax in 1770 was exceeded in amount by only two persons.

George Meserve, Esq., born in Portsmouth, was in England when the Stamp Act was enacted in 1765, and appointed the agent for distributing the stamps in New Hampshire. Three days after his arrival in Boston he was burned in effigy, and on his arrival there was surrounded by a threatening crowd, to pacify whom he made a public resignation of his office on the parade. Much of his large landed property here was confiscated during the Revolution, but he retained, evidently, the title to some. He was a loyalist, and left the country before hostilities began.

Early Settlers, and Other Sketches. — Benjamin Blake was the first permanent settler. He was a hardy and somewhat eccentric man. When pressed with labor, he would remain in his field for several days in succession, taking his food and sleeping on the bare earth: and it was no unusual occurrence for him in the winter season to visit his barn and feed his stock before he had put on the usual habiliments of the day. He served in the army, and when returning from Ticonderoga walked home barefooted although the ground was partially covered with snow. His wife, whose maiden name was Conner, was a large-sized, athletic woman. They had several children. Jonathan, a son born soon after their arrival in Wolfeborough, afterwards became one of the most prominent citizens. He served the town as one of the board of selectmen eighteen years, frequently presided at town-meetings, and was several times a member of the state legislature. He has quite a number of descendants distinguished for large size and great strength. He died February 12, 1824, aged ninety-two.

Reuben Libbey felled trees in 1767, on the lot of one hundred acres which he purchased of John Parker. He chose the lot on Wolfeborough Neck furthest from the mainland, as it lay near the water-route to and from Moultonborough. He brought with him a horse, a yoke of oxen, and a few sheep. These were the first animals of the kind in town. He married Sarah, daughter of William Fullerton. This was the first marriage solemnized in town. The ceremony took place under an oak-tree near Smith's bridge, and was conducted by a clergyman from Portsmouth visiting the place. Libbey became noted as a bear hunter. In one season he killed thirty-six. He was uneducated but had good ability, and did considerable business. He acted as constable and selectman for several years and was the second representative. He was deputy sheriff about twenty years.

Joseph Lary married Hannah Blake, and moved to Gilead, Maine, in 1780. His brother Jonathan was selectman and lieutenant of the training band. He was father of the first white child born in the town.

From the purchase of Mason's Patent in 1746 land speculation ran high in New Hampshire. Numerous grants of townships were made, and a large number of persons had thus become landed proprietors. All were anxious to secure settlers, that they might realize pecuniary advantage from their

possessions. Land was necessarily held at a low price, even in the more densely populated towns, and comparatively few persons could be induced to endure the privations incident to a pioneer life, when they could purchase a farm in a settled neighborhood for a mere trifle. There were no roads leading to Wolfeborough. It was a long time after the building of the Miles road through the town before a road was opened through New Durham, lying southeast of it, and cutting it off from the lower towns. Travel and transportation were carried on principally over the lake. Yet after a settlement was once begun, few towns had a more rapid increase of population.

The early settlers were generally poor, consisting mostly of persons who were willing to bear the toils and endure the hardships inseparably connected with an attempt at a settlement in the New England forest wilds. They possessed strong muscles and determined wills, and these constituted their principal capital. There is little doubt but that emigration to this town was much stimulated by the example and influence of Governor Wentworth, and a very few men of property were induced to become citizens.

For a few years the settlers were subjected to many inconveniences. Those living in the west part drew their hay six or eight miles on hand-sleds, taking it from the meadows near Smith's pond, or from the opposite shore of Lake Winnipiseogee. Meal and other necessary articles of food were brought on the shoulders of men from Gilmanton, Rochester, and more distant towns. Horses and oxen were not generally possessed, and the implements of labor were ill constructed. Hence there was a great demand for physical strength. Happily the men and women of that day had a large stock of this, and were not unwilling to use it. It was no unusual occurrence for the wife to aid the husband in piling logs for burning and in other laborious occupations.

However hard may seem to have been the lot of the early settlers to us, it is probable that they were quite as happy as we are. Their simple wants were easily supplied, while we are the slaves to a thousand fancied needs. The woods furnished abundance of game, and the lakes, ponds, and streams a supply of fish, although some years elapsed before the art of taking the salmon trout was well understood. Samp was obtained by beating the Indian corn in huge wooden mortars, while occasionally the luxury of fine meal was allowed. Their simple food and earnest labor rendered them proof against the assaults of dyspepsia and other kindred diseases.

William Fullerton was drowned while attempting to ford the strait between the inner and outer bays near Smith's bridge. This event happened not long after he had removed his family to the township. His widow, Mary Fullerton, received a deed of the land pledged to him, and managed to retain possession of the same and rear a family of eight children, one born shortly after the decease of her husband. Fullerton's posterity is quite largely represented in town.

John Fullerton was a son of William. The proprietors of the township, in 1770, voted to give him a lot of one hundred acres provided he should, within one year, erect on it a house sixteen feet square, clear three acres of it for the plow, and have a family living on the same. He cleared a small piece of land and erected the frame of a house. Soon after he enlisted in the revolutionary army, where he remained during the war. While absent, trees several inches in diameter grew within the uncovered house-frame. On his return he found that his lot had been forfeited and was in possession of Paul March. He bought it from him for a small sum.

James Lucas, of Irish ancestry, was the head of a numerous family of that name, many members of which still reside here. Mr Lucas was moderator of the first town-meeting held in town. His house-lot is now occupied by I. B. Manning.

James Lucas, Jr, for several years held the offices of town clerk and selectman; he owned a farm on which now stands a part of Wolfeborough village.

Andrew Lucas was also son of James Lucas.

Thomas Lucas was probably a brother of James Lucas. He was on the first board of selectmen, and held the same office several times afterwards. He frequently presided at town-meetings.

Jacob Sceggel was elected selectman at the organization of the town, and reëlected the following year.

John Flagg came from Portsmouth. He was a man of property and influence. He purchased four hundred acres of land in the westerly part of the town. He held the office of town clerk in 1771–72, and soon after left town.

John Sinclair was town clerk in 1773. He several times acted as moderator at town-meetings, and was a selectman two years. He kept the first tavern in town.

Thomas Taylor came from Gilmanton during the first year of settlement. He was one of the board of selectmen in 1773, and soon after returned to Gilmanton. His son, Wiggins Taylor, was probably the first male child born in town.

Aaron Frost received his land of George Meserve for settling. He was distinguished as a hunter. Taking a small quantity of meal and salt, his traps, gun, and ammunition, he would for weeks together hunt game in the mountains. He was a large-sized, stout, athletic man. He was once nearly matched in strength and agility in a desperate encounter with a large-sized she-bear, just robbed of her cubs. He espied her swimming in Smith's pond, and, seizing a wooden lever, met her before she reached the shore. She seemed no ways inclined to avoid the combat, and for awhile "the battle hung in even scale." At length brute force was obliged to yield to human sagacity, and the intrepid hunter secured his prize. He took a load of displeased an

a hand-sled to Dover, exchanged them for a grindstone, which he brought home, performing the distance of seventy miles in two days. He was the ancestor of Curtis J. Frost.

Captain Henry Rust, afterward colonel, was the only original proprietor to make a permanent home. His lot of six hundred acres included a portion of Rust's pond and South Wolfeborough village. He began improvements in 1768, and for some years passed his summers here with his two sons Henry and Richard, preparing a home and clearing land. He built a log house, which was burned, destroying their clothes, provisions, guns, and ammunition. One winter the boys, one fourteen, the other twelve years, remained here to take care of stock, and for nine weeks saw no white person. Colonel Rust was appointed judge of probate for Strafford county in 1773, and was for many years a kind, obliging, and leading citizen. He was a firm man, fixed in his opinion, but conscientious and just. When sworn in judge of probate he took the oath of allegiance to the crown, and after the state government was established, considered that oath so binding as to refuse to take one of allegiance to the state. He had three sons and four daughters.

Colonel Rust served eight years as selectman. His son Henry served as town clerk five years and as representative to the state legislature four years. His son Richard served as town clerk four years and as selectman nine years. His son-in-law, Matthew S. Parker, served as town clerk nine years and as selectman six years; and his son-in-law Isaiah Horne served as town clerk four years, as selectman four years, and as representative six years. His grandson, Henry Rust Parker, served as selectman seven years; his grandsons Isaiah Greene Orne and Charles Barker Orne, served as selectmen each one year. His grandson, Thomas Rust, served as town clerk two years and as selectman three years, and as county justice. His grandson, Henry Bloomfield Rust, served as selectman one year and as representative six years. He was a member of the state senate, councillor, and a judge of common pleas. His great-grandson, Samuel S. Parker, served as town clerk two years and as selectman one year. His great-grandson, George Rust, served as selectman two years; and his great-grandson, Alphonzo H. Rust, has served as representative twice and councillor twice. John H. Rust, a great-great-grandson, has been selectman twice. The colonel and his descendants have held the office of town clerk twenty-six times, of selectman forty-five times, of representative eighteen times, since the organization of the town.

Ithiel Clifford was an early settler.

Lemuel Clifford, his son, married Betsey, a daughter of William Fullerton. This marriage took place at Governor Wentworth's mansion. The governor, attired in scarlet, and his lady, dressed in blue, honored the occasion with their presence and provided the nuptial feast. One day while Lemuel was absent, a deer came into the little inclosure where their house stood. His wife Betsey

thinking such an opportunity for obtaining venison too good to be lost sight, seized her husband's gun and brought down the intruder at the first shot. On examination it proved to be one that escaped from the governor's park, as was shown by a marked strap about its neck. Knowing "Long's" partiality for the governor, and fearing his displeasure, she removed the strap and kept her husband in ignorance of the rightful ownership of the game. She is said to have been a woman of great strength.

Matthew S. Parker was a brother of John Parker, proprietor of Wolfeborough Neck. This tract, with the exception of the settler's lot given to Reuben Libbey, came into his possession. Here he erected a house and resided for awhile. He was a well-educated man and far better qualified for the transaction of legal business than any other person then living in town. He was for some years the only justice of the peace, an office then regarded as quite important. He died suddenly in 1788 at the age of thirty-nine years. At the time of his death he held the offices of town clerk and selectman, as he had done almost continuously while he resided in town. He married Anna, daughter of Colonel Henry Rust. His son, Henry Rust Parker, resided in town, was a merchant and farmer and prominent in town affairs. Many of his descendants occupy responsible positions. Deacon Charles F. Parker, cashier of the Lake National Bank, is a representative of the family here.

Ebenezer Meader came to town a young man, and was the first blacksmith. In 1770 he purchased the farm now in possession of his descendants. Tradition says that he took with him to his new home a cow and a pig; also, that when he was drafted in the Revolution the people, who needed his services, sent a substitute in his place. A small dwelling yet standing on the Varney road was built with nails made by him on his anvil. He was several times selectman. His great-grandson, Samuel A., occupies the homestead.

Samuel Fox came to Wolfeborough early; settled in Pleasant Valley, and afterwards changed farms with Elder Isaac Townsend. Here he passed most of his life. It is the John L. Wiggin farm, lying north of the Maine-road cemetery. He was quite active in town affairs. His son John studied for the ministry at Gilmanton, but, not preaching long, became connected with insurance, and conducted this for many years.

Isaac Martin came from Massachusetts with his father in 1780, being then six years old. The father died soon after, in March, and was buried in a grave the locality of which was lost. When twenty-one years old he commenced felling trees on the Banfield farm, but finding the growth very heavy he gave up the attempt, and took up a portion of the Governor Wentworth farm, where he lived until his death, at the age of eighty-nine. The elevated plateau where he made his home has borne the name of Martin's Hill. His son Daniel was selectman and representative. The same offices have been held by his grandson, James H. Martin, who resides in Wolfeborough village.

Ebenezer Horne came from Dover in 1775, having exchanged property in that town with John Flagg for his lot of four hundred acres. His son William left town early. Stephen, Isaiah, John, and Benjamin settled near their father on portions of his estate, now for the most part in the possession of their descendants. John had seventeen children, and Benjamin fourteen. Isaiah became one of the leading men in the town; married a daughter of Henry Rust. He dropped the H from his name. His family have since written it Orne. He had two sons, Henry H. and Woodbury L. Henry H. practised law a few years. He married Caroline Chaplin, a lady who acquired some celebrity as an authoress. Ebenezer, the patriarch of this family, was very vigorous. He married a second wife when he was eighty years old, and could walk several miles with ease when ninety-five. He died aged ninety-nine years and six months. George F. Horne is one of his descendants.

Jacob Horne removed from Somersworth about 1800. He was a blacksmith as well as a farmer. He was the first owner of a wagon in town. His wife was a Twombly, and lived to be nearly one hundred years old. They had ten children.

Jesse Whitten was born in Brentwood. In 1779 he removed to Wolfeborough, being then fourteen years of age. Three years after he sailed on board a privateer. He remained at sea about one year, when the war closed. He afterwards purchased a piece of wild land, and cleared a farm on what is now known as Whitten's Neck. He was one of the original members of the first church organized in town, and was known as a very zealous religionist. He was small of stature, but remarkably agile. He had some reputation as a root and herb doctor. He had a family of twelve children. Mr Whitten died at the age of ninety-three years. Joseph W. Whitten is his grandson.

Enoch Thomas served in the Revolutionary war. His descendants now reside in Tuftonborough.

Robert Calder settled in the easterly part. His farm became a portion of the Cabot estate. He served as selectman several times. He afterwards removed to Brookfield, and held the office of deputy sheriff.

Moses Ham held the office of selectman several years, and was delegate to the Colonial Congress. He occupied other posts of honor and trust, and while he remained in town was an influential citizen.

Thomas Triggs settled on the farm now occupied by David Chamberlain.

Joseph Keniston settled on the farm now owned by Stephen Nute, situated in the addition.

Thomas Piper came from Suncook. He had seen service in the French and Indian war. He was the first miller in town. His sons, Thomas, David, and John, enlisted in the Revolutionary war. John had twenty-one children, twenty of whom married, and nineteen were present at his burial. Timothy, another son, had thirteen children. Twelve of these married. They would

average in weight about two hundred pounds. John and Timothy were for many years citizens of Tuftonborough. David spent his life in Wolfeborough. Charles F. Piper, the popular merchant at the "bridge," is a grandson of John. He has been mail agent, town clerk, postmaster, and representative, serving with marked ability in all relations.

Thomas Stevenson removed from Dover to Wolfeborough in 1806. He was employed somewhat as a school-teacher. He served as a town clerk five years, and as selectman thirteen years. He had a family of ten children that reached adult age. His son Samuel has served as selectman in town. A grandson, Henry Stevenson, a successful builder in Boston, has been a member of the Massachusetts legislature.

John Chamberlin was a resident of Brookfield, where he was selectman for many years, and several times representative to the legislature. He married, in 1774, Mary Jackson; in 1794, Joanna Banfield. He came to Wolfeborough in 1822 and purchased of William Triggs the farm now occupied by Mrs David Chamberlin. He had a large family of children, and many of his descendants are now living in Wolfeborough. David, his eleventh child, was a farmer, tanner, and shoemaker, and lived on the place until his death. His son, George E. Chamberlain, is a farmer, tanner, and shoemaker, and resides on the old homestead. Ira, tenth child of John Chamberlin, was a farmer, which avocation his son, John A. Chamberlain, follows. John A. has been supervisor several years. Jason Chamberlain, a former resident of this town, removed to Marblehead, Mass.; at his death he bequeathed $500 for the poor of Wolfeborough and $500 for those of Tuftonborough. Dudley Chamberlain, son of John, came to Wolfeborough about 1800, settled on a farm near Frost's Corner. His son Daniel became a prominent hotel proprietor in Boston.

Dr Reynold Fernald came from England to Portsmouth. His grandson, Deacon James Fernald, was an early resident of Wolfeborough. Betsey, daughter of the deacon, married Rev. Ebenezer Allen. John, a son of Dr Fernald, settled in Brookfield; his son John came to Wolfeborough with Governor Wentworth; one of John Jr's daughters married Captain James Nute.

James Hersey, of Newmarket, had ten children, of whom Jonathan, born 1746, and Jemima (Mrs John Piper), born 1750, settled here. Jonathan received a deed of one hundred acres from Daniel Pierce in November, 1777, for which he agreed to pay five shillings (one dollar) and build a house equal to eighteen feet square within the year, and for ten consecutive years to clear annually three acres of land. (This land was part of the Great Lot.) He eventually became a large landowner. His son James settled in Tuftonborough, had the title of captain, and became wealthy. His grandson George W., was prominent in military affairs and became brigadier general of the New Hampshire militia. Charles H., son of General Hersey, is a graduate of

Dartmouth, and was for a time preceptor of Wolfeborough and Tuftonborough academy; but most of his life has been passed in mercantile business in Boston and Wolfeborough. Samuel, son of Jonathan, the first of the family here, settled in Tuftonborough, where he has many descendants, good and useful citizens.

Daniel and George Brewster, descendants of Elder William Brewster, of Mayflower fame, came early to this town with their father. They were farmers. George Flagg, son of Daniel, lived on the farm until his death. A son of his, Eli V., for many years a shoe-dealer in Dover, has been mayor of that city. Another son, George F., now represents this branch of the family here.

George Brewster had several children, one of whom, Daniel, succeeded him on the home farm. He had three sons, Nathaniel T., John L., and Jonathan M. The younger two received a collegiate education. Nathaniel T. occupies the old homestead and now owns twelve hundred acres of land and seventy neat cattle. John L. has been a teacher, a banker, and superintendent of schools of Lawrence, Mass., where he resides. He is a trustee of the estate of his uncle, John Brewster, and a trustee and treasurer of the Brewster Free Academy. Jonathan M. became a Freewill Baptist minister, and died some years since in Providence, R. I.

John Brewster, another son of George, left home in early life and not long after began trading in a small way in Boston. He was subsequently a banker, and, meeting with success, became wealthy. In his last will, after making ample provision for his only son and other relatives and friends, he devised the annual income of the residue of his estate, which exceeded one million dollars, chiefly for the benefit of his native town, Wolfeborough, and the neighboring town, Tuftonborough. He bequeathed to the Wolfeborough and Tuftonborough Academy $10,000 annually with these conditions: that its name should be changed to that of the Brewster Free School or Academy, and that there should be no restriction on its pupils in relation to age, sex, or color, but that all should be required to possess a "good moral character." He also made provision for erecting a town hall for Wolfeborough at a cost of $35,000, and for furnishing a free library. The balance of the income was to be applied "one half for the use of the academy, the other to be used equally for the support of the 'worthy poor' and the common schools in Wolfeborough and Tuftonborough."

The Huggins family is of English origin. Samuel, third in descent from the emigrant, passed his youth in Wakefield, and from there went to Massachusetts. In 1818 he purchased the Deacon Wormwood farm, where he resided until his death. His sons, Nathaniel, Samuel, and John P., have all been successful and prominent in hotel business in New York city. John P. is now the owner of the Cosmopolitan Hotel in that city.

Jonathan Chase was one of the early settlers, locating on the lot Thomas

Taylor occupied for a short time; and here in 1784 his daughter, Nancy, Mrs Edgerly, was born. Mrs Edgerly died January 26, 1880, aged 104 years 5 months, and 28 days, and for about ninety years had been a Christian. She was an energetic, industrious woman, doing whatever she had to do with all her strength. Thomas Chase, her brother, settled near New Durham line. He was also a worker, and built on his farm two thousand rods of good stone wall. His son, Charles F. Chase, has served as selectman, and occupies the farm. Henry H. Chase is a grandson of Thomas.

Jacob Folsom came from Newmarket about 1790, and purchased a farm of Jonathan Chase, since known as the Folsom farm. His son, John Folsom, married Hannah, daughter of Jonathan Blake. He was deacon of the First Christian Church. Deacon Folsom remained on the farm until his death. His widow occupies the homestead and is ninety-two years old. John G. Folsom has charge of the estate. Blake Folsom, son of Deacon John and —— Folsom, is a leading business man of the town, which he has represented, and has been president of the Lake National Bank.

James Connor, from Henniker, was an early settler, and occupied the lot now owned by Samuel W. Tetherly. He had little education, but with good natural abilities served several years acceptably as selectman. He built the first cider-mill in town. There was considerable rivalry between him and his brother-in-law, Benjamin Blake, concerning their farmwork. On visiting Blake one day Connor discovered that he was intending to finish haying on the morrow, his grass being all cut. Connor still had grass standing, but, determined not to be outdone, he cut his grass that night, put it in the barn, and early the next morning called on Blake and informed him that he was "done haying."

Colonel William Cotton, a trader of Portsmouth, came to Wolfeborough in 1781, being then forty-three years old, and opened a store and a tavern. He brought with him eight children, the oldest eighteen years of age. The most of them settled in the same neighborhood, and in 1870 their descendants possessed sixteen hundred acres of land in moderate-sized farms, many of them adjoining, and the name "Cottonborough" has been given to the locality. Colonel Cotton and his children were of large stature. The colonel's height was six feet four inches. He was prominent in the councils of the town in its early days, and his descendants have often represented Wolfeborough in the legislature. Colonel Cotton had fifty-nine grandchildren, all but five of whom reached mature age; forty-six married and had issue. A great-grandson, Dudley P. Cotton, acquired wealth in trade in the West Indies. Timothy Y. Cotton, another great-grandson, is a resident here and is a farmer.

Robert Hardy came from Exeter to Wakefield in 1772. His son Dudley came to Wolfeborough in 1788, and purchased the lot of land on which Ezra Hardy now lives of James Sheafe, of Portsmouth, for $60. Mr Hardy was a major in the militia.

Cornelius Jenness came from Rochester to Ossipee; in 1791 removed to Wolfeborough, and settled on the farm now occupied by his great-grandson, Cyrus Jenness. His son John had twelve children, and his son Joseph eleven. There are several representatives living in the northeast part of the town. Sarah A. Jenness, a descendant of Cornelius, enjoys the honor of being the first daughter of the county to graduate as a physician.

Elisha Goodwin came from New Durham. He was a miller at Mill Village. He had twelve children. One son, Elisha, built the Goodwin block in 1871. J. W. Goodwin, another son, has held numerous positions of trust, and was appointed postmaster under Cleveland's administration.

Abram Prebble had a settler's lot of one hundred acres on the Packer right, being number six of the Lords' Quarter. He soon sold it to the Haines family and removed to Ossipee. His grandson, Valentine B. Willey, is a resident here.

Samuel Tibbetts settled on the lot now occupied by Blake Folsom as a milk farm. He was a framer of buildings, and was the first pound-keeper. The family remained on this lot many years.

Jotham, Stephen, and Nicholas Nute, brothers, came from Milton in 1798, and settled on what is now known as Nute's Ridge. Their descendants still reside there. Tristram, Paul, and James Nute, brothers, came from Madbury about 1800, and settled in the Lords' Quarter. George W. Nute represents one branch of this family.

John Bickford was the pioneer of the family in America. He left England to avoid conscription, came to Wolfeborough early, and was a weaver. His son Jonathan was a millwright and farmer: he settled on land now occupied by his grandson, Joseph H., son of James Bickford. The family have served the town as selectmen and representatives. Wilmot Bickford settled on the farm where Thomas J. Bickford now resides.

Benning Brackett, brother of Dr Brackett, proprietor of lot number eleven, had seventeen children; John, the eldest, born in 1768, came here when a young man, married Betsey Folsom, and settled near Brackett's Corner. John M. Brackett, their son, was born in 1807, always resided in Wolfeborough, and died December, 1887. In earlier life he was an extensive farmer, but for many years was officially connected with banking and other corporations. He was long president of Lake Bank, and treasurer of Carroll County Five Cents Savings Bank. He was treasurer of the latter at the time of its failure. For many years he was one of the most prominent Republicans in the state, and was frequently mentioned as candidate for governor. He was a representative to the legislature in 1855 and 1857, a messenger (1858) to carry the electoral vote for Fremont and Dayton to Washington, a member of the council of Governor Gilmore in 1864, and a member of the council of Governor Smythe in 1865. No member of the council during these two important years rendered more faithful service.

Colonel Mark Wiggin was born in Stratham, October 25, 1746. He married Betsey Brackett, born November 26, 1748. He was appointed captain in the Continental Establishment in 1776; September 25, 1777, a major in Colonel Drake's regiment; February 13, 1778, then a major in Colonel Whipple's regiment, was appointed a recruiting officer; November 24, 1781, commissioned lieutenant-colonel in the First Regiment of New Hampshire militia; December, 1779, he was sent with £20,000 to the commanding officer of the New Hampshire line to be used for recruiting purposes. The trunk in which he carried this money is now in the possession of George C. Avery, his great-grandson. In 1778 he was appointed justice of the peace for Rockingham county, and represented Stratham four years in the legislature. He came to Wolfeborough prior to 1797, became a farmer and also taught school, and served the town in its official affairs.

William Rogers, accompanied by his aged father, Charles Rogers, came from Alton in 1779, and purchased of Judge Sewall one hundred acres of land for four pounds of beaver fur. He was a man of considerable business ability. His son Nathaniel was one of the most enterprising men of the town, a successful farmer, and also interested in trade and manufactures. He was one of the first judges of common pleas in Carroll county. He was very liberal in his religious and political opinions, and an early advocate of temperance.

Moses Thompson came from Deerfield and was a thriving farmer. Three of his sons, Benjamin F., William, and Moses, have occupied official positions. Several members of the family still reside in Wolfeborough. William C. Thompson is of this family.

About 1796 Samuel, William, and Benjamin Nudd came here from Greenland and settled in the north part of the town. George Nudd's daughter Mary was a graduate of State Normal School, Salem, Mass.; was class poet. In 1863 she wrote a poem for the "Triennial Convention of the Alumni." In 1872 she married Thomas Robinson, a professor in Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Joshua Haines came from Greenland to Wolfeborough in 1784 with his sons, Jacob, Matthias, and Joseph. They settled on lot number six in the Lords' Quarter. This lot originally belonged to Thomas Packer, who deeded one hundred acres of it to Joshua Haines in 1772. Joshua Haines was born in 1723, and died aged ninety. Jacob was a farmer. He lived on what is known as Haines' Hill. He was captain in the militia in 1795, served in town offices and as representative. Matthias was also a farmer and conversant with town affairs. Joseph was a farmer, and worked for five dollars per month to pay for his lot of land. Among their descendants are Joseph R., who has represented his town four times; George A., who has been a teacher, on the board of school committee, and is a farmer.

Jethro Furber settled in town quite early. He was from Durham and had

many descendants. Some were farmers: others engaged in trade. Henry W. Furber and Edwin L. Furber are representatives of this family.

John Shorey came to Wolfeborough in 1796. He purchased one of "the fifty-acre lots" on Pine Hill, granted by Paul March to the first six settlers on the main road, each of whom was entitled to one hundred and fifty acres. This was sold to Shorey by Abigail, widow of Thomas Piper. John Shorey was a Revolutionary soldier. His son Joseph made the watering-trough which has been by the roadside a hundred years. One son, Lyford, died at the age of ninety-five.

Josiah Willey came from Dover. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in the Revolutionary army. Of his children Valentine was a farmer and a mill man. He was clerk and deacon of the Second Christian Church. His son, Valentine B. Willey, succeeded him in business.

Samuel Nowell came here from Boston about 1790. He was one of the "Boston Tea Party."

George Warren was a drummer in the Revolutionary war. He resided in Portsmouth. His eldest son, John, settled in Brookfield near Wolfeborough line. With the latter town he held his most intimate relations. He had twenty children who reached mature age. Jasper H. is a resident here. The family possessed much musical talent.

In 1700 James, William, John, and Joseph Cate came from England to Portsmouth, and settled in that and neighboring towns. Neal Cate, grandson of James, settled in Brookfield about 1790, on a farm adjoining Wolfeborough. He had ten children. Daniel, his eldest son, located on a farm in this town in 1821. He married a daughter of Nathaniel Willey. Mr Willey lived to the age of ninety-five, and his wife to the age of ninety-four; they had been married seventy-five years. Mr Cate and his wife had been married sixty years. At the time of their death Mr Cate was eighty-eight years old, Mrs Cate eighty-one. They had eight children. Moses T. and John G. have been traders and manufacturers. Two sons of Moses T. have received a collegiate education. One has entered the ministry; the other, E. E. Cate, has practised law. James Cate received a lot of land from his father, on which Charles J. Cate now lives.

John Bassett came from Lynn, Mass., in 1790; settled on "the Bassett place." Two sons, Daniel and John, came with him; they were industrious, hard-working men. Daniel remained here many years, then removed to Minnesota, where his sons, Daniel, Jr, and Joel, reside. The Bassetts were Quakers. George W. Bassett is a son of John.

The Pickering family came from Greenland. John settled here about 1810; he built a large hotel which he managed for several years. Daniel, his brother, came later; opened a general store. He married Sarah, daughter of Joseph Farrar, Esq. Mr Pickering became eventually the largest dealer in

goods in the vicinity; he managed a farm and was interested in various manufactures. He was postmaster for many years. He died in 1856, aged sixty years. A son died young; his daughter, Caroline (Mrs Charles Rollins), resides in Boston. Mr and Mrs Rollins occupy the homestead as a summer residence.

Moses Thurston came from Stratham in 1797 and cleared a farm in the northeasterly part of the town. He had two children, Isaac, a merchant in Ossipee, which town he represented in the state legislature. James lived on the home place. He served Wolfeborough as selectman five years and as representative two years. Stephen Thurston, brother of Moses, came about the same time and so did two sisters, one the wife of Thomas B. Wiggin, the other the wife of Isaac Wiggin.

William Mason came from Stratham. He was a man of several trades, and brought up seven children. His wife's father, a member of his family, was a Revolutionary pensioner.

John L. Piper came from Stratham about 1800. He built a house in 1802 on the site of the Charles F. Parker house, and a store where the bank building stands. He was in trade for a long time. He served as selectman. His grandson, Jonas W. Piper, has had a long service in town offices: he is a descendant of Major Jonas Wilder, an early settler of Lancaster.

Tobias Banfield came from Portsmouth about 1812 and purchased the farm since known as the Banfield farm. He had eight children. Of his children, Joseph became a clergyman; his son Everett C. became a lawyer, and after several years' residence in Washington, D. C., where he held an important government office, returned to Wolfeborough; Joshua was for many years a merchant in Dover; Nathaniel served as selectman: he was the father of A. W. Banfield, a merchant in Boston for a long time. The family is now represented in Wolfeborough by Ira Banfield, son of Tobias. He has been a member of the legislature and is treasurer of Wolfeborough Savings Bank.

Abel Haley, at the age of two years, removed with his parents from Rochester to Tuftonborough in 1810, where he eventually became a leading citizen, holding the various offices that his townsmen could bestow upon him. At the establishment of the Lake Bank, he removed to Wolfeborough and was its cashier. His son, Abel S., has a successful business in Faneuil Hall market, Boston; Levi T., another son, resides in Wolfeborough and has been engaged in various kinds of business. He has been senator, and was sheriff of Carroll county when the Brookfield murderer, Joseph W. Buzzell, was executed.

Jeremy Towle, in 1820, purchased of Joseph Varney and Ichabod Libbey the George Jaffrey lot, No. 12, in the Lords' Quarter, containing three hundred acres, for eight hundred dollars. This was in the most hilly part of the town. Mr Towle and several sons cleared farms and resided here for a long time, giving the name of the family to the locality.

Joseph Clark came from Greenland in 1817 and passed the remainder of his life here. He was a cabinet-maker. Of his family of eight children two resided in town, Mary (Mrs Samuel Avery) and Enoch, who followed the avocation of his father. Enoch had ten children; his son, Greenlief B., occupies the homestead.

CHAPTER XXV.

Revolution — Proprietors and the Land they Owned — Schools — Advancement of the Town — Wolfeborough Village about 1800 — Action of Town in Civil War — Later Chronicles — Civil List.

REVOLUTION. — Agreeably to a notice issued by Colonel Joseph Badger, the citizens, at the annual meeting in March, 1776, made choice of the following military officers: John Sinclair, captain; Andrew Lucas, first lieutenant; Jonathan Lary, second lieutenant, and Reuben Libbey, ensign. Early in 1777 a requisition for additional soldiers was made, the following reply to which will explain itself.

Wolfborough, Jan. 19, 1777.

Sir: There having a vote passed the Honorable Council and Assembly, for each town to make up their full quota of men for the three years' service in the Continental Army, occasions my troubling you with this line to ask your advice in relation to what can be done respecting that affair with this town; the particulars of which (as I informed you last July at Exeter, when I was sent down by the town on the same business) are these: In the year 1775 there were orders issued by the General Court for the number of all souls, at which time there were ten or twelve more ratable polls than there are at present — there being now only forty-four. Now, the proportion for this town, I imagine, was made by the return given in that year, which occasions the call for soldiers from this town to be two or three more than its proportion (which I understand to be every eighth man, agreeably to a vote of the Assembly), the inhabitants having depreciated instead of increasing. Now, if you recollect, I related these particulars to you, likewise shew you the necessary certificate to prove the same, when I saw you at Exeter. I endeavored to lay the affair before the Honorable Committee of Safety, then sitting, but the multiplicity of business then before your Honors prevented me. I think you told me you mentioned it before the committee adjourned, and it was concluded that the town might make itself easy if it had sent its proportion according to the present number of its inhabitants. The present order is for the muster master to hire all delinquent men, and charge the respective towns with the cost. Now, if you can help us in the affair, that we may (as is most just) shun that difficulty, I shall take it as a particular kindness done to

Your most Obedient and very Humble Servant,

MATTHEW S. PARKER.

John Wentworth, Esq.

This letter availed nothing for the town.

At the annual meeting in 1777, provision was made for the support of Samuel Mellows, a poor child, who was to be provided with "proper victuals and clothing in the cheapest manner." This was probably the first pauper case ever brought to the notice of the town. At this meeting the act recently passed by the state of New Hampshire regulating the price of sundry articles was read. Among the articles enumerated in this act, of which there were forty, were the following, which were not to be sold above the prices set against them, namely: wheat 7s. 6d., rye 4s. 6d., corn 3s. 6d., oats 2s., peas 8s., beans 6s., potatoes 2s. per bushel; cheese 6d., butter 10d., pork 4d., beef 3d., and mutton 3d. per pound; West India rum 6s. 8d., New England rum 3s. 10d., and molasses 3s. 4d. per gallon.

At a meeting held on the eighteenth day of June, Matthew S. Parker, Joseph Lary, and James Conner were appointed a committee to hire two men to complete the town's quota for the continental service. These three and Captain Thomas Lucas, Moses Wingate, Jonathan Lary, and Reuben Libbey were appointed a committee to regulate the prices of sundry articles, and they were to constitute the Committee of Safety for the year. The committee to hire soldiers secured Ichabod Tibbetts and David Piper, paying one $110 and the other $100. They were to serve three years, from June, 1777.

Inventory taken June 24: Number of polls eighteen years old and upwards 44, slaves 1, horses and colts 21, oxen 38, cows 54, young cattle 102, acres of tillage land 88, mowing land 150, pasture land 97. July 1, agreeably to a vote passed in the House of Representatives, the following list of men belonging to the "Train Band" in the town of Wolfeborough, under command of Captain John Sinclair, was made, namely, Andrew Lucas, first lieutenant; Jonathan Lary, second lieutenant; Reuben Libbey, ensign; Andrew Wiggin, clerk; Jonathan Hersey, drummer; John Lucas, fifer; Aaron Frost, Joseph Leavit, Lemuel Clifford, and John Fullerton, sergeants; Samuel Tibbetts, Jr, Samuel Hide, Enoch Thomas, and David Piper, corporals; Richard Rust, James Conner, James Lucas, Jr, William Lucas, and James Lucas, 3d, Samuel Tebbetts, Sr, Edmund Tebbetts, Joseph Lary, Ebenezer Meder, Benjamin Blake, James Fullerton, William Fullerton, John Piper, Jeremiah Gould, James Wiggin, Ichabod Ham, Henry Rust, Jr, Grafton Nutter, George Glynn, Matthew S. Parker, Joseph Kenniston, Moses Wingate, William Rogers, John Wadley, soldiers. Of these, Edmund Tibbetts, John Piper, Ichabod Ham, William Fullerton, and James Wiggin were under eighteen years of age. James Lucas, Sr, Thomas Lucas, and Ithiel Clifford, being more than sixty years old, were exempted from doing military service, as also was Thomas Piper, on account of being a miller.

Captain John Sinclair, William Lucas, John Lucas, Benjamin Blake, Andrew Wiggin, and Moses Ham immediately responded to the call for soldiers made in September, 1777.

These were substantial citizens, induced by a love of country to enter the army. They had the pleasure of being present at Burgoyne's surrender. Business was at this period generally prostrated, and taxes were very burdensome.

A *list* of the proprietors of lands in Wolfeborough in 1778 and the amount which they severally possessed. A little more than one-fourth part was owned by residents: Proprietors of Mason's Patent, 5,100 acres; Jonathan Warner, esq., 400 acres; James Stoodley, esq., 400 acres; Doctor Hall Jackson, 400 acres; George Meserve, esq., 2,050 acres; Governor Wentworth's estate, 3,282 acres; Doctor A. R. Cutter, 1,048 acres; Daniel Pierce, esq., 900 acres; Daniel Rindge, esq., 648 acres; Doctor John Brackett, 450 acres; Thomas Wentworth, esq., 450 acres; Captain George King, 430 acres; David Sewall, esq., 246 acres; William Torrey, esq., 650 acres; Nathaniel P. Sargent, esq., 460 acres; Colonel Henry Rust, 600 acres; James Connor, 100 acres; Captain Thomas Lucas, 310 acres; James Lucas, jr, 100 acres; Captain John Sinclair, 116 acres; James Lucas, 3d, 40 acres; Joseph Leavitt, 100 acres; George Glynn, 648 acres; Thomas Triggs, 100 acres; Aaron Frost, 100 acres; Abraham Prebble, 100 acres; Samuel Tibbetts, jr, 100 acres; Jonathan Lary, 150 acres; Samuel Hide, 100 acres; Samuel Glover, 100 acres; Samuel Emerson, 100 acres; Robert Calder, 150 acres; Grafton Nutter, 100 acres; Benjamin Blake, 100 acres; Oliver Peavey, 100 acres; Ithiel Clifford, 100 acres; Lemuel Clifford, 100 acres; Robert Estes, 100 acres; Widow Mary Fullerton, 150 acres; John Fullerton, 100 acres; Jonathan Hersey, 50 acres; William Hersey, 50 acres; James Hersey, 100 acres; Moses Ham, 500 acres; Joseph Lary, 100 acres; Andrew Lucas, 150 acres; Reuben Libbey, 100 acres; Eben Meder, 100 acres; Thomas Piper, sr, 100 acres; Matthew Stanley Parker, 447 acres; Samuel Tibbetts, sr, 100 acres; Enoch Thomas, 100 acres; Andrew Wiggin, 100 acres; William Rogers, 100 acres; Colonel Jonathan Moulton, 100 acres; John B. Hanson, 100 acres; Moses Varney, 114 acres.

In January, 1778, the town hired Nathan Watson, supplying him with a gun which cost sixteen dollars, a knapsack which cost one dollar, and a blanket which cost four dollars; and also paying him a bounty of twenty dollars. The gun was furnished by James Connor, the knapsack by James Lucas, 3d, the blanket by Eben Meder, and the money for the bounty by Moses Wingate. These articles were borrowed, and their value afterwards refunded to the several owners by the town.

At the annual meeting in 1779 the town chose Ebenezer Horn, Sr, Lieutenant Jonathan Lary, and Matthew S. Parker a committee to hire a preacher four months "on as reasonable terms as they can," and that he preach one third of the time on the northeast side of Smith's pond. It was also agreed to alter the main or Miles road so that it would better accommodate the public, and also to lay out a road across the heath to the mills, and likewise one from the mills to the college road.

In July, 1779, a requisition was made on the town for one soldier for the Rhode Island expedition. It was difficult to obtain a man. Finally an agreement was made with Reuben Libbey by which he was to serve in the army six months. The town was to pay him for bounty and travel forty-six pounds, sixteen shillings, and harvest his hay crop. A labor tax of one hundred days' work was apportioned among the inhabitants. The balance of the labor, after gathering the hay, if there should be any, was to be worked out on the highway.

In 1779 Wolfeborough was "classed" with New Durham and the Gore. As the elections were held in New Durham, a long distance from Wolfeborough, but few of its citizens attended. Thomas Tash, of New Durham, generally represented the district. This year Matthew Stanley Parker was Wolfeborough's first representative. In September, 1779, another soldier was called for, and Thomas Piper was appointed an agent to procure one.

In June, 1780, other soldiers were required for six months' service. The town hired James Wiggin and James Fullerton, paying as a bounty to Wiggin thirty bushels of corn, and to Fullerton fifteen bushels of corn and twenty days' work in haying. Specie was now almost unobtainable, and paper money nearly valueless, and resort was had to various commodities for a currency. In this region Indian corn became a standard article, and the prices of labor and other articles were reckoned by it. Taxes were becoming so burdensome that the inhabitants could by no means pay them in full. On account of its financial difficulties, the general government supplied the army directly with such articles as the respective states produced. Beef was one assigned to New Hampshire, and Wolfeborough was required to furnish in 1781 3,875 pounds. At a town-meeting held in September, Lieutenant Eben Horn, Captain John Sinclair, and Joseph Lary were appointed a committee to purchase beef. Cattle were purchased and driven to Dover, where they were taken in charge by the receiver-general.

Rum was also furnished by New Hampshire for the army, and Wolfeborough paid a rum tax in 1781 of fifty-eight dollars in specie. In 1782 a tax of four hundred and fifty pounds was assessed, of which less than one-twentieth part was for town expenses; the rest went to the state to meet the exigencies of the war. This year the town again declined sending a delegate to a convention to frame a state government.

The year 1781 was distinguished for town-meetings and taxes. Of the former, there were no less than nine, and of the latter more than the people could pay. A town-meeting was called on March 1 for the purpose of adopting measures to procure five additional soldiers to serve during the war. This meeting was adjourned to the fifteenth, when Jonathan Lary, Eben Meder, and Reuben Libbey were appointed a committee to procure the soldiers. This committee, on the third day of April, had accomplished nothing, and James

Connor, Andrew Wiggin, and James Lucas were appointed in their stead. This committee was equally unsuccessful. In July a requisition was made for two additional three months' men. The town was probably unable to meet either demand. The regiment formerly under the command of Colonel Joseph Badger, of Gilmanton, having been divided, Wolfeborough was included within the limits of the one commanded by Colonel Bradley Richardson, of Moultonborough. Agreeably to a notice issued by the colonel, the militia of the town, on the seventh day of August, met and made choice of Joseph Lary for captain, William Lucas, first lieutenant, Aaron Frost, second lieutenant, and Enoch Thomas, ensign.

September 1 a requisition was made on the company "to raise and equip three able-bodied men and forward them to Colonel David Page, of Conway, immediately." These men were to be employed as scouts in defence of the northern frontier and were to serve three months if needed. They were to receive three pounds bounty and two pounds per month, the money to be advanced by the town. David Piper, John Piper, and Jeremiah Sinclair went on this expedition. David Piper acted as sergeant and John Piper as corporal. They were absent a little more than two months.

Schools. — At a town-meeting held on the eighth day of May, 1781, it was voted that the part of the town on the southwest side of Smith's pond hire Mr Andrew Collins to preach and teach school for the term of twelve months, upon his good behavior, the selectmen being authorized to contract with him and provide proper accommodations. The fitting up of a room for the school and religious meetings was not a very expensive affair, as will be shown by the following letter: —

To the Honorable Gentlemen, the Selectmen of the town of Wolfborough, chosen for accommodating necessary conveniences for said town in A.D. 1781: —

Before you, the said Selectmen, is herein laid the accompt for providing the necessary articles for the accommodating of a school in said town, by John Lucas, viz:

To 119 feet of boards	$0.45
To making a Preaching Desk	.55
To making one Writing Table	.82
To four benches	.55
To one Water Bucket	.25
To one hundred nails	.40
	$3.02

Gentlemen, the above-mentioned school accommodations are all provided according to your order given, and the humble request of your affectionate well-wisher,

ANDREW COLLINS, S. M.,
Under the direction of the Selectmen.

WOLFBOROUGH, May 22, 1781.

On the seventeenth day of the same month (May) Mr Collins commenced his labors, receiving rate of eight dollars per month, exclusive of board. His

first term continued eleven weeks, when Mr Collins made a new contract with the selectmen.

This day agreed with Henry Rust, James Conner, and Ebenezer Meder to keep school in said town to the 17th day of May, 1782, to teach reading, writing, and arithmetic, at six silver dollars per month; the said selectmen paying for my board, the said school to be kept where the selectmen shall order.

Andrew Collins, Schoolmaster.

Mr Collins appears afterwards to have been short of funds. This note illustrates the epistolary style of that day:—

October 16, 1781.

Mr. Libbey:

Sir,— After bidding you God speed this morning, I should be exceeding glad if you would let me have a small trifle of money. I am sorry to trouble you, but I hope you will excuse my necessity. If you can let me have ten shillings by the hand of the bearer I shall give you no more trouble at present.

Sir, I am with all respect

Your affectionate Friend and Humble Serv't,

Andrew Collins.

The "bearer" brought to him six shillings.

There does not appear to have been a perfect agreement in relation to hiring Mr Collins. A proposition was brought before a town-meeting held November 13, when it was voted seventeen to thirteen to hire him. It being intimated that the matter was not well understood by the inhabitants of all sections of the town, another meeting was called on the twenty-ninth day of the same month, when it was again voted to retain his services — twelve voting in the affirmative, and nine in the negative. It is probable that he left the town the next spring. It is also evident that his was the first school here.

1782, December. The town voted to hire a teacher six months the approaching year. The teacher was Isaiah Horne. He received eleven dollars per month, inclusive of board. The school was kept three months only.

In November, 1783, the following inventory was taken:—

Number of polls from eighteen to seventy-five years of age	58
acres of tillage land	63
acres of mowing land	324
acres of pasture land	351
horses	32
oxen	60
cows	100
young horses and cattle	75

Tillage land sufficient to produce twenty-five bushels of corn, mowing land sufficient to produce one ton of hay, and pasture land sufficient to pasture one cow was accounted an acre.

This year two vagrant persons living in town, leading idle and dissolute lives, were arrested and bound out to masters for their maintenance, showing it to be the prevailing sentiment of the times that "he who would not work should not eat."

At the annual meeting, twenty-ninth of March, 1784, the town elected five selectmen, the only time in its history when more than three persons were chosen. They were: John Martin, Richard Rust, Isaiah Horne, William Lucas, and Andrew Lucas. Also voted to build a bridge across the mill-pond on Smith's river.

March 21, 1785, the legal voters of Moultonborough, Wolfeborough, and Ossipee Gore met at the house of Jonathan Chase, in Wolfeborough, and elected Ensign Reuben Libbey a representative to the General Assembly. Mr Libbey was a person of good natural abilities, but uneducated, rough in his manners, and indifferent as to his apparel.

At the annual meeting in 1785 it was voted to lay out the road now extending from the back road to F. B. T. Leavitt's house. This year a school was kept by Nehemiah Ordway for seven dollars per month.

Up to 1785, the settlements had been principally in two localities: one section embracing that portion lying along the main road and including the mill neighborhood and a few scattered settlements in Raccoonborough and Pine Hill districts, denominated the southwest part; and the other, the region about the governor's farm, with an occasional settlement along the way to Dimond's Corner, and in the neighborhood of that locality known as the northeast part. The central portion was more sparsely inhabited, as the soil was too moist to produce good crops.

In 1784 the citizens of the northeast part, as well as those of the second division of Middleton (now Brookfield), petitioned to be set off into a new town. In 1785 the citizens of the southwest part of Wolfeborough offered a remonstrance. As it will show somewhat the condition of the town, we give some extracts. The remonstrants, after expressing their surprise at the unreasonableness of the petitioners, urge that their prayer should not be granted, from the following considerations: —

First, because the number of families in the town of Wolfborough does not exceed forty, and those in the town of Middleton not more than twice that number; so that to divide two such small number of inhabitants so as to make three towns would be very injurious and expensive to the inhabitants as well as to the community at large; that the people of the whole town of Wolfborough together are poorly able to support proper town government, and, by reason of their low circumstances and the difficulties of the late times, have never been able to settle a minister of the gospel, or even to hire necessary schooling for their

children; and now to cut off one quarter or one third of said inhabitants would entirely obliterate all prospect of enjoying such blessings for a long time to come, as there are not any settlers in the towns adjoining to be united to us, and but little prospect of there being any at present, as the lands are held by the proprietors in large bodies and are not to be come at without a large price being given therefor. Secondly, that, although the inhabitants who have petitioned for a separation may not exceed the number above mentioned, yet that part of the lands they desire to have cut off is above one half of the value, as to the quality of the whole town, the middle part being exceeding poor and but little thereof suitable for settlement. Thirdly, that your remonstrants mostly live on one direct road in the southwesterly part of the town, adjoining the Winnipiseogee lake, and the lands on said road for one mile distant from the lake being almost wholly taken up (which embraces in a measure all of the land in that quarter suitable for settlements) they cannot be benefited by but very few additional settlers there, and no inhabitants being in the towns adjoining, under the distance of eight or ten miles, and then very scattering, that the prospect of any benefit by a connection with them is at present entirely chimerical.

This remonstrance appears to have prevailed, as the division of Wolfeborough did not take place.

In March, 1786, the town voted to constitute a committee consisting of the selectmen, Colonel Henry Rust, and Colonel William Cotton, to treat with the proprietors for an exchange of the ten-acre lot granted for public purposes for a more desirable one. Also, to raise one hundred dollars for clearing a lot for a meeting-house. The exchange of lots was made, and that on which the town-house was later built secured by the town.

Buildings near Wolfeborough Village about 1800. — North of the stream were William Rogers' house and store, the Jewett tavern: the Mason house stood on the present site of Stephen Durgin's residence. (This house is now at Factory Village.) On the south side of the river were John L. Piper's store where the bank building is now, his dwelling occupying the present site of Charles F. Parker's house: the Pickering Hotel, now the Rollins' house; the dwellings of James Lucas, Jr, and Andrew Lucas not far from Cate's block: the Allard house, now occupied by G. B. Clark: and the Guppy house on the Berry lot. William Kent had a house on the mill road near Pickering's Corner. The first frame-house built in the southeast part of the town was the mill-house, which stood near the gristmill. The second house erected in Mill Village was where Lorenzo Horne's now stands.

In 1802 the inventory of the town was: Number of acres of wild land, 40,898; acres of orchard land, 10 3-4; acres of tillage land, 262; acres of mowing land, 756; acres of pasturage, 1,100; number of polls, 200; number of horses, 154; number of neat cattle, 971.

The town voted to expend $150 on the meeting-house. About the first of June the meeting-house became very much endangered by running fires, and the town voted to clear away the underbrush from the land near it. This year there were five persons licensed by the town to retail mixed liquors.

In 1803 the town was surveyed by Isaiah Horne at a cost of $101. In

1805 there were 206 tax-payers: all but nine were assessed for property of some kind, and 160 paid a tax on real estate. Moses Brown, William Guppy, and Annah Fullerton were assessed for money at interest; Richard Rust and William Kent for mills; Samuel Dimon, Samuel Mason, Ebenezer Meader, Samuel Meader, John L. Piper, Richard Rust, and Joseph Varney for stock in trade. The five residents holding the largest amount of wild land were William Rogers, Jonathan Hersey, John Young, Nathaniel Brown, "Daniel Brewster and father." The five having the greatest value of livestock were Captain Moses Brown, Jonathan Hersey, Nathaniel Brown, William Rogers, and "Daniel Brewster and father." In 1806 the town voted to appropriate one acre of the meeting-house lot for a burying-ground. In 1810 and 1811 the town paid ten cents bounty on crows, and in 1812 twenty cents.

Comparatively few soldiers went from Wolfeborough to the War of 1812. A few may have enlisted in the regular army. In 1812 it was voted "to pay drafted soldiers ten dollars a month while in service." The following were drafted and served from one to two months at the forts at Portsmouth harbor: Jacob Hersey, Samuel Nudd, Joseph Edmonds, Nathaniel Horne, Jonathan Gale, George W. Cotton, John Drew, Jr, John W. Horne, John Wiggin, Isaac Poor, Thomas Stevenson, Samuel Fernald, Alpheus Swett, Andrew Lucas, 3d, John Fullerton, Jr, Joseph Hoitt, John Willey, John Jenness, Isaac Martin, Jonathan Shepherd, Stephen Willey, Valentine Willey, Jonathan Cook, James Rogers. Stephen W. Edmonds went as a substitute for his brother Isaac, and died of fever. There may have been others. In 1814 the training band was divided into two companies. In 1813 the town paid a bill of $43.21 for powder and rum; and in 1815 one of $29.44 for provisions used at musters.

June 6, 1816, there was a snowstorm. In 1817 hay was worth $18 a ton, potatoes 65 cents a bushel, and rye $2 a bushel. Laborers received a peck of poor corn for a day's work. The town voted negatively in relation to a proposition to divide it. In 1818 there was no sleighing until March. Then four feet of snow fell, and only fourteen persons reached the town-house on election day. In 1819 the town voted not to allow cattle, horses, and swine to run at large in the winter season in the thickly settled neighborhoods.

The votes for governor for a few years exhibit great unanimity. In 1820 Samuel Bell had 201, William Hale 4; in 1821 Bell had 205, Hale 1; in 1822 Bell had 218; scattering 2. A change took place the following year, when Samuel Dinsmore had 115 votes, and Levi Woodbury 108. In 1824 the vote was divided between David L. Morrill and Woodbury; but in 1825 Morrill received 197 votes against 2 scattering.

At the annual town-meeting in 1822 a petition, signed by Nathaniel Rogers and others, was presented to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors about the meeting-house on election days. The town refused to grant the petition.

At the annual election in 1823 a superintending school committee was chosen. It consisted of John P. Cleveland, Thomas J. Tibbetts, Aaron Roberts, David T. Livy, and Thomas Rust. During the year 1825 William Cotton, one of the selectmen, died, and John C. Young was chosen to fill the vacancy. At the annual meeting the town voted to expend one hundred dollars in repairing the meeting-house. It also voted to pay to the Congregationalist Society its proportion of the interest arising from the proceeds of the parsonage lot. For some years this annual interest had been appropriated for schools. The following year the parsonage money was divided among the several religious societies in town. It has been divided in this manner to the present time. In 1827 Jonathan Blake, Dudley Hardy, Thomas Stevenson, Joseph Varney, and Aaron Roberts were appointed a committee to consider the feasibility of purchasing a town farm. None was purchased. In 1830 the town again voted not to allow cattle, sheep, horses, and swine to run at large in thickly settled parts of the town.

In 1837 the town voted to receive its share of the surplus revenue. Henry B. Rust was appointed an agent to receive it from the state treasurer; and the selectmen were authorized to loan it to individuals on well-secured notes. It also voted to purchase a town farm, and Thomas Rust, George E. Nudd, and Gilman Folsom were authorized to make the purchase. This farm was the home for paupers for some years and then sold. In 1838 the town voted to divide the interest arising from the surplus revenue among the legal voters and widows. The division of the county of Strafford came before the citizens at this time. The proposition to make two counties of Strafford received 7 affirmative votes and 204 negative. The proposition to divide it into three counties received 37 affirmative votes and 143 negative. In 1839 the same question came up, and the town voted for a division 25; against a division 293. A proposition was also made to divide the town, which was negatived by a vote of 84 in favor of division to 215 against one. This year the interest from the surplus revenue went for schooling. In 1840, it being a time of much religious interest, the town-meeting was opened by prayer, Rev. George O. Cotton officiating. The custom continued a few years. In 1841 one hundred and fifty-six persons voted that the public good did not require the division of Strafford county. In 1843 the town meeting-house was removed and converted into a town-house. In 1844 the town voted, 214 to 124, to divide the surplus revenue among the legal voters and resident widows. Each person received about seven dollars. In 1849 John Fox, Thomas L. Whitton, and Gilman Folsom were appointed a committee on the town landing, so called. They reported that the landing-place was the property of the town. The report was adopted. This matter was brought to the notice of the town several times. Votes were passed, but little efficient action taken.

Action of Town in Civil War. — October 14, 1861, voted to raise $500 to

aid the families of soldiers. John Wingate, Jr, Alphonzo H. Rust, and Joseph H. Bickford were appointed a disbursing committee. 1862, February 22, $500 were raised for the same purpose, and the selectmen were authorized to add fifty per cent. to that sum if needed. August 9, voted to place a sum not exceeding $3,000 in the hands of the disbursing committee, and to pay each volunteer under the call for volunteers a bounty of $200, and a bounty of $150 to each person that should volunteer to fill the draft; September 18, voted to pay each person who should enlist in the army for nine months $300. 1863, March, voted $5,000 for the benefit of soldiers' families: September 9, voted to pay each drafted man or his substitute $300; December 3, this sum was increased $50. 1864, May 12, voted to pay $300 to each person who should enlist in the army: June 4, voted to pay $300 to each drafted man who should go into the army, or who should provide a substitute: reënlisted soldiers were to receive a like bounty: July 7, voted to pay each drafted man $300, or provide him with a substitute, on condition that he should pay $100 to the town; Charles F. Hill and George W. Furber were appointed recruiting agents; August 23, voted to pay each resident who should enlist for one year $300, for two years $400, for three years $500; September 1, Woodbury P. Horne, Moses Thompson, and John L. Haines were made recruiting agents, and a bounty of $700 offered to each person who should enlist for one year; December 1, voted to pay to any citizen enrolled in the militia $100, if he should procure a substitute for one year, $200 for one for two years, and $300 for one for three years. In 1867, voted to pay $100 to each person who had paid commutation money, furnished a substitute, or volunteered to serve in the army. March 10, 1868, voted to pay $100 to each soldier a citizen of the town when he enlisted, and who had never received any town bounty from this or any other town, and who had an honorable discharge from the service. Most of the money used during the war was obtained by loan, although considerable sums were raised by taxation.

Railroad.—September 20, 1869, the town voted to pay $3,500 (five per cent. of the valuation) to aid in constructing the Wolfeborough Railroad. Elisha Goodwin, Jr. Blake Folsom, and John L. Goldsmith were appointed to confer with the directors of the road in relation to the matter. One half the money to be paid when the road was granted, and the balance when completed. December 2, 1871, the matter was again brought before the town, and the preceding vote confirmed—252 in the affirmative, and 70 in the negative.

LATER CHRONICLES.—In 1869 the Lake Bank was broken into and robbed of $10,000. May 3, 1873, it was voted "to instruct the selectmen to *loan* money of the inhabitants of the town for the use of the town at a rate per cent. not exceeding six, and instruct our representatives to General Court to procure the passage of an act authorizing the selectmen to exempt the same from a tax." In 1878 the town-meeting held three days, and only one repre-

sentative was chosen. This is the only instance when the town has failed to elect its full complement of officers. July 26, 1879, the town voted to bond its debt ($90,000) at a rate not exceeding four per cent., the whole amount to be redeemed within thirty years. The bonds were not to be sold at less than par value. It was also voted to pay only four per cent. for money loaned, the same to be exempt from taxation by the town. Everett C. Banfield, Blake Folsom, and John G. Cate were chosen a committee to act with the selectmen in disposing of said bonds. Charles F. Parker was subsequently chosen to take the place of Blake Folsom, who declined serving.

1880, March, voted to instruct the selectmen to enforce the law against the illegal sale of spirituous liquors. 1881, March, voted to exempt from taxation for ten years capital used in manufacturing, provided that the capital invested should not be less than $10,000. In November, 1882, voted to exempt the capital stock employed to put in operation the tannery owned by Moses Varney & Co. 1885, March, voted to instruct the selectmen not to assess a tax on the bonds issued by the Steam Power Company for a limited time, and to abate all taxes paid by any citizen on such bonds in 1884. March, 1886, voted to raise $600 more than the sum required by law for the support of schools. April 6, 1886, John L. Peavey was appointed an agent to represent the town "in relation to certain matters connected with the will of the late John Brewster, of Cambridge, Mass."

In March, 1887, the following resolutions were passed: —

Resolved, That the munificent bequest of John L. Brewster, Esq., late of Cambridge, Mass., to the town of Wolfeborough, merits the gratitude of its citizens, and imposes on them an obligation to coöperate with the trustees of the estate of the liberal donor in such action as may seem to have been purposed by him as expressed in his last will, and as may also be most conducive to the general weal.

Resolved, That it was the obvious intent of Mr Brewster to promote morality in the town as well as to bestow great educational advantages and supply physical wants, in that he required of those who might wish to profit by the benefit of the Brewster School "a good moral character," and that those whose necessities were to be supplied from the avails of his estate should be "deserving."

Whereas the open and unrestrained sale of intoxicants as now practised in this town antagonizes the Brewster legacy, in that it degenerates the youth and thereby unfits them for availing themselves of the benefits of the Brewster School, and also increases poverty in such a manner as shall not allow those persons who may suffer therefrom to become the recipients of the ample provisions made for the deserving poor; and, whereas the sale of intoxicating liquors is a fruitful source of many immoralities, thereby damaging the reputation of the town, preventing the removal of worthy families within its borders, deterring parents and guardians from sending their children to its schools, and lessening the value of its real estate, — therefore,

Resolved, That the selectmen are hereby instructed to endeavor to ascertain if intoxicating liquors are sold within the limits of the town contrary to the laws, and also to prosecute to final judgment all persons who shall be found thus selling.

March, 1888, the roads were so blocked with snow that only about thirty persons reached the town-house. At an adjourned meeting it was voted to

raise $2,000 to aid in providing drainage for the village. March, 1889, votes on the several amendments were: first, 333 for, 21 against; second, 334 for, 17 against; third, 333 for, 17 against; fourth, 339 for, 17 against; fifth, 256 for, 113 against; sixth, 300 for, 43 against; seventh, 258 for, 18 against.

CIVIL LIST. — *Clerks.* — 1770, Jotham Rindge. 1771-72, John Flagg. 1773, John Sinclair. 1774-80, Matthew S. Parker. 1781-84, Richard Rust. 1785-86, James Lucas, Jr. 1787-88, Matthew S. Parker, died in office. 1789, James Lucas, Jr. 1790-91, Henry Rust, Jr. 1792, John Bassett. 1793-95, Henry Rust, Jr. 1796-1800, Isaiah Horne. 1801-03, Mark Wiggin. 1804, Samuel Meder. 1805-07, Samuel Dimon. 1808, Samuel Meder. 1809, Mark Wiggin. 1810-11, Samuel Piper. 1812, Mark Wiggin. 1813-14, Samuel Piper. 1815-16, Thomas Stevenson. 1817-18, Samuel Burley. 1819-21, Samuel Avery. 1822-24, Thomas Stevenson. 1825-26, Thomas Rust. 1827-30, Joseph Banfield. 1831, Samuel Avery. 1832-35, Samuel Nudd, Jr. 1836, Alvah Chamberlain. 1837, Nathaniel Willey. 1838-40, Loammi Hardy. 1841, A. D. Avery. 1842, Loammi Hardy. 1843, A. D. Avery, 1844, John Haines. 1845-46, Samuel S. Parker. 1847-48, John Haines. 1849, Joseph L. Avery. 1850-51, Matthias M. Haines. 1852-53, Eleazer D. Barker. 1854-55, Andrew J. Tibbetts. 1856, George Nowell. 1857-58, Gilman Cooper. 1859-61, Jonas W. Piper. 1862-64, John W. Avery. 1865-66, Jonas W. Piper. 1867-68, John W. Avery. 1869-71, Jonas W. Piper. 1872, Daniel F. Whitton. 1873, Jonas W. Piper. 1874-75, Charles H. Hodgdon. 1876-78, Oliver Dowlin. 1879, Charles F. Piper. 1880-81, George F. Horn. 1882-83, Dudley C. Frost. 1884-85, Forest W. Peavey. 1886-87, William J. Mattison, Sewall W. Abbott. 1888, Curtis J. Frost. 1889, Sylvester A. Edgerly.

Selectmen. — 1770-71, Thomas Lucas, John Sinclair, Jacob Sceggell. 1772, John Flagg, Benjamin Folsom, Ithiel Clifford. 1773, Benjamin Folsom, Thomas Taylor, James Connor. 1774, Henry Rust, James Connor, Thomas Lucas. 1775-77, Henry Rust, Robert Calder, Moses Ham. 1778-79, Henry Rust, Ebenezer Meder, Matthew S. Parker. 1780, Henry Rust, Jonathan Lary, Matthew S. Parker. 1781, Henry Rust, James Connor, Ebenezer Meder. 1782, Reuben Libbey, William Rogers, William Lucas. 1783, Richard Rust, William Rogers, Isaiah Horne. 1784, John Martin, Richard Rust, Isaiah Horne, William Lucas, Andrew Lucas. 1785, Reuben Libbey, Ebenezer Meder, James Lucas, Jr. 1786-88, Matthew S. Parker, died in office, James Lucas, Jr, Ebenezer Meder. 1789, James Lucas, Jr, Isaiah Horne, Richard Rust. 1790, Richard Rust, Jacob Haines, William Cotton. 1791, Richard Rust, James Lucas, Jr, Isaiah Horne. 1782, Moses Varney, Samuel Tibbetts, Stephen H. Horne. 1793-94, Richard Rust, James Lucas, Jr, Jacob Haines. 1795, Richard Rust, Nathaniel Brown, Samuel Tibbetts, Jr. 1796, Richard Rust, James Lucas, Jr, Jacob Haines. 1797, Mark Wiggin, Nathaniel Brown, Ebenezer Meder. 1798, Mark Wiggin, Nathaniel Brown, Samuel Estes. 1799-1803, Mark Wiggin, Jonathan Blake, Dudley Hardy. 1804, John Young, Samuel Fox, Henry R. Parker. 1805, Mark Wiggin, Jonathan Blake, Dudley Hardy. 1806, Mark Wiggin, Jonathan Blake, John L. Piper. 1807, John L. Piper, Samuel Dimon, Jonathan Blake. 1808, John L. Piper, Jonathan Blake, Samuel Nowell. 1809-11, Dudley Hardy, Jonathan Blake, Thomas Stevenson. 1812, Thomas Stevenson, Isaiah G. Orne, Jonathan Bickford, Jr. 1813, Thomas Stevenson, Jonathan Blake, Jonathan Bickford, Jr. 1814-15, Thomas Stevenson, Zachariah Young, Jonathan Blake. 1816, Thomas Stevenson, Jonathan Blake, James Sceggell. 1817, Samuel Fox, William Cotton, Jr, Henry R. Parker. 1818, Thomas Stevenson, Henry R. Parker, William Cotton, Jr. 1819, Thomas Stevenson, Dudley Hardy, Henry R. Parker. 1820, Henry R. Parker, William Cotton, Jr, Wilmot Bickford. 1821, Thomas Stevenson, William Cotton, Jr, James Haines. 1822, Thomas Stevenson, Samuel Nowell, William Cotton. 1823, Jonathan Blake, William Cotton, Henry R. Parker. 1824, Thomas Stevenson, William Cotton (died in office), Henry R. Parker. 1825, John C. Young, Samuel Avery, Thomas Stevenson. 1826, Jonathan Blake, John C. Young, Thomas Rust. 1827, John C. Young, Thomas Rust, John Cate. 1828-29, John Cate, Thomas J. Tibbetts, William Thompson. 1830, Samuel Avery, James Sceggell, James Rogers. 1831, John Cate, Matthias Haines, James Rogers. 1832, John Cate, Geo. E. Nudd, Charles B. Orne. 1833, Samuel Fox, John C. Young, Richard Nudd. 1834, Richard Nudd, Benjamin F. Thompson, Thomas Rust. 1835, Samuel Avery, Matthias Haines, Benjamin F. Thompson. 1836, Benjamin F. Thompson, Samuel Nudd, James Thurston. 1837, Benjamin F. Thompson, James Thurston, Levi Towle. 1838, Levi Towle, Thomas L. Whitton, Samuel Nudd. 1839, Thomas L. Whitton, Nathaniel Banfield, James Thurston. 1840, James Thurston, Samuel Fox, Robert Wiggin. 1841, John Cate, Samuel Nudd, Jr, Thomas L. Whitton. 1842, John Cate, James Thurston, Thomas L. Whitton. 1843-44, Thomas L. Whitton, Benjamin F. Thompson, James Bickford. 1845, James Bickford, John P. Cotton, John Fox. 1846, Thomas L. Whitton, Levi T. Hersey, John Fox. 1847-48, Levi T. Hersey, John P. Cotton, Samuel S. Parker (died in office). 1849, Thomas L. Whitton, Levi T. Hersey, James Sceggell. 1850, Thomas L. Whitton, Henry B. Rust, James Sceggell. 1851, James Sceggell, John L. Furber, Matthias M. Haines. 1852, James Sceggell, Levi T. Hersey, John P. Cotton. 1853, John P. Cotton, Benjamin F. Thompson, George W. Furber. 1854, Benjamin F. Thompson, Elliot Cotton, George W. Furber. 1855, Elliot Cotton, Benjamin F. Parker, Richard R. Davis. 1856, Woodbury P. Horne, David Blake, James Bickford. 1857, Benjamin F. Parker, Richard R. Davis, Charles O. Rendall. 1858, Charles O. Rendall, George Rust, George W. Hersey. 1859, George Rust, George W. Hersey, Daniel Martin. 1860-61, Daniel Martin, Gilman Cooper, John L. Furber. 1862-63, David C. Rogers, Hezekiah Willand, Thomas J. Whitton. 1864, Woodbury P. Horne, George W. Furber, Joseph W. Goodwin. 1865-66, Woodbury P. Horne, Moses Thompson, Charles H. Nudd. 1867-68, David C. Rogers, John J. Chamberlin, Charles G. Cate. 1869, Charles G. Cate, Daniel Martin, Alonzo L. Orne. 1870, John H. Rust, Nathaniel Wiggin, Daniel Martin. 1871,

John Tibbetts, Nathaniel Wiggin, John H. Rust. 1872, John H. Rust, Samuel J. Sh[illegible], W[illegible] A. Sm[illegible]. 1873, Daniel Martin, John G. Cate, Henry G. Horne. 1874–75, Alfred Brown, Hezekiah Willand, Charles [illegible] Bu[illegible]. 1876–77, Alfred Brown, Hezekiah Willand, Nathaniel Hicks. 1878, Hezekiah Willand, Henry W. Fu[illegible], Augustine A. Fullerton. 1879, Jonas W. Piper, James H. Martin, Augustine A. Fullerton. 1880–81, Jonas W. Piper, James H. Martin, Charles F. Chase. 1882, Jonas W. Piper, James H. Martin, John L. Goldsmith. 1883, Jonas W. Piper, Joseph H. Bickford, Thomas J. Bickford. 1884, Jonas W. Piper, William B. Hodge, John L. Goldsmith. 1885, Jonas W. Piper, Walter A. Sherburne, Charles G. Cate. 1886–87, Jonas W. Piper, Nathaniel T. Brewster, Stephen W. Clow. 1888, Stephen W. Clow, Nathaniel T. Brewster, Henry W. Furber. 1889, Stephen W. Clow, Nathaniel T. Brewster, Charles S. Paris.

Representatives.—1775, Moses Ham. To Colonial Convention. 1776, Matthew S. Parker. For New Durham, the Gore, and Wolfeborough. 1785, Reuben Libbey. For Moultonborough, Wolfeborough, and Ossipee Gore.) 1793, Reuben Libbey. (For Moultonborough, Ossipee, Tuftonborough, and Wolfeborough.) 1795, Henry Rust, Jr. (For Brookfield and Wolfeborough.) 1798–1800, Henry Rust, Jr. 1801–05, Isaiah Horne. 1806, Nathaniel Brown. 1807, Isaiah Horne. 1808–09, Jacob Haines. 1810–12, Jonathan Blake. 1813, Jacob Haines. 1814–15, Jonathan Blake. 1817–18, Samuel Meder. 1819, Jonathan Blake. 1820, Samuel Fox. 1821, Thomas Nute. 1822–23, Samuel Fox. 1824–25, John C. Young. 1826, Samuel Fox. 1827, John C. Young. 1828–29, Henry B. Rust. 1830–33, Thomas J. Tebbetts. 1834–35, Nathaniel Rogers. 1836–37, Samuel Nudd, Jr. 1838, Henry B. Rust. 1839, Henry B. Rust, Thomas L. Whitton. 1840, Thomas L. Whitton, Benjamin F. Thompson. 1841, Benjamin F. Thompson, James Thurston. 1842, James Thurston, John Cate. 1843–44, George W. G. Whitton, Augustine D. Avery. 1845, John Cate, Thomas Cotton. 1846, Henry B. Rust, Thomas Cotton. 1847, Henry B. Rust, Lewis L. Whitehouse. 1848, Lewis L. Whitehouse, John L. Meder. 1849, John L. Meder, John P. Cotton. 1850, John P. Cotton, Levi T. Hersey. 1851, Levi T. Hersey, James Bickford. 1852, James Bickford, Henry B. Rust. 1853, Thomas L. Whitton, Augustine D. Avery. 1854, E. D. Barker, Matthias Haines. 1855, John M. Brackett, Thomas L. Whitton. 1856, George W. Furber, Thomas Nute. 1857, John M. Brackett, Elliot Cotton. 1858, Charles H. Parker, Elliot Cotton. 1859, Charles H. Parker, Aaron Roberts. 1860–61, Moses Thompson, J. C. Young. 1862, Alphonzo H. Rust, Thomas Nute. 1863, Alphonzo H. Rust, John L. Goldsmith. 1864, David C. Rogers, John L. Goldsmith. 1865, Joseph R. Haines, David C. Rogers. 1866, Joseph R. Haines, William B. Hodge. 1867–68, Joseph W. Goodwin, John Tebbetts, Jr. 1869–70, Elisha Goodwin, Blake Folsom. 1871, Thomas Nute, Daniel Martin. 1872, Daniel Martin, Alvah S. Libbey. 1873, Alvah S. Libbey, William A. Smith. 1874, Alonzo Thompson, Andrew J. Drew. 1875, Alonzo Thompson, Israel B. Manning. 1876, Andrew J. Drew, Ira Banfield. 1877, Ira Banfield, Joseph R. Haines. 1878, Joseph R. Haines, James J. Rendall. 1878 (Fall election), William A. Smith. 1880, John W. Peavey, Charles W. Young. 1882, Samuel Wyatt, A. J. Varney. 1884, George F. Horn, James H. Martin. 1886, Charles F. Piper, Charles A. Whitton. 1888, Israel B. Manning, Gideon Gilman.

CHAPTER XXVI.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Church History — Town Meeting-house — Rev. Ebenezer Allen — Congregational Church — North Wolfeborough Congregational Church — First Freewill Baptist Church — Rev. Isaac Townsend — Deacon B. F. Parker — Second Freewill Baptist Church — First Christian Church — Second Christian Church — Second Advents — First Unitarian Society — Church Buildings.

CHURCH HISTORY. — It is more than probable that services of the Church of England were held at the "governor's house" before the Revolution; but the people of Wolfeborough were almost entirely destitute of religious meetings. The question of settling a minister was being talked up when that war commenced and other matters absorbed attention.

Meeting-house. — In September, 1786, the town proprietors offered to give, in lieu of the thirty pounds promised heretofore, 25,000 four-penny nails, 15,000 five-penny nails, 10,000 ten-penny nails, 3,000 two-penny nails, 30 gallons of West India rum, 1 quintal of fish, 50 pounds of sugar, 50 pounds of coffee, 8 pounds of tea, and 200 feet of glass toward the erection of a meeting-house. This gift was accepted by the town, and in November Henry Rust, Matthew S. Parker, and Eben Meder were appointed a committee to receive the articles. Joshua Haines, Samuel Tebbetts, Matthew S. Parker, William Cotton, and Andrew Wiggin were appointed a committee to draw a plan of the meeting-house, to contract for a frame, and purchase the materials necessary to cover it.

At the annual meeting in March, 1787, the plan for a meeting-house was presented. This was not acceptable to the town, and Matthew S. Parker was authorized to draw one like that of the meeting-house in Middleton. It was then voted to raise ninety pounds, to be expended in clearing the lot and covering the building, to be paid in labor at the rate of four shillings per day, or in produce or neat stock. This was to be completed by winter, under the direction of Samuel Tibbetts and Andrew Lucas. The frame was raised in the course of the season, Samuel Tibbetts acting as master workman; but it was not covered as intended. One reason why this was not done will be shown by the following letter, addressed to Dr. A. R. Cutter, the pro prietors' treasurer: —

WOLFBOROUGH, February, 1788.

Sir, — As the time draws near for our annual town-meeting, the meeting-house will come on the carpet: and as but a small part of those articles which were voted by the proprietors for the encouragement thereof have been received, we have thought proper to write you respecting the matter, and desire that such preparation may be made for procuring the remainder, that we, as a committee, may have it in our power to lay before the town at their next meeting the situation thereof, which we should wish may be on the encouraging hand; otherwise, we are apprehensive of its being the cause of stagnating our plan for a meeting-house greatly, especially as we have now got the frame raised and were in great expectation of having the nails ready for boarding it early in the spring or summer ensuing. We shall be exceedingly obliged if you will take the trouble of starting the affair from its present stagnated situation; otherwise, gratify us with a line respecting the matter prior to our annual meeting, which will come on the last Tuesday in March next, that we may give an account of our stewardship. Your compliance will much oblige

Your most obedient, Humble Servants.

(Signed by the committee.)

In March, 1788, the town voted "to sell the pews in the meeting-house for the purpose of raising money to complete the same," and William Cotton, Andrew Wiggin, and Eben Meder were made a committee "to draw a plan of the pews, sell them at public vendue, and appropriate the money arising therefrom." May 8 the pews were sold, and the purchasers were Joseph Lary,

Jonathan Hersey, William Cotton, John Fullerton, William Lucas, James Connor, Joshua Haines, John Martin, John Swazey, William Rogers, Benjamin Horne, David Piper, James Fullerton, Matthew S. Parker, James Lucas, Jr., Henry Rust, Samuel Tibbetts, Henry Rust, Jr., Reuben Libbey, Andrew Wiggin, Levi Tibbetts, Jacob Smith, Andrew Lucas, William Fullerton, Isaiah Horne, Thomas Piper, William Triggs. There were thirty-two pews sold. Henry Rust paid the highest price, £9–1–0; Jacob Smith the lowest, £1–3–0. The payments were made later in neat stock, building materials, labor, and cash. In July, 1789, twenty-five gallery pews were sold to eleven purchasers.

The outside of the building was finished by Reuben Libbey, he receiving for the labor eighty-two pounds. The pews in the lower part of the house were built and some finishing done in the autumn of 1790 by Jesse and Eliphalet Merrill, of Stratham. They received thirty-four pounds in neat stock, produce, and small notes on sundry persons who had purchased pews.

At a town-meeting held in June, 1791, the committee that had charge of building the meeting-house made a report of its doings, and had performed its duties so satisfactorily as to receive a public vote of thanks. From this report there appears to have been expended three hundred and fifteen pounds, received from the sales of pews and a labor tax which had been worked out under the direction of Samuel Tebbetts. On the thirtieth day of the month the "privileges" for four pews on the lower floor of the meeting-house were sold at public auction, and Nos. 33 and 34 were purchased by James Wiggin, No. 35 by Reuben Libbey, and No. 36 by Samuel Tebbetts, Jr, the whole bringing thirteen and a half pounds. This money, with an additional sum raised by a tax, was expended in building a pulpit. This pulpit and a canopy over it was built by George Freeze, who received for his labors nine pounds and eight shillings. The pulpit was finished by the first of September, and Joshua Cushman, of Dover, was employed to preach for six weeks at four dollars per week, exclusive of board.

This meeting-house was fifty-four feet long, forty-four feet wide, and two stories high. There were sixty-one square pews, and quite a number of open seats. It had double doors on the west end and an entrance through a porch on the southern side. It was never finished or dedicated. After 1806 it was a free house, occupied by ministers of various denominations. In 1811 and again in 1827 it was struck by lightning. After churches had been erected the meeting-house was neglected. About 1840 the lower story was removed, and it was finished for a town-house. Town-meetings have ever been held in it.

Settling a Minister. — It is not known that the town enjoyed the ministrations of any religious teacher except Mr Collins, the teacher, during the Revolution, and he remained here but a few months. In 1784 Rev. John Allen preached some sermons, and in 1791 Rev. Mr Cushman and Rev. Isaac

Townsend held meetings, and a large proportion of the citizens determined to settle a minister. The leader of this movement was Colonel Henry Rust. A town-meeting was called August 22, 1792, to see if the town would give Mr Ebenezer Allen, of Massachusetts, who had been preaching here for some weeks, a call to become its minister. It was voted to give him a call, and a committee of invitation was appointed, consisting of Colonel Henry Rust, Joshua Haines, James Connor, Colonel William Cotton, Andrew Wiggin, Joseph Edmonds, Samuel Tebbetts, Jonathan Hersey, Daniel Brewster, Ebenezer Meder, Captain Reuben Libbey, Isaiah Horne, Jacob Haines, Lieutenant John Martin, Ithiel Clifford, Joseph Keniston, Lieutenant Andrew Lucas, Perry Hardy, Samuel Tebbetts, Jr, Richard Rust, Esq., Jacob Smith, John Fullerton, Stephen Horne, Henry Rust, Jr, James Fullerton, James Lucas, Jr, Josiah Thurston, David Piper, James Marden, Jason Chamberlain, Paul Wiggin, Jesse Merrill, Aaron Frost, Nathaniel Brown, William Triggs, Isaac Goldsmith, Benjamin Horne, George Yeaton, Levi Tibbetts, and Benjamin Wiggin, embracing probably all the freeholders in the town favorable to the movement.

At an adjourned meeting eight days after, this committee reported that they had unanimously agreed to give Mr Allen a call to settle as minister, "to pay him annually forty-five pounds: one third cash, one third part grass-fed beef at twenty shillings per hundred, and the remaining third part in corn at three shillings per bushel and rye at four shillings per bushel, or otherwise in cash: and had also agreed to increase his salary proportionally as the ratable estate of the parish should increase, until it should reach sixty pounds per annum, when it should remain stationary during his ministry." They had also agreed to "deliver him annually twenty-five cords of wood, to expend thirty pounds on his buildings, to be paid in labor or building material, and to grant him leave of absence five Sabbaths in a year during the first three years of his ministry, and four Sabbaths each year during the remainder of it." This report was accepted, and it was voted that "if Mr Allen should accept of the invitation to become the minister of the town, his estate should be exempted from taxation during his ministry." Colonel Henry Rust, Joshua Haines, and Andrew Wiggin were appointed a committee to inform Mr Allen of the action in relation to him and receive his answer. The meeting was then adjourned to the twentieth day of September. At the adjournment Mr Allen's answer was received and read.

To the Freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Wolfborough, convened in town-meeting this 20th day of September, A.D. 1792:

Men, Brethren, and Fathers: The call, or invitation, which you have given me to settle as a minister of the gospel in this town of Wolfborough has engaged my serious attention. Wishing to act agreeably to the pleasure of that God whom I serve in the gospel of His Son, and considering the unanimity which you have exhibited in your proceedings, together with

other circumstances, as affording a striking presumption what that pleasure is in the case now depending, I comply with your request. To be your minister, and preach to you the unsearchable riches of Christ according to the measure of grace and ability given, I consent and agree. Great, arduous, important is the work. How important to you and your children! How important to me! How important to that spiritual kingdom which consists in righteousness, peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost! Who is sufficient for these things? "But," says the Redeemer, "Lo! I am with you always unto the end of the world."

Permit me to expect, for I shall certainly need, your love, your kindness, your prayers.

Ebenezer Allen.

This answer was acceptable to the meeting, which voted that Thursday, the twenty-fifth day of October, be appointed for the ordination of Mr Allen, and Henry Rust, Jr, Richard Rust, Reuben Libbey, and Stephen W. Horne were appointed a committee to extend invitations to ministers and churches to attend the ordination services.

October 16, 1792, this action was taken in town-meeting, the commencement of a long and bitter controversy.

1st. Whereas, we, the freeholders and others, inhabitants of this town of Wolfborough, did, in the month of August last, give Mr Ebenezer Allen a call or invitation to settle as a minister of the gospel in the said town; and whereas, by his answer in writing of the twentieth of September last, he fully complied with the said call or invitation, plainly expressing his consent and agreement to be our minister; and whereas, being then convened in town-meeting, we voted to accept his answer; we do therefore now resolve, declare, and vote: First, That the said Ebenezer Allen, upon giving his answer aforesaid, on the said twentieth of September, and his answer being accepted immediately, became the first minister of the gospel of this town of Wolfborough. Such we then considerd him; such we now declare him. Secondly, That although he was not at that time ordained, yet the civil contract between him and the people being completed, he, the said Ebenezer Allen, was settled, at least so far as respects things of a civil nature; and therefore immediately had a good and sufficient title to the right or lot of land which was given or reserved for the use of the first minister of the gospel who should settle in said town. Thirdly, That the said Ebenezer Allen shall have for himself, his heirs and assigns forever, the said right or lot of land, being number eighteen, in what is called the Lords', or Masonian Proprietors', quarter of this town of Wolfborough, and consisting of about three hundred and fifty-four acres. Voted, Secondly, — Whereas it is suspected that Mr Isaac Townsend designs to be ordained in some part of this town of Wolfborough as a minister of the gospel, before the ordination of Mr Ebenezer Allen, which is appointed to be on Thursday, the twenty-fifth day of this present October; and whereas, he may possibly entertain some faint hope that he shall thereby be entitled to the whole or a part of the right or lot of land which was given for the use of the first minister of the gospel who should settle in the town; — we, therefore, the freeholders and other inhabitants of this town of Wolfborough (to prevent difficulty) do hereby declare — 1st, that we have not invited or agreed with the said Isaac Townsend to settle as a minister of the gospel in this town; secondly, that we utterly disown him as our minister; and thirdly, that we hereby forbid him to be ordained in any part of the said town of Wolfborough, with any view, design, or intention of being considered or acknowledged as a minister of the town. It was also voted that Mr Allen's salary commence from the time that he consented to be the minister of the town, and that the constable serve a notice of the second vote passed at this meeting on Mr Townsend.

A portion of the inhabitants being unwilling to accept Mr Allen as their

minister, prepared a *dissent*, which was presented to the selectmen by William Rogers and William Lucas, and an informal meeting was called, at which it was voted to enter the same on the town records. The following is the instrument: —

We, whose names are here underwritten, being inhabitants of the town of Wolfborough, declare that we have considered ourselves of the Baptist persuasion, and have constantly attended to and have had a Baptist preacher for the space of seventeen months past, and do now look upon ourselves as a Baptist society: and understanding that Mr Ebenezer Allen is to be ordained as a minister of the town of Wolfborough, we hereby enter our dissent against him as our minister: and declare that we have never called nor desired him, neither will we have any concern in ordaining and settling him, the said Mr Allen, as our minister, but do make choice of and have called Mr Isaac Townsend as our minister, and are determined, as the happy government we set under allows us liberty of conscience, according to a previous appointment from the fourth of September, to ordain him as minister the twenty-fifth of this instant October.

Isaac Townsend.	Josiah Evans.
William Lucas.	William Rust.
Thomas Chase.	John Furber.
Israel Piper.	Thomas Cotton.
William Rogers.	John Warren.
Henry Allard.	Jona. Edmonds.
John Snell.	Jesse Whitten.

WOLFBOROUGH, October 19, 1792.

Besides these there were a few other persons, including several who were members of the Society of Friends, not favorable to the settlement of Mr Allen.

At Mr Allen's ordination, Mr Allen, of Bradford, Mr Whittemore, of Stratham, Mr Shaw, of Moultonborough, Mr Piper, of Wakefield, and Mr Gray, of Dover, were present. The sermon was preached by Mr Allen, of Bradford, the charge delivered by Mr Shaw, and the right hand of fellowship given by Mr Piper. The ordination was an occasion of great hilarity and joy. Almost the entire population of the town were present, as well as large numbers of persons from the adjacent towns. Food and forage were furnished at the Cabot House. In the bill of expenses appeared three and one-half gallons of rum, four gallons of wine, seven pounds of loaf sugar, forty-two pounds of brown sugar, and two and one-quarter dozen lemons. An omission of these indispensable requisites for such an occasion would have been deemed highly improper.

At an early hour of the same day Isaac Townsend was ordained as a Baptist minister at his own house.

After the ordination of Mr Allen, the new (Congregational) church adopted a constitution, from which we extract: —

Persons who believe the Christian religion and in the judgment of charity lead moral lives, shall, upon professing their faith and promising obedience, be entitled to baptism,

either for themselves or their children, provided that none shall be entitled to baptism for their children who shall not have been previously baptized themselves, — who shall not also promise to bring up such children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, to teach them their duty, and to display before them in their own conduct examples of piety and virtue.

The following signed this constitution in the presence of the ordaining council, namely: Joshua Haines, Henry Rust, Ithiel Clifford, John Shortridge, Samuel Tibbetts, William Cotton, Andrew Wiggin, and Jacob Smith. There were afterwards added to this church: in 1793, Sarah Martin, Hannah Martin, William Warren, Phœbe Young, Hannah Rust, Hannah Horn, and Deborah Folsom; in 1794, James Fernald, Mary Horn, and Abigail Shortridge: in 1796, Anna Young: in 1798, Betsey Allen and Margaret Shortridge: in 1799, Benjamin Nudd and Mary Chamberlin: in 1800, Martha Adams: in 1801, Elizabeth Stoddard and Lucy Keniston. The year following the organization of the church, Henry Rust and Andrew Wiggin were appointed deacons.

After the death of Mr Allen, which took place in 1806, the church lost its visibility. Mr Allen at the time of his ordination was forty-six years old. The following certificate will show in what estimation he was held by his clerical brethren: —

June 11, 1792.

This may certify that Mr Ebenezer Allen graduated at the University of Cambridge in the year 1771; that he sustained a good moral character; that he is esteemed well as a preacher of the gospel, and as such may be improved by any people who shall think proper to invite him.

Isaac Merrill, pastor of the church in Wilmington; John French, pastor of a church in Andover; John Shaw, pastor of the First Church in Haverhill; Gyles Merrill, pastor of the church in Plaistow; Jonathan Eames, pastor of the church in Newton, N. H.; Samuel Webster, pastor of a church in Salisbury; Ebenezer Thayer, pastor of the church in Hampton; Thomas Carey, pastor of the First Church in Newburyport; John Andrew, junior pastor of the same church; Francis Webb, pastor of a church in Amesbury; Benjamin Thurston, pastor of church in New Hampton; Samuel Langdon, D.D.; Samuel Haven, D.D.; James Miltemore, pastor of the church in Stratham.

May 30, 1793, the town gave Mr Allen the use of a portion of the meeting-house lot for ten years. In March, 1795, the town granted Mr Allen leave of absence for six Sabbaths, to recompense him for two years' deficiency of firewood. He declined this offer, and December 29, 1796, it was voted to furnish him with seventy-five cords of wood, the amount due. Tradition says that this was all delivered on one day. After this the furnishing of the annual allowance (twenty-five cords) was let to the lowest bidder. The first contractor was John Shorey, his bid being nine dollars.

Several unavailing attempts were made at various periods to increase Mr Allen's salary. In 1799 Joseph Varney and others petitioned the town to have the parish business separated from the general town affairs, urging that it was unjust for the "Quakers and Baptists to be requested to aid in paying the

parish expenses;" but without avail. As Mr Allen died only seven years later, and the town declined to procure another minister, the support of the ministry by taxation then ceased to be a disturbing element, but it was a bitter controversy. The followers of Elder Benjamin Randall contended that the ministry should be supported by voluntary contributions. This was antagonistic to the prevailing opinion and custom of the time, and from Mr Allen's settlement until his death there were contentions as well as protests. The larger and more influential party held to the Puritanic idea, that as the preached gospel was a public good, and every person benefited thereby, so every person should be required to pay for the support of this ordinance. The Baptists, the Quakers, and some other citizens demurred to an obligatory support of doctrines with which they were not in harmony. The Quaker element gave the minority great strength, for several very prominent families were of that faith. It is but just to consider that it was an honest difference of opinion and a matter of religious principle on each side.

At the annual meeting in March, 1802, Thomas Cotton and others petitioned to be released from paying a minister's tax. The town refused to grant the petition. The selectmen assessed a ministerial tax of one dollar and ninety-two cents against Mr Cotton, which he refused to pay, and on the twenty-third day of the following October Samuel Tebbetts, the collector of taxes, took from him by distraint a cow valued at twenty dollars. At the annual meeting in March, 1803, the town voted to abate the minister tax of 1802 assessed against Stephen Thurston and all other persons that "the selectmen thought the law would clear." On the twenty-third day of September following Cotton brought a suit against the town for the recovery of the value of the cow taken for the ministerial tax. At a meeting held on the twelfth day of January, 1804, Stephen W. Horne was appointed an agent to defend the town against the suit brought by Cotton. The following persons then and there entered their protest against contesting the suit with Cotton: Benning Brackett, Isaac Cotton, James Cotton, Cornelius Jenness, Joseph Jenness, Thomas Frost, Valentine Wormwood, Samuel Hide, Jr, John Snell, William Cotton, John Young, William Fernald, Moses Thompson, Josiah Frost, George O. Cotton, John W. Fernald, Stephen Nute, John Furbur, Aaron Frost, James Fernald, James Cate, John Warren, John P. Cotton, Josiah Willey. Stephen W. Horne subsequently declined serving as agent in the suit Cotton *vs.* Wolfeborough, and another person was appointed in his stead. The suit was continued with considerable expense to both parties until August, 1805, when it terminated by a settlement, each party paying its own costs and the town paying to Cotton the sum of twenty dollars, being the value of the cow.

June 26, 1806, Rev. Mr Allen died very suddenly. He was a native of Tisbury, Mass., and a graduate of Harvard College. He married Betsey, daughter of Deacon James Fernald, in 1796. They had six children. During

his ministry twenty-six members were added to the church. After his decease the church had no leader and became extinct.

First Congregational Church.[1] — In 1822–23 Rev. Dr J. P. Cleveland, the first preceptor of the academy, started a Sunday-school, and occasionally preached. In this way he and his co-workers sowed seed destined to bear fruit a few years later in the organization of the First Congregational Church. This was formed June 17, 1834. The council met at the house of Daniel Pickering, Esq., examined the twelve candidates for membership, and adjourned to an "upper room" in the old academy, and held the appropriate services. The original members were Benjamin Young, Rebecca Young, Daniel Pickering, Sarah C. Pickering, George B. Farrar, Susan M. Farrar, Mehitable Farrar, Eunice Piper, Abigail Connor, Amy W. Connor, Sarah Meader, Mary Avery. In the autumn eighteen became members, among them Thomas Rust and wife and Ann Eliza Avery, who later became the wife of Rev. Leander Thompson, missionary to Syria.

Thomas P. Beach, an instructor in the academy, assisted in the public services, was ordained as an evangelist June 17, 1835, and became acting pastor for about two and one-half years. About the time of his departure, students from Gilmanton Theological Seminary held a series of meetings here. They visited every family and preached every evening. As a result of their labors, fourteen joined this church, and much religious zeal was awakened. November 1, 1838, Rev. Jeremiah Blake, M.D., became pastor at a salary of four hundred dollars and "a suitable dwelling-place." Mr Blake gives a remarkable statement concerning his connection with the church. He visited this place first as one of the students engaged in revival work. He says: —

> My mind was wonderfully drawn toward the place. For a long time I seemed to see a field of wheat extending from Moultonborough to Brookfield. This wheat had very full heads, all leaning toward the east, and "white for the harvest." This field was before me by day and by night, and the feeling was very strong that I must assist in reaping it. In the winter of 1839–40, God in his all-wise providence opened the way for me to reap this field. I held a meeting at Tuftonborough, and thus began at the upper end of the field, and reaped grain as it leaned to the east. The good work soon spread through Moultonborough, Tuftonborough, and then into Wolfeborough. The first manifestations here were at the Bridge. It spread to Wolfeborough Center, the farm road, and, last, to South Wolfeborough. This revival continued almost two years. By the assistance of Deacons Rust, Fox, Ayers, and others, I was enabled to labor in Tuftonborough, North Wolfeborough, Alton, Middleton, Farmington, Milton, Wakefield, Effingham, Moultonborough, Tamworth, Centre Harbor, and Newfield, Maine. In all these places God was pouring out his Spirit. The field of wheat was now reaped and laid in bundles to be bound and shocked. As fruits of this revival, a Congregational church was formed in Tuftonborough, and another in North Wolfeborough, and a meeting-house builded there. During this revival all denominations were united as the heart of one man, and converts were added to each of them. My five years in Wolfeborough are among the brightest spots in my life.

[1] By W. A. Fergusson.

In November, 1839, a missionary meeting was held, and the meeting-house crowded with a most attentive audience. Rev. Messrs Bird and Smith, who had passed many years in the Holy Land, gave addresses, and a sermon was preached by Rev. Leander Thompson, who was on the eve of departure for Syria as a missionary. The next day Mr Thompson and Ann Eliza Avery were married. About this time the records mention the case of Mrs Mary Piper, who was baptized and joined the church at the age of eighty-six years. Dr Blake's ministry was full of interest from first to last. From 1838 to 1842, sixty-one members were added. The next pastor was Rev. Jeffries Hall. He combined the labors of pastor with those of instructor in the academy. He began at once to work for a new church edifice, traveled in Massachusetts soliciting aid, and was successful. The church was dedicated January 26, 1847. Mr Hall was strongly orthodox, and had it specified in the deed that the edifice should never be used except by the Congregational order on penalty of forfeiting the entire property. He became acting pastor in 1843, and held that relation eight years. Rev. Nelson Barbour was installed June 16, 1852, and remained till November 27, 1854. Rev. George W. Campbell was here for a time, from May 20, 1855. Rev. Sumner Clark became acting pastor in June, 1856. After three years he went away, but returned in 1864, and preached for four years. During his pastorate twenty-eight members were added. Rev. John Wood filled the pulpit between the pastorates of Mr Clark, and after this resided here for some years as agent of the American Tract Society. From July, 1868, Rev. Leander Thompson, who had given up missionary labor by reason of ill-health, supplied the pulpit for one year. Rev. Thomas A. Emerson began his ministry November 25, 1869, and closed his pastorate May 14, 1873. During his stay, the meeting-house was refitted, furnished anew, and rededicated August 4, 1872. Resolutions are spread upon the records, tendering thanks to L. C. Edgerly, of Boston, for his present of a communion table: Mrs Charles Rollins, for an "elegant" communion service; William P. Libbey, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for a Bible; Joseph W. Whitten, of Boston, for "our beautiful pulpit chair and other favors." Rev. Robert B. Hall was ordained November 13, 1873, and remained two years. Rev. George H. Tilton was acting pastor from January 1, 1876, to July 1, 1877. We are indebted to an historical sketch of the church prepared by him for most of the data in the preparation of this church history. Mr Tilton further says: —

But a history of this church would hardly be complete without mention of Deacons Rust and Ayers, who were for many years its chief pillars. Thomas Rust was born November 27, 1798, at South Wolfeborough. He was converted in 1834, and continued steadfast in the faith. For more than forty years he has been superintendent of the Sunday-school, and deacon from 1851. During the intervals when the church was destitute of a pastor, he has uniformly taken the lead. Joshua P. Ayers was born at Wolfeborough Neck, November 4, 1815; was converted when twenty-one; was chosen deacon in 1843, and though residing three miles away

for many years, he was a constant attendant upon Sabbath services, and was often present at prayer-meetings, even in stormy days when those who lived near by would not venture out. After removing to the village he could always be depended upon. His religion was his meat and drink; the prayer-meeting was his Bethel. He died August 13, 1875.

Rev. Henry Ketchum was acting pastor from January 1, 1878, to July, 1879. Rev. George W. Christie commenced pastoral work January 1, 1880, was installed June 4, 1880, and dismissed by council May 28, 1883. Rev. Joseph A. Tomlinson preached from January, 1884, to November. During his service, June 17, 1884, was observed with appropriate exercises "the semi-centennial anniversary" of the church. Two of the twelve original members were then living, Miss Amy W. Connor and George B. Farrar. Rev. Theodore C. Jerome was installed June 17, 1885; his pastorate was abruptly terminated by his death, May 28, 1886, and the pulpit was supplied for some months by Mr Tomlinson. The present clergyman, Rev. Edgar F. Davis, began his pastorate January 1, 1888. He is a man of great originality, good reasoning powers, and in and out of the church makes friends.

The church membership (April, 1889) is about eighty. The officers are Charles F. Parker and Dr. N. H. Scott, deacons; Mary E. Hersey and Mrs Sarah Clark, deaconesses; Samuel Avery, clerk.

The Sabbath-school has about one hundred members. Charles F. Parker is superintendent; Arthur E. Richardson, assistant; Everett N. Severance and Fred E. Meader, librarians; May Hanson, secretary and treasurer; Rev. E. F. Davis, Arthur E. Richardson, F. H. Safford, Charles F. Parker, Mrs C. F. Parker, Mrs C. H. Hersey, Mrs C. H. Morgan, Mrs A. B. Phillips, Kate E. Parker, Nellie O. Hersey, teachers.

Mrs Fannie M. Newell, a member of this church, offered her services in missionary work in 1881 to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, was accepted, and assigned to Broosa, Turkey, as teacher in the girls' school. She sailed in June, 1882, from Boston. In 1885 she was transferred to Constantinople as city missionary. Before leaving Wolfeborough she organized the "Newell Mission Circle" among the children. The circle has sent eighty dollars annually to be applied equally to her salary and to her mission work.

North Wolfeborough Church. — Previous to the formation of the church at Smith's bridge the Freewill Baptists and the Christian connection had each formed two or more churches and erected houses of worship. Missionaries of the Congregational denomination had preached in schoolhouses to accommodate the different sections of the town. But at the Bridge a village had been forming, and the teachers of the academy held public worship in that building. This continued through Rev. Mr Blake's ministry. Meantime, North Wolfeborough (Dimon's Corner), six miles from the Bridge, attracted Mr Blake's attention, and in connection with licentiates from Gilmanton

Theological Seminary and two Methodist preachers, he commenced a protracted meeting April 6, 1839. Thirty persons were converted, and Robert Fuller, one of the licentiates, was engaged by them to preach two thirds of the time for a year.

June 13, 1839, the Congregationalist Church in North Wolfeborough was organized by a council composed of Rev. John S. Winter and Deacon Daniel Smith, of the church in Ossipee; Rev. Joshua Dodge, from the church in Moultonborough; Rev. Nathaniel Barker, from the church in Wakefield; Rev. S. H. Merrill, from the church in Centre Harbor; Rev. Giles Leach and Mr James Fullerton, from Sandwich; Deacon Thomas Rust and Deacon John Fox, from Wolfeborough Bridge. November 13, 1839, Thomas J. Tibbetts and Richard Bickford were chosen deacons. September 24, 1843, Rev. J. Doldt was installed as pastor of the church. November 29, 1848, his pastoral relation ceased. November, 1850, Rev. Stephen Merrill, a native of Conway, commenced his ministrations over this church, and continued until his death in June, 1860. Rev. Horace Wood was here from June, 1863, until 1866, preaching one half of the time. Since then the church has not had a resident pastor, but has had preaching a portion of each year by theological students. Thomas L. Whitton has served as deacon.

First Freewill Baptist Church. — A Baptist church was formed by Elder Randall October 19, 1792, at the house of William Rogers, and John Snell was baptized, becoming the eighth member. The church then adopted this

COVENANT. — We whose names are here underwritten, feeling the spirit of adoption whereby we cry "Abba Father," though most unworthy, and by his grace having a fellowship with each other as brethren of one family and children of one Father, finding our souls knit together like David and Jonathan, Ruth and Naomi — believing it for the declarative glory of God, our Heavenly Father, that we should embody and walk in the ordinances of our Lord Jesus Christ: do now, in this solemn manner, in the fear of God, calling on him for his aid and assistance, covenant together and promise, by grace, to walk in the ordinances and commands of our Lord Jesus Christ, as we do or shall understand. We will take the Scriptures of truth, which we believe to be an unerring rule, for the rule of our practice in our conversation, dealing, and commerce; and if any of us are convicted of not walking according thereto, or of violating thereof, we shall be deemed disorderly, and be dealt with as such, as the aforesaid rule shall direct.

Isaac Townsend.	John Snell.
Benjamin Libbey.	Thomas Chase.
William Rust.	Experience Townsend.
Jesse Whitten.	Tabitha Chase.

October 25 a council of ordination composed of Elders Benjamin Randall, Samuel Weeks, Joseph Boodey, and John Whitney ordained Isaac Townsend as its minister. Boodey made the ordaining prayer and extended the right hand of fellowship. Weeks preached the sermon, and Randall gave the charge.

The next month William Lucas and Mary Rogers joined this church. Among those who united with this organization during the next decade, or a little later, were Israel Piper, Mrs Lucas, Isaac Jones, Polly Jones, Stephen Fall, Jonathan Brown, Lydia Allard, Thomas Cotton, Valentine Wormwood, Richard Marden, Neal Cate, Reuben Daniels, Hannah Whitten, Susannah Rust, Jane Cate, Charlotte Clark, Dolly Willey, Sally Willey, Mary Hawkins, Betsey Wormwood, Josiah Willey, Thomas Frost, James Grant, Joseph Grant, Ebenezer Kent, Edward Dow, and Thomas Hawkins. October 28, 1833, seventeen members, residing in the northeastern part of the town, separated themselves from this church to form the Second Freewill Baptist Church. This left the old church with fifty-five members, which, by 1843, had risen to a membership of one hundred and twenty. It now (1889) numbers seventy-two members.

Rev. Isaac Townsend was pastor about forty years, until old age incapacitated him for the duties. His successors were Hiram Holmes, John Chick, Enoch T. Prescott, Oliver Butler, Cumins Paris, Tobias Foss, Uriah Chase, Elbridge G. York, H. F. Dickey, G. C. Andrews, A. D. Fairbanks, Daniel C. Wheeler, Ira Emery, C. L. Plummer, Henry B. Huntoon, and Lincoln Given, the present pastor.

The Sunday-school has for its superintendent Israel B. Manning: assistant, Jasper H. Warren: librarian, Bert W. Parker: teachers, B. F. Parker, A. M. Cate, A. S. Libbey, E. J. Remick, Helen M. Warren, Lydia F. Remick, Mary Smith, Abbie Libbey, Harriet B. Parker. Number of scholars, one hundred.

The following clergymen have been members of this church: John L. Cooley, Stephen Coffin, James J. Wentworth, William K. Lucas, Moses Hanson, J. F. Locke, and J. M. Brewster. Lucas and Brewster were natives of the town. Mr Brewster was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and for some years assistant editor of *The Morning Star*, the leading newspaper of the Free Baptist denomination. Lorenzo S. Coffin, a son of Stephen Coffin, is a preacher in Iowa. The deacons have been Thomas Cotton, Valentine Wormwood, Pelatiah Lord, Hamilton Locke, Benjamin F. Parker, Samuel W. Tetherly; and the clerks, Isaac Townsend, William Lucas, Israel Piper, Neal Cate, Hiram Holmes, Hamilton Locke, and B. F. Parker.

Rev. Isaac Townsend, born in Newmarket, December 18, 1756, died in Wolfeborough, August 30, 1846. Early left an orphan, when sixteen he apprenticed himself to a tanner and served five years: then shipped on a privateer, which was captured five days later, and was a prisoner in Halifax for some months. About 1790 he came to Wolfeborough, and after his ordination was a public preacher for many years. He was an acceptable minister, an earnest Christian, and an industrious citizen, acquiring considerable property by his own labor. This he left to religious and benevolent causes.

Deacon Benjamin Franklin Parker, son of Samuel G. and Sarah L. (Kelley)

Parker, was born in Stratham, April 21, 1817, and is of the Massachusetts Parker family. He came to Wolfeborough in 1831, attended the old academy in its palmy days, and was a schoolmate of Henry Wilson. He began teaching when nineteen: taught in this town, Alton, Brookfield, and Tuftonborough, and was a popular teacher. In 1848 he commenced merchandising, and continued until 1888. Originally a Free-soil Democrat, he has affiliated with the Republicans for many years, but his pronounced temperance views have caused him to take an active place in the ranks of the Prohibitionists. He has been moderator and selectman, and assistant clerk of the New Hampshire House of Representatives. A member of the Free Baptist Church for many years, he has been a deacon for half a century. He is a straightforward, honest man, and active in all reform measures. The people of Wolfeborough owe him a debt of gratitude for his painstaking researches in its history. — Editor.

The Second Freewill Baptist Church was organized in 1834 with fifteen members. In 1845 it numbered seventy members and now has twenty. The population of the locality has much lessened within the last forty years. Its first pastor was Hiram Holmes. William K. Lucas served in that capacity many years. Several ministers have preached for the church, but have not been pastors. Its deacons have been Valentine Wormwood, Thomas Cotton, Thomas Cotton, 2d, Timothy Y. Cotton, and George H. Gage. The two last named are now acting officers.

For more than ninety years a portion of a Methodist society has worshiped in the easterly part of the town, with members of the same faith in Brookfield living near the line. Decrease of the population in that section has materially lessened the number of its members.

First Christian Church. — For several years previous to 1812 Elder Mark Fernald, of Kittery, Maine, a "Christian," had preached considerably in Wolfeborough. He was quite popular with the people, and had a controlling religious influence in the town. January 3, 1812, he organized a church, which is known as the First Christian Church in Wolfeborough. Its members at organization were George Yeaton, Levi Mason, Polly Clifford, Eleanor Rust, Betsey Keay, and Hannah Doe. There were soon added to the membership Bradstreet Doe, Sally Pinkham, Nathaniel Rust, Martha Thurston, Pamelia Welch, Elisabeth Banfield, Joseph Leavitt, Phebe Leavitt, William Cate, Betsey Cate, Abigail Tibbetts, Sarah Ann Dealing, and Mary F. Warren. Elder Fernald visited the church annually, frequently several times in a year, and retained his pastoral relations until 1838, when he was succeeded by John T. G. Colby. In 1858 Mr Colby was succeeded in the pastorate by Thomas Bartlett. The pastors since then have been: Seth Hinckley, William H. Nason, James Rowell, Samuel B. Bowditch, C. P. Smith, and Lewis Phillips. The deacons have been Nathaniel Rust, John Folsom, and David Blake. In

the spring of 1840 a remarkable religious interest prevailed in the church and society. On the third day of May thirty-six persons received the rite of baptism. In 1844 ten persons left the church, assigning these reasons: "First, we consider all the nominal churches Babylon, and are commanded to come out (see Rev. 28: 4): secondly, we view ourselves as unequally yoked together with unbelievers, and that the time has arrived for these bonds to be broken (see 2 Cor. 6: 14–17): thirdly, we believe that on the tenth day of the seventh month, which is either the twenty-second or twenty-third of October, that this world will be on fire, and Babylon will be destroyed." There have been 276 persons connected with the church, and its members now number 102. The Sabbath-school numbers sixty: George P. Gridley is superintendent. Joseph Banfield, a member of this church, became a preacher.

The Second Christian Church was organized January 10, 1822, at the house of John Burley, of Ossipee, by Elder Mark Fernald. It was declared to be "a church of Christ, with no other covenant than the name of Christ, His Spirit and word to unite and keep," of the society called "Christians." Its members resided in the west part of Ossipee and the east part of Wolfeborough. They were Benjamin Prebble, George Stevens, Valentine Willey, Polly Prebble, Sally Hyde, Peggy Hyde, Betsey Smith, Abigail Willey, Catharine Tibbetts, Jemima Triggs. A few months later John Chamberlain, Dudley Chamberlain, Stephen Burke, Joanna Chamberlain, Abigail Chamberlain, and Hannah Burke united with the church. Elder Fernald remained pastor for a few years, and was succeeded by Joseph Banfield, who, about 1830, left the denomination and the town. John T. G. Colby took his place and was pastor for some years. The last pastor was Rev. Daniel Wiggin, of Tuftonborough. Its deacons have been Valentine Willey, Mark A. Young, and Frank Kenney. Mr Willey acted as deacon for about half a century. In 1830 it had about sixty members.

Second Adventists. — This society holds meetings every Sabbath in Central Block.

A Sabbath-school is kept up at South Wolfeborough, with Miss Eliza Rust as superintendent. There is one at East Wolfeborough, Mrs T. Y. Cotton, superintendent. Centre Wolfeborough Sabbath-school is now held at Pine Hill schoolhouse, C. H. Tibbetts, superintendent.

First Unitarian Society. — The address of Charles H. Parker at the dedication of the beautiful church edifice of the Unitarian Society gives in a graphic and concise form the growth of liberalism here, and the development and formation of the Unitarian organization. As such it is well worthy a place.

More or less of liberal Christian sentiment has existed in this town for many years. For quite a number of years we had a small society of Univer-

salists; among its adherents were some of the most intelligent and substantial citizens; their numbers, however, were small, and they had only an occasional service. The association, I think, has ceased to exist. Other denominations have, perhaps unconsciously, sown more or less liberal seed. Many of the Christian denomination, so called, which prevails quite largely in this region, are moderately Unitarian in their views, to say the least. A large portion of the Adventists, of whom there are many in this region, are in harmony with the liberal teachings to the extent that they regard the doctrine of endless torment of the wicked as "unscriptural and God dishonoring," and so teach. What are known as the strictly evangelical denominations, although adhering tenaciously to their creeds, for many years have less persistently urged upon the attention of the people the dogmas obnoxious to persons of liberal thought upon religious matters. The publication of sermons and speeches delivered by men of liberal thought and progressive ideas of all denominations in the city and other papers have unquestionably led to deeper thought and broader views upon religious subjects. Notwithstanding this general tendency toward a more liberal and enlarged view of the relation existing between God and man, and man and man, very little was known in this region of Unitarians or Unitarianism, except by well-read people, until quite recently. Little more than a quarter of a century since a Unitarian clergyman from Boston or vicinity spent his summer vacation in the family of a leading member of the Free Baptist denomination. His manner and conversation, especially upon religious subjects, so pleased his landlord and family that he was invited to preach several discourses from the Free Baptist pulpit. His sermons were not of a doctrinal character, but tended to show that the Christian religion is applicable to everyday life and matters pertaining to this world. The people were pleased and instructed, and some of the seed thus sown bore fruit. These were probably the first sermons preached in town by a Unitarian minister. Some years since the Unitarians commenced holding grove meetings at Weirs. Communication by steamer between this place and that being very convenient, many of our people attended the meetings. To say that they were edified, instructed, and often surprised to hear sentiments so much in accord with their own that the remark was not unfrequently heard, "Well, if this is Unitarianism, then I am a Unitarian," is but to say the truth. Then arose the question whether it were not possible to have at least an occasional service at Wolfeborough. By invitation of the commander of the steamer, a man of liberal views by the way, Rev. Mr Powell, then pastor of the Unitarian church at Laconia, held service two Sabbaths in succession on the deck of the steamer. The congregations were not large, but the excellent sermons were appreciated. In 1883 Rev. S. C. Beane and other Concord friends, and perhaps friends in other localities, became interested in the Wolfeborough movement. Mr Beane prevailed upon Rev. Mr Brown, of Charleston, S. C., to spend his summer vacation

in this place, and hold services Sunday afternoons. Mainly through the influence of Mr James S. Libbey, of New York, who was visiting friends in town, and who took much interest in the liberal movement, the Christian society kindly permitted the use of their church for these meetings. A portion of Mr Brown's discourses were of a doctrinal character, and were much enjoyed by those who listened. Rev. Mr Shippen, of Washington, D. C., spent a Sabbath in town, and by invitation of Mr Brown preached a very eloquent discourse upon "The School of Life." During the year 1884, service was held less frequently: no convenient place could be obtained. We had, however, several discourses by Mr Brannegan, a student who was spending his vacation in a neighboring town, Rev. Mr Payne, of Manchester, and Hornbrook, of Newton, Mass. During the years 1885 and 1886, service was held nearly half of the Sundays. Rev. Mr Beane, as missionary of the Unitarian Association, having taken our interests somewhat under his care, supplied the desk quite a large portion of the time, and when not able to come himself, sent others. In this way, during these years, we had opportunity to listen to Rev. Messrs Williams, Mullet, Bradley, Moore, Gardner, Pratt, Reynolds, and perhaps others, of Boston: Reverends Israel and Hosmer, of Salem; Sheaf, of Dover; Gilman, of Concord; McDugall, of Rockland; St John, of Haverhill; Nickerson, of Exeter; Pardee, of Laconia; Lefavor, of Williams College, and E. C. Smith, of Cambridge Divinity School, and others whose names I may have omitted. We can no longer, with any degree of propriety, plead ignorance of Unitarians or Unitarianism. During these years our meetings have been held in an inconvenient hall up two flights of stairs, and we came to the conclusion, something more than a year since, that to make the movement a success in any degree we must have better accommodations.

Wolfeborough has a territory of thirty-six square miles, and a present population of not less than 2,500, with good prospect of a large increase in the near future. Previous to the organization of this society, there were in town two Congregationalist, two Free Baptist, two Christian, one Methodist, and one Advent society. Formerly there was a society of Friends and of Universalists, as before mentioned. There were seven church edifices. Only three of these societies have pastors and services the year round. The others have service a greater or less portion of the time. The question has naturally arisen in the minds of some, Why the necessity of another society and another church edifice? Might not the people find ample accommodation already provided? In reply we have this to say: At least four fifths of the population reside upon the westerly side of the town. Here are located one society of each denomination, Methodists excepted. From the best information I can obtain, I learn that the average attendance upon public worship in the whole town should be set down at less than five hundred per Sabbath. Some well-informed people say the number will fall very much below these figures. But

suppose it to be as high as five hundred, what are we to say of the remaining two thousand? A portion of them, no doubt, attend meetings more or less. But that a large majority of them are without a religious home there can be little doubt. The reason cannot be wholly from indifference to religious subjects. Many of these people do not find a genial home in the other societies.

In 1886 a society was organized in legal form to be known as the First Unitarian Society in Wolfeborough. Very little effort has been made to increase its membership, it being thought best to first secure a place convenient for worship. From present indications, we think we may hope to have, within a reasonable period, a strong and useful society. Whatever may be the outcome of this movement, we congratulate ourselves over the fact that it has neither been conceived nor prosecuted from any feeling of animosity toward existing denominations. It is not the outgrowth of any bickerings, heart-burnings, disappointments, personal or other quarrels in or with the other religious societies. The First Unitarian Society is not here to tear down any good thing, but to help build up and improve, so far as they may be able, the moral and religious interests of the community; to act in conjunction with others if they may, alone if they must.

I wish to tender the heartfelt and sincere thanks of this society to each and all who have rendered assistance in any way in this enterprise, and we hope the day will never come when they shall feel that their bounty has been misappropriated, or their confidence misplaced.

The original members of the society were Charles H. Parker, William B. Hodge, Frank P. Hobbs, Rufus H. King, Ida M. Clark, Mary A. Dowlin, Fred W. Prindall, Abbie M. Prindall, Joseph Lewando, Nellie J. Lewando, Charles F. Piper, Sewall W. Abbott. The first board of officers was: Oliver Dowlin, president; Ida M. Clark, vice-president; Fred W. Prindall, clerk; Frank P. Hobbs, treasurer; William B. Hodge, Charles F. Piper, Joseph Lewando, executive committee. These officers were elected January 14, 1886, but the society was not legally organized until March 25, 1886. All early business meetings were held at the office of *The Granite State News*.

December 4, 1886, the society voted to build a church, as the facilities for holding meetings were not such as tended to advance the progress of the new movement. G. B. Clark, William B. Hodge, and F. W. Prindall were chosen a building committee. Work in this new direction was pressed with ardor; outside friends gave contributions to the object, while a generous and liberal response came from the believers in liberal religious thought in Wolfeborough. The result was the erection of the beautiful house of worship on Glendon street, which was dedicated with imposing ceremonies January 17, 1888.

The Church.—A church edifice, however plain or humble may be its aspect, is indicative of a progressive community, an inspiration after the

better and higher life. A well-proportioned, tasty edifice of this kind in a village shows that amid the toil and struggle for physical existence, people devote some fragments of time and fractions of income to the consideration of the moral and religious nature. Such a structure is not only an ornament, but a source of just pride to a people. The tall, graceful spire towering above the buildings devoted to business or domestic pursuits is a sign to all that man's spiritual nature is an object of interest, and neither forgotten nor wholly neglected in that community.

Wolfeborough may now claim to have the handsomest and most commodious church building in Carroll county. In its general proportions and exterior, this building was patterned after that of the Unitarian society of Lebanon. The architecture might be styled composite, still the predominating order is Gothic, and its tall and beautifully proportioned spire (110 feet high), its massive Gothic-top windows and tasty minaret, present an attractive and pleasing appearance. The main building is 55 feet long by 41 feet wide, with a two-story addition on the south, 24 feet wide by 55 feet long, falling back from the main building some feet. This church was contracted to Messrs Prindall & Hersey of Wolfeborough, and the plan drafted by Mr Prindall.

The church has three entrances on its front, each opening into spacious vestibules, from which aisles lead to the rear of the auditorium. A platform across the eastern end of the audience room, built for the organ loft and pulpit, is accommodated by four flights of steps, the choir being seated at the right of the minister. The ceiling is finished into the roof with a beautiful Gothic arch that gives the auditorium a height of thirty feet. The room is lighted by eight large Gothic-top windows, glazed with various colored cathedral glass. In the evening light is diffused by a gorgeous sixteen-light reflector chandelier, a gift from the ladies.

Eight Gothic arches — four on each side — intersecting with the main Gothic present a very pretty interior. On the south side is the vestry, connected with the main room by three large sliding doors, having amber-colored cathedral glass panels. In the rear of the vestry is the library, a kitchen, furnished with cook-stove, sink, cupboards, and cooking utensils, and is also connected by folding doors with the vestry. A large, triple Gothic-top window of colored glass and four smaller light this part of the building. The walls and ceiling are handsomely frescoed. The finish, stained in imitation of cherry, was done by George B. Horn. There are fifty-six handsome hardwood pews, stained to match the church finish, accommodating five persons each.

The handsome and elaborate chancel window of stained glass, in leaded frame, was a gift from the Channing Religious Society of Newton, Mass. The transom over the central entrance is of stained glass, and has in cut letters, "First Unitarian Society, 1887." The pulpit set of six pieces is cherry, upholstered in old-gold crushed plush, and makes a very pretty suit, for which Mrs S. W. Fay presented the society a splendid pulpit lamp.

From the tower swings a 1590-pound bell, the heaviest in the county, also a gift. The entire cost of the church, including furnishings, was six thousand dollars.

Dedication. — A clear, cold winter day, with the thermometer indicating the temperature to be sixteen degrees below zero, did not prevent a goodly concourse from this and adjoining towns from assembling to participate in the dedicatory services. The order of exercises, given below, was fully carried out in an interesting and entertaining manner.

Order of Exercises. — 1. Opening Anthem, "Oh, how Beautiful!"

2. Invocation, Rev. J. P. Sheaf, Jr, of Dover.

3. Scripture Reading, Rev. J. P. Sheaf, Jr.

4. Rev. Lewis Phillips, pastor of the Christian Church, read Hymn No. 43, "Universal Worship," which was finely rendered by the choir.

O Thou to whom, in ancient time,
The lyre of Hebrew bards was strung,
Whom kings adored in song sublime,
And prophets praised with glowing tongue! —

Not now on Zion's height alone
Thy favored worshiper may dwell;
Nor where, at sultry noon, thy Son
Sat weary by the patriarch's well.

From every place below the skies
The grateful song, the fervent prayer,
The incense of the heart, may rise
To heaven, and find acceptance there.

O Thou to whom, in ancient time,
The lyre of prophet-bards was strung,
To thee, at last, in every clime,
Shall temples rise, and praise be sung.

5. Historical Address, C. H. Parker.

6. Report of Building Committee.

Mr G. B. Clark, in behalf of the building committee, made a statement of the cost of the building and state of the finances, showing that the committee have built a somewhat better and of course a more expensive church than was at first contemplated, but no better than the times and circumstances demand. Anything less would have been unsatisfactory. As it is, the society have a substantial, commodious, well-furnished church in modern style, at a cost which must be put down as moderate.

7. Anthem. Selected.

8. Formal Act of Dedication.

The formal act of dedication by the people, led by Rev. S. C. Beane, of Salem, Mass., was in the following words, the congregation standing and uniting: —

To thee, O God, our Father, we humbly dedicate this house, the work of our hands; that in it we may together worship thee: that in it we may learn to know thee, the only true

God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent; that here, in the gladness and strength of the life that now is, and in hope of the life which is to come, we may abound in love to one another and to all men, in righteousness of life, and in faith and trust toward the Father of our spirits. O Lord, establish thou the work of our hands: yea, the work of our hands, establish thou it. Amen.

9. Prayer of Dedication, Rev. Fielder Israel, Salem, Mass.

This was full of devotional thought, given in most expressive language, which seemed to take the entire congregation to the throne of grace as humble suppliants for divine love, mercy, and direction.

10. Hymn, composed by Rev. Edward E. Hale, D.D., sung to Retreat.

O Father, take the new-built shrine;
The house our hands have built is thine;
Greet us with welcome when we come,
And make our Father's house our home.

Blest with thy spirit while we stay,
May we thy spirit bear away,
That every heart a shrine may be,
And every house a home for thee.

11. Sermon, Rev. Brooke Hereford.

This discourse was from "Ye are not your own," 1 Corinthians 6: 19. It was eloquent, full of rich thoughts and instructive suggestions.

12. Prayer, Rev. Thomas E. St John.

13. Doxology, Congregation.

14. Benediction.

Instead of a sermon in the evening there were short speeches upon "The Faith and Work of a Liberal Christian Church," interspersed with excellent music by the choir. The speakers were Rev. T. E. St John, Rev. J. P. Sheaf, of Dover, who was introduced as our nearest Unitarian neighbor; Rev. S. C. Beane, a missionary of the Unitarian denomination for eastern New England; Rev. Fielder Israel, pastor of the First Unitarian Church in Salem, the first and oldest congregational church in America (organized in Salem, August 6, 1629); Professor E. H. Lord, principal of Brewster Free Academy; and Rev. Brooke Hereford, successor of the eminent Dr. Channing. The best evidence that the exercises were interesting is the fact that the audience gave the closest attention for two hours.

Rev. Loren Benjamin Macdonald is pastor. He was born in Newport, N. S., January 21, 1858; removed to Boston, Mass., when eight years of age. In 1878 he entered the theological school of Harvard College; was graduated in 1881; then settled as pastor of the Unitarian Church in Ellsworth, Maine; resigned in the autumn of 1884 to enter the junior class of the collegiate department at Harvard, and was graduated in 1886. During this time and the

following year he supplied a pulpit in Shirley, Mass. May 8, 1888, he received an invitation to come to Wolfeborough to minister to the new society at an annual salary of one thousand dollars. Mr Macdonald accepted the invitation, and commenced his pastorate May 12. He is scholastic, earnest, and eloquent, a close logician and independent thinker. He has proven "to be the right man in the right place," and the society under his ministrations is united, interested, and progressing.

February 23, 1888, Hon. Mark P. Emery, of Portland, Maine, presented the society with a beautiful Bible and an elegant silver communion service.

The officers for 1889 are: C. H. Parker, president; Ida M. Clark, vice-president; F. W. Prindall, clerk; Joseph Lewando, Frank P. Hobbs, Mrs C. H. Gage, C. H. Parker, Ida M. Clark, F. W. Prindall, C. F. Piper, executive committee.

The Sunday-school has fifty members. Rev. L. B. Macdonald, superintendent; Mrs G. B. Clark, assistant; librarian, Harry Horne; secretary, Mrs C. H. Gage; teachers, Rev. Mr Macdonald, Charles H. Parker, Mrs G. B. Clark, Mrs Charles W. Gilman.

Church Buildings. — The town meeting-house was built in 1786–92. A meeting-house was built in the east part of the town in 1801 by the Baptists and Methodists. About 1850 this was taken down and another erected on the same site. The Christian Society built one in 1838 at Goose Corner. In 1858 this was taken down and another built by the same society in the Bridge village. In 1840 a Free Baptist Church was built in Mill village, and a Union Church at Dimon's Corner. In 1841 a Union Church was erected in Wolfeborough Centre. In 1845 a Union Church was built at South Wolfeborough. In 1845–46 the Congregationalists erected a church at Bridge village. The society had previously worshiped in the academy building. This church has been once enlarged. These churches were neither large nor expensive. The Friends had a small meeting-house on the Varney road, probably from 1830 to 1850. In 1887 the Unitarians erected a church in Wolfeborough at a cost of six thousand dollars.

CHAPTER XXVII.

Schools — Early Teachers — "Master Connor" — School Districts — School Committees — School Money — Wolfeborough and Tuftonborough Academy — Incorporation — Charter — Lot — Proprietors — Academy Building — Chapel — Pewholders — Trustees of Academy — Preceptors — Christian Institute — School Money for 1888 — Number of Scholars — Social Library — Brewster Free Academy — Temperance.

SCHOOLS. — In 1773 the town voted to raise fifty pounds for a school: in 1774 a like sum. These votes were probably not complied with. In 1781 Mr Collins taught a school several months. In 1782 Isaiah Horne had charge of one for three months. With the exception of 1785, when Nehemiah Ordway taught, it is not known that there were any others until 1790, when the town was divided into four districts, and schools were kept in district one, "above the Bridge," sixty days; two, "below the Bridge," thirty-nine days; three, "the Cabot or Farm," fifty-six days: four, "the Haines," twenty-five days. The first schoolhouse was probably erected in 1793; it stood near the lane leading to Daniel Brewster's farm. The first schoolhouse above the Bridge was on Benjamin Blake's land.

Early Teachers. — The following persons were known to be teachers here until 1820. The date preceding names indicates the first year they had charge of a school: many continued to teach for years. 1785, Nathaniel Ambrose, Jr: 1791, Samuel Tucker, Abraham Peavey, George Nicholson; 1793, Anna Blake: 1794, Thomas Demerritt, Colonel Mark Wiggin, William Kent, Betsey Wiggin; 1796, Moses Thompson; 1797, Katherine Edmonds, Horatio G. Balch, Moses Bickford, Nancy Wiggin: 1798, Benjamin Canney; 1799, George Melville, John French, Joseph Odiorne; 1800, Samuel Fox; 1801, Israel Piper, Betsey Lucas, Betsey Fernald; 1802, Nancy Coleman, Charles Barker, Jonathan Copp; 1803, Samuel Wiggin, Betsey Gould, Sarah Johnson, James F. Moulton, Mrs John Snell, Mrs Josiah Frost: 1804, Weathan Wiggin, Hiram Hodge; 1805, Aaron Boodey, Nehemiah Ordway, Henry Horne, Ebenezer Meader, Jr; 1806, Stephen L. Creighton, Polly Gould, Charles Foss, John Brown; 1807, Dudley Leavitt, "the almanac maker," Miss Savage, Sanborn Blake, Thomas Stevenson, Jane Stuart; 1808, John Bassett, Moses Connor, Isaiah G. Orne, Hannah Lucas; 1809, Nathaniel Burleigh, David T. Livy, John J. Coleman, Jonathan Blake, John Rines, Hannah Horne, Mary Young, Charles Foss, Abigail Meserve, Polly Gow: 1811, Joseph Farrar, Joseph Shorey, William Cotton, Daniel Fellows; 1812, John W. Horne, John C. Young, Joseph Edgerly, Thomas J. Tebbetts, Dearborn Wedgewood, Mary

Hayes, Sally Crosby, Dolly Tebbetts, Betsey Brewster; 1813, Samuel Burleigh, Olive Shepherd, Jonathan Bickford, Jr, Nancy Philbrick, Elizabeth Powers, George W. Warren; 1814, Mary Copp, Samuel Leavitt, Jr, Gideon Straw, George Nowell, Sarah Lyford, Deborah Gilman; 1815, David B. Straw, Henry Tebbetts, Abigail Snell; 1816, Hannah Gage, May Dudley; 1817, Charles Gilman, Polly Hawkins; 1819, David Fullerton; 1820, Betsey Lucas.

Moses Connor, known as "Master Connor," was a cripple; he was a teacher many years. He excelled in penmanship, and prepared many family records. John Bassett had charge of schools twenty-eight consecutive winters. Several of these teachers subsequently became prominent in town affairs. Joseph Farrar was a lawyer; David T. Livy, Thomas J. Tebbetts, and Joseph Edgerly were physicians.

For quite a number of years the selectmen had the entire management of schools, which were at first generally kept in private houses, and the simple school furniture was moved from place to place when needed. Teachers' wages at this time varied from four to twenty dollars a month, inclusive of board. In 1801 "the school lot" was sold and the interest of the proceeds of the sale divided among the school districts in proportion to their number of legal voters. This amounted to $156, and the school-tax to $175. In 1804 the town voted to raise fifty dollars for schools in excess of the sum required by law. In 1807 there were eight school districts. In 1809 it was voted to divide the amount received from the school fund among the districts, in proportion to the number of children between the ages of three and eighteen in each, and this method of division continued for a long period. Afterwards it was divided, "one half according to the number of children, and one half according to poll and estate."

About 1820 there seems to have been an increase of interest in relation to educational matters. In 1821 Richard Rust, Samuel Nowell, and Moses Hoit were chosen a superintending school committee. In 1823 John P. Cleaveland, Dr Thomas J. Tebbetts, Dr David T. Livy, Aaron Roberts, and Thomas Rust were chosen as school committee, and the requisite qualifications of teachers determined. The school districts were increased to twelve. The number of scholars were: "above the Bridge," 89; "below the Bridge," 92; "Furbur," 57; "Pine Hill," 62; "Center," 83; "Haines," 118; "Farm," 102; "Young," 24; "Jenness," 20; "Pierce," 19; "Doe," 37; "Tebbett's," 43; making a total of 746. The school tax was $506.49; the income from school fund $193.53; furnishing an allowance of less than one dollar for each scholar. In 1829 three additional school districts were formed; subsequently the whole number was increased to seventeen; the town also chose a prudential committee that should include residents in each district. These were Charles B. Orne, William Thompson, John Cate, Lyford Shorey, Joseph Banfield,

Obadiah Stoddard, John C. Young, Matthias Haines, Timothy W. Young, Robert Newell, Joshua Pierce, Richard Nudd, Samuel S. Parker, Thomas Cotton, Jr, and Walter Avery. In 1831 Jonathan Blake, John C. Young, and John Cate were appointed a committee to ascertain the condition of the town funds. This committee reported "school money, $2,966.58; literary fund, $408.65; parsonage money, $1,062.96; making an aggregate of $4,438.19, secured by sixty-two individual notes that appeared to be well secured." It would seem as if the citizens were using the fund as a sort of banking institution. For the last fifty years schools in Wolfeborough have been managed much as in other towns. Sometimes there has been raised for school purposes a larger sum than the law required.

Wolfeborough and Tuftonborough Academy. — The awakened interest in educational matters in 1820 led to the adoption of measures to establish an academy in Wolfeborough. On the fourth day of May, 1820, there was held at the inn of Ichabod Libbey a meeting of certain persons styling themselves "the proprietors of the Wolfeborough and Tuftonborough Academy." Jonathan Blake was appointed chairman, and Daniel Pickering, secretary. At this meeting it was voted to raise a sum equal to five thousand dollars for a fund with which to erect a building for an academy and other purposes. It was voted to raise the same by subscription, each donor to pay the interest on the sum subscribed annually for ten successive years, and that was to be in full for his obligation. At an adjourned meeting, Henry H. Orne, Andrew Lucas, Jr, and Samuel Avery were appointed a committee to draft a petition for an act of incorporation; and Samuel Avery, Nathaniel Rogers, Henry H. Orne, Henry Rust, 3d, James Hersey, James Folsom, and Henry R. Parker, a committee to obtain subscriptions and superintend the erection of an academy building. A sum of $5,270 was subscribed in sums varying from $30 to $350, the annual interest on which was to be paid for ten years.

The academy was incorporated June, 1820. The charter was granted to Samuel Avery, Jonathan Blake, Daniel Pickering, and their associates. It authorized the association to hold real estate of the value of $15,000 exempt from taxation. The academy lot, one acre, was deeded by Stephen Pickering, of Greenland, and Daniel Pickering, of Wolfeborough, to Samuel Avery, Nathaniel Rogers, Henry R. Parker, Henry Rust, 3d, James Folsom, Henry H. Orne, of Wolfeborough, and James Hersey, of Tuftonborough.

At a meeting of the proprietors, held October 21, 1820, the following were chosen trustees: Henry H. Orne, Samuel Avery, Samuel Fox, James Hersey, Samuel Parker, William Pickering, Asa Piper, Samuel Peabody, H. R. Parker, Jonathan Blake, and Nathaniel Shannon. Henry H. Orne subsequently declined serving, and Joseph Farrar was chosen in his stead.

It is probable that the academy building was raised and partly finished

in 1820. At a meeting of the proprietors, July, 1821, money was raised to complete the building, and the school went into operation in September, under the direction of John P. Cleveland. The lands and building cost two thousand dollars; and in addition there was a fund of about two thousand dollars. A considerable portion of this fund was donated by William Guppy.

In the summer of 1827 the upper story of the academy building was finished for a chapel for the use of the citizens, at a cost of $222, Nathaniel Rogers being the contractor. Forty-three pews were sold at prices varying from $3.50 to $7.75. The sum realized from the sale was $218. The purchasers of pews were: George Brewster, Samuel Connor, David T. Livy, Joseph Clark, Samuel Avery, Benjamin Tibbetts, Daniel Pickering, Henry B. Rust, Thomas Rust, Henry R. Parker, Luther Varney, Samuel Fox, William P. Edgerly, Joseph Edmands, Henry Rust, Jr, Joshua Conner, William Guppy, Nathaniel Rogers, George F. Brewster, James Downs, Stephen Giles, Enos Bean, John Horn, Jeremiah Connor, Samuel Meder, and David Fullerton. In 1831 Daniel Pickering, Samuel Avery, Joseph Farrar, Thomas Rust, Paul H. Varney, Henry B. Rust, David T. Livy, Enos Merrill, James Hersey, Andrew Pierce, and John Wingate were chosen trustees of the academy. This board of trustees continued in office by the filling of vacancies that occurred from time to time until 1857, when at a meeting of the proprietors, at which John Fox presided and John M. Brackett acted as secretary, Zachariah Batchelder, Abel Haley, John M. Brackett, Jeremiah F. Hall, Joseph L. Avery, Moses Thompson, Moses T. Cate, Charles H. Parker, Thomas L. Whitton, George W. Hersey, and John L. Meder were elected to the office of trustees. At an adjourned meeting it was voted to raise $2,000 for the purpose of repairing the academy building, and John M. Brackett, Abel Haley, Joseph L. Avery, Charles H. Parker, and Charles Remick were appointed a committee to superintend the work.

Mr Cleveland, the first preceptor of the academy, was succeeded by James Towner, who was followed by Mr Bailey, W. H. H. Hoitt, Enos Merrill, Erastus Perry, Thomas P. Beach, Charles Duren, Nehemiah C. Coffin, Mr Fowler, Jeffries Hall, William H. Farrar, Benjamin Stanton, Joseph G. Bartlett, Goodale Vittum, Joseph B. Clark, B. L. Pease, Ambrose Smith, Charles H. Hersey, and John Wingate. In the autumn of 1823 thirty-eight males and six females attended the school. Its greatest prosperity was about 1835, under the administration of T. P. Beach, when Henry Wilson was one of the students.

[*Christian Institute.* — The academy was continued with varied success until 1866, when the property was leased to the Christian society on conditions. Professor E. T. Moulton was placed at the head of the school, which was called the "Christian Institute." He was followed by John W. Lary and George F. Chase. In 1870 John W. Symonds succeeded Mr Chase, and remained two years, when the "Institute" was removed from Wolfeborough.]

In 1874 the old trustees of the academy voted to reopen the school. In 1876 Rev. De Witt Durgin was in charge. In 1878 the use of the building was granted to school district No. 17, on condition that a high school should be kept in it. In 1886 the old charter was renewed and the name changed to "Brewster Free Academy." Subsequently it came into the possession of the trustees of the Brewster estate, and the grounds are now the site for the Memorial and Town Hall. The academy building is now occupied by the "Brewster Free Academy," but will eventually become the property of Wolfeborough for a schoolhouse.

School Money for 1888. — School tax, $1,974; from Brewster estate, $1,300; town fund, $258; literary fund, $333; dog tax, $158. Total, $4,023. For schoolhouses: from town tax, $600; Brewster estate, $400. There are now (1889) three hundred and five scholars between the ages of five and fifteen years.

Social Library. — At a meeting of a number of the inhabitants of Wolfeborough and parts adjacent, to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a library, held at the schoolhouse above Smith's bridge, January 10, 1804, Isaiah Horn was chosen moderator: Samuel Nowell, clerk; and John L. Piper, treasurer and librarian. Piper, Horn, Nowell, Daniel Brewster, and William Guppy were appointed a committee to draft a constitution, and Samuel Meder, Henry Wiggin, James Wiggin, Samuel Fox, Jonathan Blake, George Brewster, William C. Warren, James Hersey, Benjamin Horn, and Samuel Mason, with the above-named committee, were appointed a committee to determine the books that should constitute the library. It was also voted that the price of a share in the library be two dollars. At an adjourned meeting held on the twenty-first day of the same month a constitution, consisting of thirteen articles, was adopted. By this it was determined that the officers of the society should consist of a president, a secretary, a treasurer, a librarian, and three inspectors; the duty of the last-named officers being to make a semi-annual examination of the books in the library. Members of the association were required to pay an annual tax of thirty-four cents, and were allowed to take one book from the library, which they were to return within two months, or subject themselves to a fine.

The library was to be kept on the main road in the southwest part of the town, between the dwellings of William Guppy and Samuel Meder. Subsequently the price of a share in the library was raised to three dollars, although two dollars was the more common price. The annual tax varied from thirty-four to twelve and one-half cents, and was finally fixed at twenty cents. The persons who signed the constitution and became members of the society were Daniel Brewster, Jr, Isaiah Horn, Samuel Nowell, Jonathan Blake, Henry Horn, William Chamberlain, Andrew Lucas, William Mallard, Samuel Mason, Andrew Wiggin, James Wiggin, Benjamin Young, William C. Warren, Jacob

Folsom, Widow Annah Fullerton, Elijah Estes, George Brewster, John L. Piper, John Piper, James Hersey, Levi Tibbetts, David Copp, Benjamin Horne, Neal Cate, James Fullerton, Andrew Wiggin, Jr, Henry Wiggin, Ebenezer Meder, Jr, Samuel G. Piper, William Guppy, David Piper, William Fullerton, Samuel Meder, Benjamin Blake, Samuel Fox, William Copp, Samuel Johnson, Stephen W. Horn, William Rogers, Oliver Smith, Samuel Connor, James Connor, Jr, John Edmonds, Benning Brackett, Ichabod Libby, Jonathan Hersey, Thomas W. Chase, William Kent, Joshua Avery, Jesse Whittier, and Daniel Bassett. Ninety volumes, mostly historical works, were purchased, and, agreeably to the constitution, covered with leather.

In June of the same year the society was incorporated by the "name of the Proprietors of the Republican Social Library in Wolfborough," and Samuel Nowell and Jonathan Blake were authorized to call the first meeting of the proprietors. A meeting was accordingly called on the third day of the following September, and Isaiah Horn was chosen president; Samuel Meder, clerk; John L. Piper, librarian and treasurer; and Samuel Nowell, William Rogers, and George Brewster a committee of inspection. Mr Piper held the office of librarian until 1817. He was succeeded by Samuel Meder, who retained the office one year, and was in turn succeeded by George Nowell. The year following Richard Rust was chosen librarian. Mr Rust was elected three successive years, and was succeeded by his son, Thomas Rust, who held the office for twenty years, or until 1843, when George B. Farrar took his place. In 1845 Z. Batchelder was appointed librarian. In 1846 Joseph L. Avery was appointed to the office. About fifty persons became members of the association, exclusive of those who united with it at the time of its organization. It was justly regarded as a valuable institution in the beginning of the present century. W. C. Fox, Esq., was librarian for several of the last years of the existence of the library; but as it received few additions it was but little used, and in 1888 it was sold at auction.

Brewster Free Academy.[1] — John Brewster, of Cambridge, Mass., gave the larger portion of his estate, amounting to more than one and a quarter millions, to a perpetual trust, and directed the trustees to pay annually to the Wolfeborough and Tuftonborough Academy, on certain conditions, the sum of $10,000 and one half the residue, after certain other annuities are paid. It is expected that the total amount will reach in time to more than $30,000.

The legislature of 1887 granted the institution a new charter, and changed the name to Brewster Free Academy. Under this charter the academy is governed by a board of eleven trustees, consisting of the trustees of the estate of John Brewster, the principal of the academy, and seven elective members chosen for seven years, one retiring annually. The present trustees are: —

[1] By L. H. Lord, A.M.

Trustees. — William Brewster, Cambridge, Mass., president: John L. Brewster, Lawrence, Mass., treasurer: Arthur F. Estabrook, Boston, Mass., Edwin H. Lord, Wolfeborough, John K. Lord, Hanover, Charles U. Bell, Lawrence, Mass., secretary: Jeremiah Smith, Dover, vice-president: Joseph L. Avery, Charles H. Parker, Albert W. Wiggin, Benjamin F. Parker, Wolfeborough.

The building and grounds of the old academy being inadequate to the needs of the school, a new site was purchased by the trustees, who selected a lot in the eastern portion of the village on the shore of the lake and containing nearly forty acres. A considerable sum has already been expended in laying out the grounds and putting in the foundation for the new building, which will probably be ready for use in 1890.

The school is now accommodated in the old academy building. The first session was opened September 12, 1887, with forty-seven scholars. The number has since increased to one hundred.

The teachers are: E. H. Lord, A.M., principal: Lydia F. Remick, George C. Kimball, A.M., Alice S. Rollins, Helen M. Cobb, Fred H. Safford, B.S.

In accordance with the wish of Mr Brewster, that the school should be as nearly free as is consistent with its best interests, the trustees have voted that for the present tuition and textbooks shall be furnished free to all pupils. The requirements of admission are good moral character and such knowledge of the common school branches as is necessary for admission to the average New England high school.

Temperance. — For two generations from the settlement, intoxicating liquors were considered a necessity. Their moderate use was regarded as promotive of health and vigor; their misuse which led to inebriation was alone censured. It was the ambition of the early settlers to plant an orchard: and the first clearing was generally used for that purpose. In a few years cider became a common drink. The brown earthen pitcher filled with the home-made beverage well seasoned with bell-peppers seething on the hearthstone was grateful to the frosty woodman as he returned from his arduous toil. His attentive spouse had indeed provided him with a warm welcome. "A drink of cider" was usually proffered to the neighbors who made a social call: and when breaking paths through the snow the well-to-do farmers on the way were expected to stand treat for the whole company of laborers. Cider was not infrequently a table drink. But even before the orchards came to bearing, distilled liquors were very much in vogue. Little taverns were quite common, and the ability to furnish a glass of New England or West India rum, a bowl of toddy or a mug of flip, gave to the person the title of "taverner." Stores contained only a moderate quantity of the most essential necessaries of life, but all had a supply of intoxicating liquors.

With the general conviction that alcoholic liquors were healthful and

invigorating, and with the facilities for obtaining them, it is not strange that they should have been in common use. The laborer expected his liquid as well as his solid rations. The daily allowance with ordinary toil was half a pint of rum at four drinks, one before breakfast as an appetizer, one at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and two in the afternoon. In the hay and grain harvest, when men were required to work from twelve to sixteen hours in a day, "grog" was generally furnished without restriction. At all public gatherings, as weddings, funerals, huskings, raisings, and the like, liquors were provided: clergymen did not deem it improper to take a drop before entering the sacred desk; town officers at their business meetings drank at the public expense; and even the housewife on washing-day imagined that a cheering dram strengthened her for her toil; the wily tradesman was ready to give a drink to his customer; and, if he had a plethoric purse, would ply him with a second glass. A few examples will illustrate the habits of the times. Liquors were amply provided for the ordination of the town minister, Mr Allen. An innkeeper's bill for expenses of selectmen in 1781 reads thus: July, eight meals victuals, eight shillings; five bowls toddy, six shillings; August, seven meals, seven shillings; three bowls toddy, three shillings and eight pence; November, four meals, four shillings; two bowls toddy, two shillings and seven pence. In 1796 another bill reads thus: for nine dinners, nine shillings; for five mugs of cider, one shilling and eight pence. In 1801 another taverner charged $1.08 "for five pints of rum while perambulating town lines." In 1814, at a school meeting called for the purpose of making arrangements for building a schoolhouse, it was voted to purchase one gallon of brandy at expense of the district. Liquors were provided for military trainings. One year the bill for powder and rum exceeded forty dollars. Here is a bill of a private citizen for burying a pauper in 1821: "For digging a grave, $1.00; for a coffin, $1.50; for winding-sheet and other grave-clothes, $2.50; for trouble and attendance, $2.75; for spirits and candles, $2.00." The last charge was evidently a subterfuge.

At length it was discovered that the constant and almost universal practice of using intoxicants was bringing resulting evils on the community. Estates were squandered, intellects beclouded, and physical vigor abated. Discerning persons perceived that there was too free indulgence in a good thing, and sought by repressive measures to bring the people back to a normal condition. As early as 1822, Nathaniel Rogers and others petitioned the town to discontinue the sale of spirituous liquors at the meeting-house on election days, but the town voted not to grant the prayer of the petitioners. In 1843 Mr Rogers presented a similar petition, but the town voted to postpone the matter to the next town-meeting.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Temperance Society of Wolfeborough was organized in 1830. Its officers were Nathaniel Rogers, president; Benjamin

T. Thompson, vice-president; Thomas Rust, secretary and treasurer; Paul H. Varney, Charles Thurston, Jonathan Gale, William Thompson, and Jeremiah Conner, board of counsel. Any person could become a member by signing the constitution; could leave it by presenting a written declaration of his reason for so doing, but, while a member, was required "at all times to abstain from the unnecessary use of ardent spirit," and it was his "bound duty to use his best endeavor for the suppression of intemperance." The board of counsel was directed to prosecute any "unlicensed retailer of ardent spirit." Any person violating the rules of the society was to be first admonished; and if unrepentant, then to have his name stricken from the records, and be publicly posted "as an unworthy member of society." The members were also pledged to employ as laborers only temperate men. As no records of the doings of this organization are now extant, it is doubtful if it did much effective work; but the fact of its existence shows that the better class of citizens were beginning to consider the evils arising from the drinking habits of the people.

About 1833 a great temperance reform began in Wolfeborough. Lawyer, afterwards Judge, Kittredge came here on a lecturing tour. A society prohibiting the use of distilled liquors as a beverage was organized, and many of the people joined it. The largest dealer in town abandoned the sale of intoxicants. His example was soon followed by others, while some traders in the Bridge village continued to sell liquor, and at North Wolfeborough and South Wolfeborough it was also sold; but for many years liquors have not been sold at the latter place. I. W. Springfield, proprietor of the blanket factory in that village, has publicly advertised that he will not employ any one who uses intoxicating liquors. A few years after the first temperance reform, an advanced step was taken, and fermented as well as distilled liquors were prohibited by reformers. Continual progress in habits of sobriety was made, until the exciting questions which preceded the Rebellion absorbed public attention. The consequent decline of interest in temperance, the drinking habits acquired in the army, and the intense partisanship of political organizations since the war have all tended to retard temperance work, but the vote in March, 1889, on the amendment to the constitution providing for the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, showed a creditable public sentiment, the vote standing 256 for the amendment to 113 against it.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Mills and Manufactures — Early Stores and Traders — Taverns — Hotels — Summer Boarding Houses Insurance Company — Banks — Physicians — Fatal Casualties — Fires — Societies Brewster Memorial Hall — Present Business Interests — "Pen Picture" — Financial Condition.

MILLS AND MANUFACTURES. — A gristmill was erected on Smith's river as early as the spring of 1771. This was done by A. R. Cutter and David Sewall. Probably George Meserve built a sawmill on the same stream in 1769. Cutter and Sewall no doubt improved the sawmill. They were sole or part owners of these mills for many years. The mills have been repeatedly remodeled or rebuilt. Among the owners have been William Kent, Joseph Kent, Nathaniel Rogers, James Rogers, Stephen and Daniel Pickering, John M. Brackett, William Thompson, Moses Thompson, Blake Folsom, George W. Hersey, Winthrop D. Hersey, Luther G. Cate, William C. Thompson, Frank E. Hersey, Fred E. Hersey, Mrs E. G. Colby, and Mrs I. C. Thompson. The first person who had charge of the gristmill was Thomas Piper. John Lucas, Charles Stackpole, and Elisha Goodwin have been millers. At the same falls are situated the piano-stool factory of Lorenzo Horne and the furniture factory of William B. Hodge.

Existing débris shows that there was once a sawmill on the Wentworth farm. A few years after the settlement, Jonathan Lary built a sawmill on the largest tributary of Lake Wentworth. It was first known as Lary's, then Triggs', and now as Willey's mill. In 1818 nineteen farmers jointly built a sawmill higher up on the same stream, called at first the Tebbetts' and afterwards the Isaac Willey mill. At the same place Dudley Hardy had a small gristmill. On this same stream, which is the outlet of Batson's pond, there was also at one time a tannery, owned by Hezekiah Willand, and a shop with machinery, owned by Nathaniel Frost. Now Willey's mill alone utilizes its water-power.

On the Rye-Field brook Dudley Chamberlin once had a cornmill. William Kent and James Hersey erected a sawmill on the stream which is the outlet of Sargeant's pond, now known as Hersey brook. This mill was afterwards rebuilt by George W. Hersey. On the same stream John Lucas had a small gristmill. It was located near the present site of Stephen Durgin's farmhouse. William Kent built a sawmill on the Harvey brook, which was subsequently removed to Smith's river upper falls by Paul H. Varney, who erected in 1816 a woollen factory. This was burned in 1841. On

its site Charles and Moses R. Warren erected a starch factory, which continued in operation but a few years. There was also a tannery here.

The fall of water on Mink brook, the outlet of Rust's pond at South Wolfeborough, exceeds sixty feet, and at different times there has been considerable machinery on the stream: a gristmill, a sawmill, a shingle-mill, a chair factory, a pipe factory, a wool-carding and cloth-dressing establishment, a tannery, a foundry, and a woollen factory. A large portion of this property has been destroyed by fire. The whole of this water-power is not now used. The South Wolfeborough Blanket and Flannel Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1861. The factory building is leased by I. W. Springfield. He employs seventy-five men, and makes 60,000 blankets annually, and has run the factory now for thirty years. Several small establishments are located on other streams, and there have also been small tanneries and brickyards in various localities.

Moses Varney was the first tanner. He commenced business near the present site of the bank building, and afterwards removed to the place where now stands the Varney tannery. He was succeeded in turn by his son Joseph, his grandson Moses, and his great-grandson William. A grandson, Joseph, has been a leather manufacturer for many years. His tannery is located on the lake shore.

The Steam Mill Company, established in 1851 by Moses and Augustus Varney, Alpheus Swett, and Benjamin Morrison, became in 1865 the property of Libbey, Varney & Co. (Alvah S. Libbey, Augustus J. Varney, Alonzo Thompson). They manufacture sawed lumber and box "shook," of which the yearly product is about 3,500,000 feet. The value of buildings and machinery is $12,000; of stock, $12,000. They employ thirty men.

The Lake Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1873. Its capital was limited to $100,000 by charter, and fixed at $40,000. It did a large business for several years.

Joseph Varney & Co. (George F. Symonds), at their tannery on the shore of Lake Winnipiseogee, employ twenty-five hands, and manufacture 25,000 sides of heavy brogan quarter leather annually.

The Wolfeborough Steam Power Company was incorporated August 4, 1883, to build a shoe factory. A building was erected in 1884 at an expense of $30,000. It was intended for two establishments, and was four stories high, with a length of 200 feet and a width of 36, having two L's 36x75 feet. J. M. Cropley & Bro. and F. W. & I. M. Munroe, shoe manufacturers of Marblehead, Mass., became occupants. After the fire which destroyed it in 1887, the property of the Steam Power Company was transferred to the Wolfeborough Construction Company. This company put up a similar building on the same site, which is occupied by the same firms. The officers are: John L. Peavey, president; Charles H. Morgan, vice-president; Joseph

Lewando, clerk; I. B. Manning, treasurer; Greenleaf B. Clark, Charles F. Piper, Joseph P. Heath, directors.

F. W. & I. M. Munroe have a capital of $125,000 invested in the manufacture of misses' and children's standard-screw and machine-sewed shoes. They have been in business twenty-four years, and employ one hundred and fifty operatives. Salesroom, 15 and 17 High street, Boston, Mass. John A. Burrows is superintendent.

J. M. Cropley & Bro. (Jacob M. Cropley, W. W. Cropley) employ about three hundred hands in the manufacture of machine-sewed shoes for children and misses. They produce from thirty-five to forty cases a day. H. B. Hawkesworth, a native of Nova Scotia, came to Wolfeborough with the firm as their superintendent, and now holds that position.

Stores and Traders.—About 1781 William Cotton opened a store at the present residence of Albert Cotton. The old storeroom is now a part of the family kitchen. Samuel Dimon, previous to 1800, commenced trade at Dimon's Corner (now North Wolfeborough). Dimon also kept tavern. A few years after he was succeeded by Aaron Roberts, who remained in business as a merchant and tailor a long time. Pierce L. and Brackett Wiggin, brothers, and Augustine D. Avery also had stores there. Roberts was succeeded by Hersey & Coleman, and they by George J. Burke. Hezekiah Willand and son, Arthur J. Willand, have been engaged in merchandising there for several years. There have been small stores at Wolfeboro Centre at different times.

The first store at Mill village was opened by Nathaniel Rogers. He may have been succeeded by William Thompson. In 1848 Parker & Wiggin commenced trade, and with their successor, H. B. Parker, continued the business more than thirty years. Hodge & Heath and Joseph P. Heath sold goods for a score of years or more. Colonel Jonathan Copp had a store in early time at Goose Corner. John W. Horne traded there for awhile. In later years, one Langley was the local merchant. Bradstreet Doe came to town in 1810, purchased a small farm near Goose Corner, where he manufactured hats until the business became unprofitable.

The first trader at South Wolfeborough was probably some one of the Rust family. Henry Rust Parker was in trade there quite early. Henry B. Rust continued the longest time in mercantile business. John W. Avery and several others have dealt in merchandise there.

The first store at Smith's bridge was probably that of William Rogers. John L. Piper commenced trade early, followed by Piper & Avery. Richard Rust was an early trader here: he was succeeded by his son Thomas, and he by Rust & Farrar. Smith & Crosby were also merchants, as was James Pike, and, later, John Barker, Gilman Cooper, and many more. The persons who continued in trade the longest were Daniel

Pickering and Samuel Avery. Mr Pickering commenced business in the building since known as the Manning House. About 1830 he built a large store at Pickering's Corner. He was the largest dealer in town. Mr Avery erected the store now occupied by Furber & Clark, about 1824.

Taverns were quite common, but rather small affairs in the early settlement. John Sinclair is said to have had the first. On the main road at different times taverns were kept by James Connor, Widow Evans, and others. In 1795 Andrew Jewett built an inn at the Bridge village; this was a one-story building, forty feet in length. After Jewett's death, Richard Rust took his widow and the tavern; he added one story to the house, and at his demise was succeeded by his son Thomas; and he in turn by several others. It was once called "Jewett's," then "Rust's Tavern," and is now the Lake Hotel. This was for some years the principal hotel in that part of the town. John Pickering for several years kept a public house, occupying the premises now owned by his niece, Mrs Charles Rollins.

Captain Moses Brown opened a tavern near the close of the last century, on Brown's Ridge. It being situated on one of the principal thoroughfares in the easterly part of New Hampshire, he did a flourishing business, and at his death he left to each of his several sons three thousand dollars. The business and thrift of the establishment continued under the management of his widow, who was an energetic woman. One son, Adam, accumulated a large fortune. The old homestead is in the possession of Mrs F. P. Adams, daughter of Adam Brown.

James Pike had a tavern near the present site of the Bank building. Colonel Jonathan Copp kept tavern for many years in the large house at Goose Corner, now occupied by Mr Randall. A hotel was kept for some years at South Wolfeborough; several different proprietors have had charge of it. The mill-house at Mill village was for years an "inn." In 1781 William Cotton set up a small tavern where his great-grandson, Albert Cotton, now resides. About the same time, William Glynn established one near where Harry Smith lives. Afterwards William Triggs had one at the David Chamberlain place. Thomas Whittle furnished "entertainment" near Dimon's Corner, as did likewise some others. In 1807 Samuel Wiggin was an innkeeper.

The Pavilion at Wolfeborough village was erected by a company of citizens in 1849 or 1850. It was originated by Daniel Pickering, and built and furnished largely by him and his son-in-law, Charles Rollins, who now owns the property. Daniel Chamberlain was the first proprietor, and gave it a valuable reputation as a summer hotel. Large additions were made to it later, and it accommodates two hundred and fifty guests.

The Glendon was built by John L. Peavey and C. W. Thurston in

1873 and 1874. It is one of the finest constructed hotels in the lake region, cost $29,000 to build, and was opened for guests in June, 1874. In 1881 it passed into the ownership of the Carroll County Savings Bank. It was purchased by William C. Thompson in 1883, has ninety-one rooms, and is only open in the summer.

The Belvue House is the former dwelling-house of Gilman Cooper. Daniel Horn, son of James Horn from Yarmouth, Maine, commenced hotel life in the Pavilion in 1855, took charge of the Winnipiseogee House at Alton for three years during the Civil War, purchased this house of W. H. Jones in October, 1868, and opened it as a hotel. A lady boarder, conversant with European life, named it the *Belvue*. The house was enlarged in 1872 to accommodate seventy-five guests, is popularly known as "Horn's on the Lake," and commands a delightful view. In connection with this house, Mr Horn has a camp of two cottages on an island in the lake. Mr Horn is now the oldest landlord in town.

Summer Boarding-houses. — Glen Cottage, Levi Horn; Lake View House, C. W. Gilman; Elm Cottage, Mrs R. R. Davis; Hersey House, Mrs W. D. Hersey; in the village. Meader Retreat, S. A. Meader; Maple Cottage, J. L. Wiggin; Piper's Farmhouse, J. W. Piper; Stewart House, H. B. Stewart; Pebble Cottage, W. B. Fullerton; Fay's boarding-house, S. W. Fay; on the main road to Tuftonborough. Fair View House, S. N. Furber; in Pine Hill district. Highland Cottage, J. L. Goldsmith; at the Highlands.

The Lake Fire Insurance Company was organized on the stock system in 1860, with Abel Haley, president; John Fox, secretary and treasurer; Abel Haley, Thomas L. Whitton, J. F. Hall, W. W. Blaisdell, C. G. Tibbetts, Moses Thompson, J. M. Mooney, M. T. Cate, A. H. Rust, J. M. Brackett, John Fox, Henry Hurd, George D. Savage, directors. It was ultimately absorbed by the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company.

BANKS. — *Wolfeborough Bank* was organized under an act of incorporation approved July 5, 1834, with a capital of $100,000. The stock was mostly owned by New York parties, although people of Dover were interested. The directors were Nathaniel Rogers, Samuel Avery, Joseph Hanson, John P. Hale, Daniel Pickering, John Williams, Thomas E. Sawyer. Daniel Pickering was president; Thomas E. Sawyer, cashier. A brick block was constructed near Pickering's Corner for its occupancy, and the strong vault built for it is still in use. Augustine D. Avery soon became cashier, and was succeeded by Thomas Rust. This bank went down in the financial reverses succeeding the panic of 1837.

The Lake Bank was incorporated as a state bank July 15, 1854, with a capital of $50,000. The first board of directors was: John M. Brackett, Daniel Bassett, Jr, Jeremiah F. Hall, Eleazer D. Barker, George W. Hersey,

George Rust, Thomas L. Whitton. J. M. Brackett, president; Abel Haley, cashier. The bank began business in November, 1854, in the Wolfeborough Bank building, and did business there till January 5, 1856, when a committee was chosen to purchase the four southerly rooms in the brick building near the steamboat landing. This was done and the bank removed there, where it was located until it closed its existence. There was no change in president or cashier from the first. Its successor,

The Lake National Bank, chartered for twenty years, was organized May 6, 1865, with a capital of $75,000. Directors: John M. Brackett, George Rust, Moses Thompson, George W. Hersey, Aaron Roberts, Blake Folsom, Otis Evans. J. M. Brackett, president; Charles G. Tibbetts, cashier. In November, 1871, Charles F. Parker succeeded Mr Tibbetts as cashier, and has held the office continuously to the present. January 1, 1881, Miss K. E. Parker was chosen assistant cashier, and is now holding the office. Blake Folsom was chosen president January 8, 1878, and resigned January 12, 1886, when the present president, Isaac W. Springfield, was elected. The bank had its charter extended May 6, 1885, with No. 1,486. The directors for 1889 are Isaac W. Springfield, John P. Huggins, Daniel S. Burleigh, Charles F. Parker, Otis Evans, James H. Martin, John G. Cate. The bank was never in a more prosperous condition, having March 24, 1889, a reserve of $12,336.24, a surplus of $18,900, and deposits of $40,828.15.

The Carroll County Five Cents Savings Bank started out under good auspices and was well patronized. It was, however, closed up after some years of business at a loss to depositors.

The Wolfeborough Savings Bank was organized July 12, 1871. First officers, October 29, 1872: president, Stephen Durgin; vice-president, Elisha Goodwin, Jr; treasurer, Joseph L. Avery; trustees, Addison W. Banfield, Jethro R. Furber, John W. Sanborn, Joseph H. Bickford, Charles G. Cate, Jacob F. Brown, Alphonzo H. Rust, William C. Fox, George W. Furber, William H. Jones, James H. Neal, Joshua B. Haines, John M. Emerson, Enos G. Whitehouse, Charles B. Edgerly, Joseph L. Avery. 1877, October 30, Ira Banfield was chosen vice-president, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Elisha Goodwin, Jr. 1878, February 16, Joseph L. Avery resigned the office of treasurer, and Ira Banfield was chosen treasurer. 1878, April 6, William C. Fox was chosen president and Charles G. Cate vice-president. April 5, 1884, William C. Fox resigned and A. W. Banfield was chosen. 1887, April 2, Alphonzo H. Rust was chosen president and William H. Jones vice-president. 1888, April 7, Charles G. Cate was chosen president and William H. Jones vice-president. Present officers, March, 1889: president, Charles G. Cate; vice-president, William H. Jones; treasurer, Ira Banfield; trustees, Joseph L. Avery, Alphonzo H. Rust, Charles B. Edgerly, Ira Banfield, Charles F. Piper, Albert W. Wiggin, Charles H. Gage, Joseph W. Goodwin, Levi T.

Haley, Henry W. Furber, William B. Hodge. Amount of deposits, $142,574.61; surplus and guarantee fund, $21,319.71.

The bank commenced business in the apartments it now occupies in Goodwin's block. They were fitted up in the building of the block with especial reference to its occupancy, and are probably the pleasantest offices in the county.

Physicians. — Dr A. R. Cutter, one of the proprietors, although residing in Portsmouth, was sometimes called professionally to the town. Mrs Benjamin Blake (Molly Connor) possessed considerable medical skill, and became noted as an obstetrician, and practised in Wolfeborough and neighboring towns for many years in the early times. She was very successful, and is said to have been present at nearly one thousand births. Asa Adams came to Wolfeborough in 1798 and resided on Martin's hill for several years in the house known as the Eaton house. He removed to Gorham, Maine. Dr Moses Hoyt practised here from 1810 for a few years. John McNorton was in practice here from 1813 to 1819. He resided in the north part of the town. He died about 1819. Jedediah Chapman practised medicine about the same time in the southwest part of the town. He removed to Tuftonborough in 1819, where he died in 1850. Dr Chapman was succeeded by Asa Perkins, whose residence was near the site of the Glendon Hotel. Dr Perkins remained but a short time. David T. Livy, from New Durham, was his successor in 1820, and occupied the same house. Dr Livy died in 1834, and was followed by Dr Jeremiah F. Hall, who married his daughter Annette. Dr Hall was here nearly thirty years, then removed to Portsmouth. About 1820 Thomas J. Tebbetts, from Brookfield, married a daughter of Rev. Ebenezer Allen, and commenced the business of a physician at Dimon's Corner. Here he remained during his life, practising his profession, managing a farm, doing considerable public business, and was several times elected to the offices of selectman and representative. He had a large family. Several sons have been druggists; one a physician. The home farm is now occupied by his son David. Joseph Edgerly, a native of New Durham, practised medicine in town for several years. He died in 1840. Dr John L. Swinerton was here in 1831; remained but a few years. About 1840 Dr Cyrus Blaisdell established himself in town. After some years he removed to Maine, but returned and located in the northeasterly part of the town, where he practised a short time. Charles Warren, a native of Brookfield and a noted teacher of vocal music, followed Blaisdell. He was in town several years; erected the house now occupied by Joseph L. Avery. During his residence here Moses R. Warren removed from Middleton to Wolfeborough; remained some years. Luther Pattee came from Rockingham county about 1860, and while on the high tide of popular practice left for Manchester. Chase Moulton practised medicine from 1860 to 1870, perhaps longer. In 1865 Jeremiah R. Smith, from Vermont, settled here; practised a few years.

Dr Henry Rust Parker, son of John T. and Sally (Scavey) Parker, was born in Wolfeborough, January 24, 1836. He studied medicine with Dr Pattee; attended medical lectures at Dartmouth, graduated in 1865, commenced practice in his native town, and became a successful and popular physician. In 1881 he removed to Dover.

Dr R. H. King, one of Wolfeborough's most widely known and respected men, was born in Wakefield, September 26, 1821. He took the classical course at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., in 1840 and 1844. He read with Dr George B. Garland, of Lawrence, Mass., and Dr J. F. Hall, of Wolfeborough, and attended the old Tremont Medical School of Boston at the summer term of 1845, and was graduated with honor from Bowdoin Medical College, Brunswick, Maine. He commenced practice in Kittery, Maine, in 1847, and remained there about seven years, when he went to Newton, Mass., and subsequently to Newark, N. J. Dr King located at Wolfeborough in 1860, where he soon obtained an extensive practice, and is known, both in and out of the profession, as a genial gentleman, a skilful physician and surgeon, eminently successful in practice and everything he undertakes. He is a member of the Carroll County Medical Society, and held the office of examining surgeon from 1868 to 1884. He is a Republican in politics, Episcopalian in religious preference, but does not belong to any church, and is a member of the First Unitarian Society of Wolfeborough.

Dr N. Harvey Scott, son of Nathaniel and Margaret (Harriman) Scott, was born in Dalton, March 16, 1851, fitted for college at Lancaster and Gorham, Maine; entered the academical department of Dartmouth College in 1874; studied medicine with Dr Albert Winch, of Whitefield, and Dr J. L. Harriman, of Hudson, Mass. Attending medical lectures at Burlington, Vt, and Brunswick, Maine, he was graduated at the latter school in 1874; then took a course of lectures at College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York; commenced practice at Sandwich in 1875, removed to Maynard, Mass., in 1877, and in 1880 located at Wolfeborough. He was appointed United States examiner of pensions in President Arthur's administration. He has an extensive practice. He married Lizzie, daughter of Daniel Moulton, of Sandwich, and has two children living, Margaret E. and Ruth B. Dr Scott is an active member of various societies — Masons, Odd Fellows, etc., and is a deacon of the Congregationalist church.

Dr Herman I. Berry, born in New Durham, December 7, 1855, studied with Dr Parker, of Farmington, attended medical lectures at Dartmouth and Brunswick, and received his degree of M.D. at the Pulty Medical School, Cincinnati, Ohio, in the spring of 1875. He began practice in Farmington, removed to Lynn, then to Acton, Maine, and in 1884 came to Wolfeborough, where he is now in practice.

Dr C. B. Cotton came to Wolfeborough in September, 1888, and is now in practice.

Dentist. — Dr Oliver Dowlin, born December 15, 1836, in Warner, studied his profession in Manchester under the tuition of Dr F. W. Childs, and began the practice of dentistry in Manchester in 1865. In 1867 he came to Wolfeborough and has since been located here in dental practice. He is connected with numerous brotherhood organizations, and is a valuable man in the community.

County Commissioner. — Walter A. Sherburne, one of the present board of county commissioners, came from Great Falls, where he was born September 7, 1853, at the age of four years, with his father, Benjamin, who settled on the farm where Walter now resides. Walter commenced public life in 1880 as superintendent of the county farm. Here he remained three years, when he purchased the home place on his father's death in 1883, and has since resided here. He was selectman in 1885, and in 1886 was elected county commissioner. He was reëlected in 1888. He is Democratic in politics, and a popular official.

Fatal Casualties. — In 1768 William Fullerton was drowned in Smith river. Eleanor Hawkins was drowned in 1802. July 12, 1819, Mrs Deborah Brown was killed by lightning. A babe on her breast was uninjured. In 1824 James Cate, while assisting in butchering, fell into a tub of hot water and was scalded to death. December 21, 1826, a daughter of Paul H. Varney was drowned while on her way to school, in Crooked pond. In 1833 Stephen Giles was killed by a kick of a horse. A strange premonition of this was felt by Rev. Hiram Holmes on the Sabbath preceding. Mr Giles was in his congregation in the morning, and Mr Holmes said that he was impressed that a person then present would die during the week. This he repeated with greater conviction in the afternoon. 1802, Joshua Rust, son of Richard Rust, six years old, was thrown from a horse against the door-stone of his father's house in South Wolfeborough, killing him. About 1840 Aaron Frost was drowned while crossing a flooded meadow. About the same year Samuel Young died from exposure on a cold night. December 26, 1840, David, son of Dr David T. Livy, eight years old, broke through the ice into Lake Winnipiseogee and was drowned. Jesse Nute was found dead in the road in 1841. In 1845 a child of Robert Estes fell into a vessel of hot water and was scalded to death. August 10, 1846, a boat was capsized near Clark's sands, in Wolfeborough bay, and A. Brewer, of Boston, aged twenty, S. T. Perry, of New Durham, aged seventeen, and Everett Huggins, of Wolfeborough, aged nine, were drowned. In 1855 Dexter May, ten years, was kicked to death by a horse. April 10, 1857, William Fullerton, aged fifty-eight, was drowned in Lake Winnipiseogee. March 15, 1860, a cannon burst, killing Joseph Garland, seventeen, and Everett Warren, fifteen. December 27, 1861,

Mark C. Lucas perished from exposure. March 12, 1862, Deacon Richard Bickford, aged seventy-eight, was crushed to death by a heavily loaded wagon that he was driving. December 21, 1863, a child of Charles F. Chase was so scalded that death resulted. August, 1868, William J. Tilden, of Lawrence, Mass., was thrown from a carriage, and soon died. December 18, 1870, Benjamin Kimball was skating to Pleasant Valley to attend a baptism, when the ice broke, and he was drowned. February 1, 1871, Samuel Jones was killed by a kick of a colt. March 13, 1874, Charles W. Varney, an active business man, twenty-eight years old, and George Stewart, a hired man, started to cross the lake to Alton and were never seen thereafter. Their horse and sleigh floated ashore in July. They were doubtless drowned, although divers searched for their bodies in vain. June 24, 1874, Dudley L. Avery, son of Augustine D. Avery, aged sixteen, was drowned near Wolfeborough Neck. September 12, 1874, Miss Fanny Horne, aged seventy, was burned to death by her clothes taking fire. October 16, 1874, Joseph Hayes, sixty-five, was crushed, so that he died the same day, by a building he was assisting in moving. July 14, 1875, Freddie, son of Daniel Deland, aged eight years, and another boy of nearly the same age were drowned in the inner bay. August 28, 1875, Littie, a seven-year-old daughter of Rev. A. D. Fairbanks, fell into a cellar, receiving injuries from which she died two days later. April 6, 1879, Bertie, son of Arthur P. Young, a lad of four years, broke through the ice in the bay near the mills at Mill village and was drowned. December 15, 1877, a daughter of James Bresnahan fell into a kettle of hot water and soon died. December 22, 1877, Daniel Wentworth, aged seventeen, was drowned while trying to skate across Lake Wentworth in the night. May 28, 1886, Rev. Theodore Jerome and his three children, Paul, aged eleven, Kate, aged nine, and Bernard, aged six, and Theodore Davis, aged nineteen, were drowned within two miles of the village. This was a strange and unexplainable accident. The day was calm: Mr Jerome and Davis were expert swimmers: their boat was found quite near an island, while the bodies were not far off in water of no great depth, and not far apart from each other. April 25, 1887, Ira Hanson, aged thirty-three, fell and broke his neck while walking. July 13, 1887, Thomas Geary, of Rochester, was drowned in Rust's pond while bathing. John Judkins was killed by his son about 1830. Other casualties of which we know not the date are here given. Franklin Meserve, a lad, was crushed to death by a loaded wagon. A boy named Glidden was drowned in Lake Wentworth. John Bickford was drowned in Lake Winnipiseogee. An employee of the South Wolfeborough blanket factory was crushed to death. Ichabod Libbey fell from his carriage on the hill near Mark Fernald, and died from his injuries. Nathan Morrison was crushed to death by a heavy stone which he was trying to sink on the walk near his dwelling.

Fires. — Before Henry Rust, the early settler, had brought his family here, his camp was burned, destroying his guns, clothing, and provisions. About 1813 the dwelling of Samuel Nudd was burned, and in it his two sons, aged ten and twelve years. The Governor Wentworth house was destroyed in 1820 from fire caught by sparks falling on the moss-covered roof. Samuel Avery's store was burned in 1823. Running fires caused the burning of the dwelling of Isaac Poor in 1829. David Blake's residence was burned in 1830. In 1836 the home of Daniel Whitten was burned. December 15, 1841, the woolen factory in Mill village, owned by the Pickering Factory Company, was burned. This factory was built in 1816, and became the property of the above firm (composed of Stephen and Daniel Pickering, Nathaniel Rogers, and Samuel Avery) in 1836. Insurance on buildings and machinery, $5,000; on stock (owned by Stephen Durgin), $1,500. A tannery owned by Moses Varney was burned in 1845; loss, $10,000 above insurance. November 1, 1845, Nathaniel Rogers' barn was struck by lightning, and consumed with its contents: loss, $1,000. December 5, 1846, a fire at South Wolfeborough destroyed a chair manufactory, a wool-carding and cloth-dressing mill, a tannery, a shingle-mill, a carriage shop, and an unoccupied store. The losers were Henry B. Rust, Nathaniel Banfield, John C. Corliss, and William Deland. The whole loss was $5,000. In 1850 David Boyle's woolen factory at South Wolfeborough was burned, and near the same year John Haines lost his dwelling, and John Tabor a small pipe factory. March 7, 1861, a gristmill owned by Mrs Alphonso G. Colby was burned; loss, $3,500; insurance, $2,500. January 21, 1862, a set of buildings, house, barn, etc., and contents, belonging to William Clark, were consumed. The Paul Varney house was burned in 1864. John A. Chamberton lost a new barn, part of his dwelling, and two hundred dollars' worth of tools and hay by fire, July 11, 1868. Libbey, Varney & Co.'s steam mill was burned June 24, 1871; loss, $12,000. March 29, 1875, the dwelling occupied by Samuel Jenness on Trask's hill was burned. A tannery, barn, and shed, with a large amount of stock, all belonging to Moses Varney, was consumed by fire July 4, 1877; loss above insurance, $15,000. The Parker house near South Wolfeborough, formerly the residence of Colonel Henry Rust, was burned December 7, 1877. John Clow's farm buildings were burned August 10, 1878. A house owned by Paul D. Rand was burned September 9, 1878. A. S. Libbey lost buildings by fire November 9, 1878, amounting to $1,500. October 11, 1881, the dwelling of Jasper H. Warren was burned. January 21, 1885, a dwelling owned by N. T. Brewster and occupied by Isaiah Piper was burned. February 2, 1887, a fire on Railroad avenue destroyed two buildings — one owned by Joseph W. Goodwin, the other by John M. Brackett and Charles F. Piper. They contained the store of E. F. White, the postoffice, Charles Parker's marble works, J. C. Watson's news-stand, C. J. Frost's fancy-goods store, and Spear's photo-

graph rooms; loss between $7,000 and $8,000. The new shoe factory, valued at $30,000, was burned August 9, 1887. It was occupied by J. M. Cropley & Bro. and F. W. & I. M. Munroe, shoe manufacturers. The total loss was about $115,000. Four hundred operatives were thrown out of employment; eight dwellings, one shop, and other property were also burned. June, 1888, the Free Baptist Church was damaged by fire, which destroyed the sheds. Lorenzo Horne's piano-stool factory was burned. B. F. Garland's dwelling was burned in June, 1888; loss, $1,000.

The business interests of Wolfeborough have suffered much from the destructive fires of the past two years: but new buildings have been erected, the shoe factory is once more in operation, and all look for prosperity in the future.

Societies, etc. — For Masonic and Odd Fellows see the first part of this volume.

Co. K, Third Regiment (Pearey Rifles), N. H. N. G., has an active organization. Charles L. Horn, 2d, is first lieutenant commanding; Dana W. Horn, second lieutenant.

Carroll Fire Company, No. 2, was organized in 1866. George E. Libbey is foreman. It is a fine body.

Monitor Fire Company, No. 1, is located at South Wolfeborough, and is an effective organization.

Hook and Ladder Company was formed in 1888. The carriages and fixtures were presented by the ladies of the village. Alexander McDonald, foreman.

Lake Shore Grange, No. 128, Patrons of Husbandry, was instituted February 8, 1888, with twenty-eight members and these principal officers: John H. Rust, master; Charles H. Paris, overseer; Greenleaf B. Clark, lecturer; Albert H. Rust, secretary; James H. Martin, treasurer; Frank W. Edgerly, steward; Loring T. Grant, assistant steward; Frank Davis, chaplain. Meetings monthly in Grand Army Hall.

Carroll Lodge, Knights of Honor, No. 754, organized several years since, is in a prosperous condition. Meetings are held in Odd Fellows' hall every other Tuesday evening. Officers, April, 1889: William B. Hodge, dictator; Joseph W. Goodwin, financial secretary; Martin A. Libbey, recording secretary; Samuel N. Hersey, treasurer.

Royal Arcanum, No. 247, organized in 1879, holds its meetings in Piper's hall, semi-monthly, Mondays. Officers, April, 1889: A. S. Libbey, regent; John Rogers, vice-regent; Ira Banfield, secretary; H. W. Furber, collector; I. B. Manning, treasurer.

The United Order of Workmen has a branch located here, with George F. Horn, master workman; Albert H. Fowler, recorder. Meetings Thursday evenings, at Odd Fellows' hall.

Wahocah Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, No. 19, was organized January 29, 1889. Meetings are held in Odd Fellows' hall every other Tuesday evening. The first officers were: E. J. Gridley, sachem; E. E. Cate, senior sagamore; J. L. Clow, junior sagamore; A. H. Fowler, chief of records; O. Dowlin, keeper of wampum; E. S. Albee, prophet; G. A. Wentworth, first sannup; E. F. Chamberlin, second sannup; M. A. Libbey, H. J. Pettengill, W. O. Reynolds, and G. E. Kimball, warriors; W. F. Pickering, A. F. Chase, C. W. Chamberlin, and John A. Jackson, braves; C. P. Moore, guard of wigwam; G. D. Kimball, guard of forest.

James R. Newell Post, No. 61, was instituted August 19, 1881, with twenty-three charter members, who are the first on the roster. Department Commander Martin A. Haynes instituted the post, assisted by Assistant Adjutant-General Natt Shackford and comrades of posts in Belknap county. Jasper H. Warren was elected commander at the first meeting, and Moses F. Thompson, adjutant. The commanders from organization have been Jasper H. Warren, Thomas Lees, Samuel E. Stinchfield, Charles S. Paris, John B. Waldron, Jonathan W. Sleeper, Joseph P. Heath, Jasper H. Warren.

The post has now a membership of fifty-five, holds its meetings on the first and third Fridays of each month in Grand Army hall, in Piper's block, on Central avenue. The hall is nicely fitted up, and a great deal of interest is manifested, and the post may be truly called one of the wideawake bodies of the organization. The officers are: Commander, J. H. Warren; S. V. C., J. D. Morrison; J. V. C., —— ——; Q. M., Albert W. Wiggin; surgeon, Benjamin K. Webster; chaplain, Alfred M. Cate; officer of the day, Charles S. Paris; officer of the guard, Joseph P. Heath; adjutant, Jonathan W. Sleeper.

James R. Newell Woman's Relief Corps, No. 44, was organized April 22, 1887, by installing officer Sarah W. Green, of Hampton, with eighteen charter members. The officers installed were Susan A. Ham, president; Mary S. Grant, S. V. P.; Annie I. Warren, J. V. P.; Lulu S. Ham, secretary; Edna Piper, treasurer; Helen M. Warren, chaplain; Mary Smith, conductor; Nancy D. Varney, guard; Winnie Sleeper, assistant conductor; Aggie Tuttle, assistant guard. The other members were Julia A. Gilman, Maria A. Sanborn, Eliza C. Webster, Betsey Horn, Clara Darling, Annie E. Kimball, Georgia A. Jenness, Delia Gilman. The officers of 1888 were the same, with the changes of Annie I. Warren to S. V. P.; Aggie Tuttle, J. V. P.; Helen M. Warren, treasurer; Maria Sanborn, chaplain. Officers for 1889, president, Mrs Helen M. Warren; S. V. P., Miss Annie I. Warren; J. V. P., Miss Maggie E. Milliken; secretary, Miss Lizzie Elliott; treasurer, Mrs Aggie E. Tuttle; chaplain, Mrs Anna N. Manning; conductor, Mrs Mary E. Smith; guard, Mrs Annie Kimball. The present

membership is about forty. The corps has had to surmount uncommon obstacles. Some of its most active members have been prevented by sickness from participation. The hall, with charter furniture and all appurtenances, was destroyed by fire in the fall of 1887, and it was only by the fidelity and strenuous exertions of a few that the continuance of the corps was assured. Its present condition is encouraging, and it will probably become a permanent and valuable auxiliary to the post.

The Granite State News gives this description of the Brewster building: "Brewster Memorial Hall is located on the lot known as the 'academy lot,' on Main street. The building was chiefly designed by Mr John L. Brewster. It has a frontage of 103 feet, and is 51 feet wide, built of brick and iron, with brownstone trimmings. The outside walls are face-brick laid with red cement, which makes a very handsome appearance. The style of roof is hip, slated, making the building practically fireproof. At the western corner of the front is a tower, measuring from base to apex 101 feet, while at the east end is a second tower, 55 feet high. The first floor is used for business purposes. In the rear of the tower is to be a large safe for use of the bank, in the rear of which is to be the selectmen's room, 14 feet 3 inches by 38 feet; this room is provided with a place for a safe and other necessary apartments for the safe-keeping of papers. The entrance to this office is at the southwest corner, and is made more attractive by a large bow window; ample light is secured by six large windows. The room next the tower, designed for banking purposes, is 50 feet 6 inches by 15 feet 3 inches. Each of these rooms receives light from the rear and front, and the bank apartment has hammered glass in the floor. Twelve-inch brick partitions separate the rooms. The next two stores are 24 feet by 50 feet 6 inches. The fourth or upper store is of irregular shape, 34 feet long and 18 feet wide at the widest point. In the rear of this store is an entry 12 feet 6 inches by 17 feet 6 inches, which contains stairs to cellar as well as a rear entrance to the stage above. The public reading-room is in the northeast corner of the main building, and is accessible from the rear or front through a vestibule 9 feet wide by 37 feet long; in the centre of this vestibule is the entrance to the library. The library portion is 37 by 67 feet 4 inches; the reading-room is 20 by 37 feet. The library contains a laboratory, librarian's room, and four alcoves, the whole well lighted by massive windows. The reading-room will be fitted with a large fireplace.

"*The Town Hall* in the second story is 70 by 47 feet, and light is furnished from ten large windows. The main entrance is at the westerly end of the building, through the porch in the tower, by large double doors, 9 feet high and 7 feet wide. The porch is 19 feet 6 inches by 19 feet 6 inches; the floor is paved with face-brick on edge; at the farther side of this porch is a flight of stairs of seven steps leading to the lobby, or entry-way; at the

right of this landing is a ticket office, 7 feet 3 inches by 8 feet. Opposite the ticket office is a serving-room, 11 feet 6 inches by 16 feet, with lavatory. The main hall is reached by four large doors; the auditorium is 47 by 59 feet: at the east end of the hall is a stage, or platform, 20 feet wide; on the right of the stage is an entry and passageway furnishing a dressing-room 5 feet 9 inches by 6 feet 10 inches: three steps reach the platform from each side, and at the left is a rear entrance to the stage from the vestibule below. There is a continuation of the reading-room in the second story. The front elevation is very attractive in appearance, with its two towers and handsome dormer-like window in the centre; in the small tower are three windows, 18½ feet high, circle tops; the main tower is the embodiment of beauty and solidity. Above the main entrance is a spacious window opening upon a handsomely ornamented and railed balcony, while in the top is to be placed a large clock with four illuminated faces, having a diameter of 7 feet 6 inches. The east elevation shows a pretty front of 114 feet and has one gable. The interior of the hall has a roof finished after the hammer-beam style. The building is to be heated by steam and lighted by electricity. A commodious and neatly arranged police-station is fitted up beneath the selectmen's office."

PRESENT BUSINESS INTERESTS. — MANUFACTURERS: *lumber*, John L. Peavey, A. W. Wiggin & Son, Libbey, Varney & Co., Hersey Brothers, Valentine B. Willey; *shoes*, J. M. Cropley & Brother, F. W. & I. M. Munroe, Moses T. Cate; *leather*, Joseph Varney & Co., George E. Chamberlain: *carriages*, Charles H. Gage; *furniture*, William B. Hodge, William Deland. TRADERS: *general stores*, Ira J. Abbott (Mill village), Furber & Clark (Edwin L. Furber, Mayhew Clark), Charles H. Hersey, Samuel N. Hersey, Mason Brothers, Lewando & Mattison (Joseph Lewando), at the Bridge: Lewando & Mattison (William J. Mattison), South Wolfeborough: George J. Burke, Willand & Son (Hezekiah and Arthur J.), North Wolfeborough: William T. Dorr, East Wolfeborough: *dry goods*, A. E. Richardson (this is the first store of the kind established in the county); *millinery and fancy goods*, Mrs I. B. Manning, Mrs H. E. Tyler: *clothing*, Charles F. Piper, Charles S. Chase: *tin, hardware, etc.*, George F. Horn; *varieties*, S. F. Hodgkins: *watches, jewelry, etc.*, Everett S. Albee, Ira J. Abbott; *books, stationery, etc.*, I. B. Manning: *drugs, etc.*, Dr R. H. King, Charles W. Hicks; *grain*, Eleazer D. Barker, Isaac C. Thompson, William C. Thompson; *shoes*, Curtis J. Frost, S. A. Edgerly, John Rogers, M. T. Cate; *harnesses*, J. W. Sleeper, C. F. Symonds: *livery*, Frank E. Cook, Frank Chase, Levi T. Haley, Frank P. Hobbs & Co., Loring T. Grant & Son (South Wolfeborough). Among the builders are Charles Prindall, Alexander S. McDonald, Jasper H. Warren, Stephen W. Clow, George G. Collier. There are two practising lawyers, William C. Fox and Sewall W. Abbott. Also three insurance agents: W. O. S. Hodgdon, John H. Beacham, Ira Banfield.

Pen Picture.— For varied picturesque scenery, Wolfeborough is probably unsurpassed. The centre of the principal village is situated in a little valley on the border of a narrow strait that connects two bays. The main street which crosses this stream continues a roadway that leads to New Durham and Tuftonborough, a distance of seven miles. In the compact part of the village this street is lined with shade-trees and well-constructed and well-preserved buildings, while in either a northerly or southerly direction, by a more or less gradual ascent, at no great distance, it reaches broad plateaus where are spread out attractive panoramas of hill and dale, water and wood.

Here are obtained bird's-eye views of the village, the open town, and portions of other towns, while towards the west lies the great "Smile," dotted with its numerous islets and bounded on its farther shore by mountains whose peaks give to the horizon line a contour of fantastic beauty. The almost land-locked bay which fronts the village has a comparatively unruffled surface and a safe harbor, even when the boisterous north wind brings frowns to the broad Winnipiseogee, and dashes its foaming waters on unprotected shores. Harmony grove, a little park whose waving pines are a survival of the evergreen foliage which everywhere surrounded the lake in aboriginal days, is a pleasant retreat. May no utilitarian axe ever mar its beauty!

Within the boundaries of Wolfeborough, there are attractive lakes and lakelets that would be even more noted were it not for their great rival that lies so near them. Not unworthy to be noticed is its "Rust's," with its well-defined oval-shaped border; its "Wentworth," smiling with the reflected rays of the rising and the setting sun: its "Sargeant," whitened with the blooming water-lily: its "Beech," mingling the glitter of its placid surface with that of its pebbly shore; and, last and least, its little "Batson," hidden behind the mount that bears its name, and shadowed by the forest trees that environ it, a sequestered pool whose sleepy waters are seldom seen by human eye. There are also numerous peaks, from which are extensive views of attractive scenery. In this respect "Trask" rivals all others. From its top are seen the mountains of other counties and of other states, and towering above the rest, stands New Hampshire's chief, Mt Washington, while in the valleys are mirror lakes and ribbon streams shimmering in the sunlight.

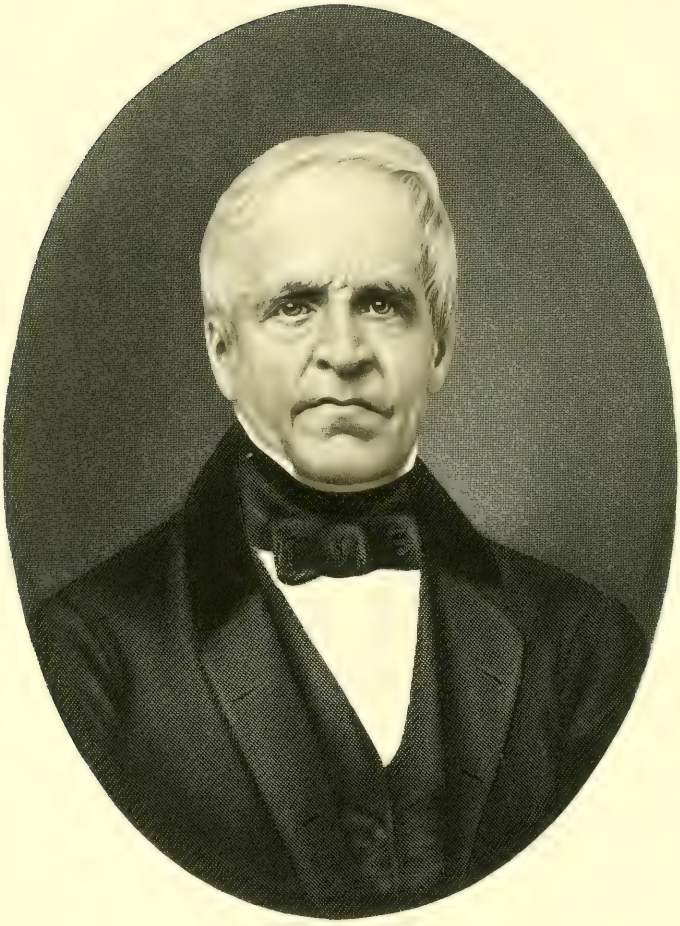
Wolfeborough has a diversified but generally fruitful soil, which yields to the farmer fair crops that usually find a ready market: while its woodlands are to their owners a source of welcome income. It has a large amount of water-power, little affected by droughts or freshets. Some of this is not now utilized, while a large portion is employed in turning the humming wheels of busy industry. The facilities for ingress and

egress are as good as an inland town can possess. There are three routes for steam carriage. Its industries are varied and generally prosperous. Besides farming, cutting and hauling of wood and timber, and the usual mechanical pursuits, it has manufactories of sawed lumber, boxes, leather, shoes, and blankets. To a limited extent it manufactures carriages, harnesses, tinware, furniture, and brick. Its fisheries are a source of profit and pleasure. Trout, cusk, and pickerel are taken from Lake Winnipiseogee. Black-bass fishing is, however, the most important. These are generally caught in Lake Wentworth. Hundreds of persons visit the town every season to engage in the fascinating pastime of catching bass. Amateurs pronounce this place equal, if not superior, to any other for this kind of sport.

Wolfeborough is an important central point for travel, being the terminus of the Wolfeborough Branch railroad, and the point where the Boston & Maine makes direct connection with its steamers and those of the Boston, Concord, and Montreal railroad. It is thus easy of access to all points of attraction in the lake and mountain region, and is visited yearly by many thousands of health and pleasure seekers. At various hours of the day, during the summer, large passenger steamers leave its wharves for Alton, Centre Harbor, and the Weirs. Smaller steamers and sailing-craft furnish abundant facilities for excursions to the islands and secluded shores, while the sheltered bay with its many rowboats presents an attractive scene of gayety.

The lake shores afford numerous delightful sites for summer cottages that are each year more and more utilized for that purpose. Lake Wentworth also furnishes desirable locations. The drives around Wolfeborough are very inviting. Among the most enjoyable are those along the shore to Tuftonborough, and on to Ossipee Park; that to Copple Crown; to Mt Dick; the ten-mile square; the five-mile square; to the Wentworth farm.

From its peculiar situation, Wolfeborough village is not seen from many points on the lake shore. It is when the steamer from Alton bay reaches Barndoor island or the one from the upper part of the lake doubles Sewall's point, that the village is seen most advantageously, its centre lying on the water's edge, while its streets, gradually rising on either side, are lined with buildings whose diversified colors harmonize most pleasantly with the green of the numerous shade-trees. The smoke of its mill and factory chimneys indicates its industry, the many-lighted walls of the hotels speak of refreshment and repose for the traveler, its church spires tell that its people are not unmindful of the beneficent Father. The Brewster Free Academy, whose extensive grounds slope to the shore of the lake, and the massive town hall, with its clock-tower pointing skyward, stand most conspicuous of all, monuments of the generous benefactor who has so well remembered his native town.



Lewis Avery

Financial Condition. — The liabilities of the town, March 1, 1889, were: bonded debt, $58,250; accrued interest on bonds, $388.13; interest due and unpaid on bonds to January 1, 1889, $174; parsonage fund, $1,063; school fund, $4,300; unpaid bills, $250. Assets, $4,662.26; net debt, March 1, 1888, $63,391.34. Net debt, March 1, 1889, $59,763.07. Reduction of debt during the year, $3,628.27. The treasurer reports March 1, 1889, receipts of $34,679.06, of which $24,010.26 was from the assessment of 1888; and expenditures of $32,775.72, among which were $3,323.72 for schools; interest on bonds, $2,463.47; bonds redeemed, $3,100; state tax, $2,820; county tax, $5,666.50; fire department, $1,930.

From a report made to the State Department of Agriculture in 1889 Wolfeborough produced during 1888, 20,000 pounds of butter and 1,200 pounds of wool; 36,500 gallons of milk were sold; 200 tons of ensilage made and used; 75 tons of commercial fertilizers used; and $25,000 were received from summer boarders. The valuation of 1889 is 706 polls, $70,600; real estate, $852,622; 467 horses, $26,198; 6 mules, $320; 238 oxen, $9,922; 641 cows, $14,236; 595 other neat stock, $10,398; 5 hogs, $44; 255 sheep, $798; 59 carriages, $3,210; stock in public funds, $1,100; stock in banks and other corporations, $55,000; surplus capital of banking institution, $8,900; money on hand and at interest, $23,806; stock in trade, $44,752; machinery, $4,250; total valuation, $1,126,148.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SAMUEL AVERY, Esq.[1]

A history, and even an historical sketch, of Wolfeborough during the last three quarters of a century that should fail to give some notice of Samuel Avery would, to every one who ever knew the man, be obviously very defective, if not indeed the play of "Hamlet with Hamlet left out." Yet the work of preparing such a biographical notice of him as our full sense of his worth dictates is not without difficulties. His was one of those unassuming and noiseless lives that so touch society at every turn and in every phase, in the interests of virtue, honesty, and good order, as to be a sort of modified ubiquity, always felt and always respected, yet never visible as an embodiment of officious meddling.

So far as the facts have been ascertained, it is safe to say that Samuel Avery descended from an ancestry preëminent for their moral worth. In the early years of Boston and several of the ancient towns in its vicinity there

[1] By Rev. Leander Thompson.

were families bearing the name of Avery which stood high in the esteem of the people, and included, even in the first two or three generations, an unusual number of educated and professional men, clergymen and physicians being especially noted. Among the latter Dr William Avery, who was born in England, 1619, and came to this country in 1650, lived in Boston, and died there in 1686. Some of his descendants early settled in Franklin county, Massachusetts, where have been found many highly respected families of the name.

Another and doubtless a near relative of Dr William was Christopher Avery, who is said by an old writer to have come from Salisbury, in county Hants, England, and was among the first settlers of eastern Massachusetts. In 1646 he was on the board of selectmen in Gloucester, and for several subsequent years remained in that position. In 1658 he removed to Boston, and in 1666 he finally settled in New London, Conn. Among his children born in England was James, born in 1620, who married, November 10, 1643, Joanna Greenslade, of Boston. With a large and highly esteemed family, he also removed to New London, where his descendants have been well known and respected for many years. This James was for some time a representative. He was also a captain, and in King Philip's War was in command of the Pequoit allied force.

Among the sons of James was John, born February 10, 1654, who is believed to be identical with the John who settled in the southeastern part of New Hampshire, and in 1689, when thirty-five years of age, solicited the protection of Massachusetts, which at that time largely controlled the new settlements of the former colony. There can be but little, if any, doubt, indeed it seems to be fairly demonstrable, that this John was the father of John Avery, of Stratham, the grandfather of Samuel Avery, of Wolfeborough. If this be so, the generations may easily be traced as: Samuel[6], Joshua[5], John[4], John[3], James[2], Christopher[1].

Of the seven children of John and Bridget Avery, of Stratham, the two youngest, Joshua and Josiah, were twins, born October 23, 1740. Joshua married, November 24, 1768, Hannah Clark, who was born December 18, 1747. They had seven children, of whom the youngest was Samuel, subsequently of Wolfeborough. He was born in Stratham, May 9, 1785. Nothing in his childhood and younger manhood seems to have distinguished his experience and career from the common lot of youth in those days. If, however, as we have reason to believe, "the child was father of the man," he was ever trustworthy, of steady habits, of irreproachable character, and of even and noiseless demeanor. When yet a young man he received a lieutenant's commission in the artillery company of his native town. Marrying, January 13, 1814, Mary Moody Clark, he and his young wife, during the same month, fixed their home and entered upon their lifework in Wolfeborough. Mr

Avery had lived the previous year with his older brother, Daniel, a prominent business man of Meredith Bridge, now Laconia, and when he started in life as a married man he supposed himself to be the possessor of from four to five hundred dollars. He purchased the real estate on which he passed his subsequent life and on which his oldest son still lives. There were then only a small house of one story and a barn. There were also a store and a cooper's shop, both of which he opened for business. The store being destroyed by fire in March, 1824, he in the course of a year built another in which he or his sons, who succeeded him, continued merchandising till 1865. In connection with his other occupations, he at various times engaged in blacksmithing, shoemaking, harness-making, milling, coopering, and farming. In 1836, with Stephen and Daniel Pickering and Hon. Nathaniel Rogers, he engaged in woolen manufacturing, which they conducted for several years, till the factory was consumed by fire.

The various departments of Mr Avery's business made him emphatically a busy man. This pressing care and his lack of robust health, as well as his personal taste, disinclined him to public official life. Yet in 1819, 1820, 1821, 1830, and in 1831 he held the office of town clerk, and in 1825, 1830, and 1835 he was on the board of selectmen.

Mr Avery took a warm interest in the Wolfeborough and Tuftonborough Academy from the outset of the enterprise. After it was incorporated (January 20, 1820) its friends intended to erect a suitable school building by means of a stock company, that should issue two hundred shares at ten dollars each. It was found, however, that only one hundred and fifty of these shares were sold to fifty-three holders, and the enterprise stopped for want of funds. Mr Avery felt so strongly the importance of finishing the building already erected, and had so much faith in its usefulness, that he took forty-three of the remaining shares, thus giving a new impulse and new hopefulness to the work. The building was soon in readiness for occupancy. John P. Cleveland (the late Dr Cleveland) opened the school as its first principal, and it met then and later in its history a degree of success which far exceeded expectation. Many prominent men from Wolfeborough and elsewhere there laid the foundations of their success in various professions. There Henry Wilson began his career in education, finding his home, as many others did, in Mr Avery's family. And when, many years afterward, he visited the place as Vice-President of the United States, it was with deep emotion, and his eyes filled with tears as the old school building and his old home were both in full view, that he said, though in the presence of many friends: "For all I am, I am indebted to Mr Avery. It was through his influence and kindness I received my education in the academy when I was without money and discouraged, and when all others refused to aid me."

Mr Avery was a corporate member of the board of trustees of the academy,

and, with several others, held a deed of the property in trust. He was also a member and a liberal supporter of the Congregational society from its organization until his death.

In every department of his life Mr Avery was known and trusted as an honest man. No one ever accused him of meanness or fraud. And he ever aimed to train his sons to habits of living and doing business which should command the confidence of the community. When one of them was a lad of from thirteen to fourteen years of age he secured for him a position in the store of one of the most enterprising traders in a large, distant town. Calling upon him a few weeks afterward to see how he succeeded in his new relations, he was gratified to find that between the merchant and the boy there was a feeling of mutual kindliness; but, learning that the former was addicted to methods of trade not strictly and squarely honest, he quietly took his son from the position he thought too full of temptation and incompatible with the formation of the strictly honest business character which he desired him to possess.

Though less demonstrative than many in the social relations of life, Mr Avery was ever keenly alive to the incidents that touched them both in his own family and in the community. A few quiet words, uttered just at the right moment, often revealed a busy mind and a sympathetic heart. Contrary to what many would have expected, this was sometimes true of him on the mirthful side of life. There are those still who remember with what zest he used to relate an incident which, in the early days of his office as town clerk, amused a whole assembly. According to the custom of the times, he embraced an opportunity after the sermon at a public religious meeting for publishing the bans of matrimony between certain well-known parties. As the sermon had criticized with some severity the doctrines of Universalism, a man who had embraced those doctrines and was troubled with some deafness hastily inferred that Mr Avery was expressing a wish that such a sermon might never be heard there again, at once arose and said, "I second Mr Avery's motion." The effect of his manœuvre upon the assembly was not assuring. And the enjoyment of his discomfiture on discovering his mistake was to him who was supposed to have made the motion not limited by the occasion.

Mr Avery's last years, though often affected by frail health and sometimes considerable suffering, were in the main free from seriously disturbing incident. His last sickness, which he bore without complaint, was long and exhausting. He died peacefully, trusting in Christ, October 5, 1858, and was borne to his grave sincerely mourned and universally respected.

No account of Samuel Avery can be complete that does not include some notice of his wife. Mary Moody Clark, the oldest daughter of Joseph and Comfort (Weeks) Clark, of Greenland, N. H., was born in that town August 25, 1795, and was a lineal descendant of Nathaniel Clark, one of the first

settlers of Newbury, Mass., her line of descent being Joseph[4], Greenleaf[3], Enoch[3], Henry[2], Nathaniel[1]. At her marriage she was young, small, and beautiful, but, as ever afterwards, full of life and energy. When she settled in Wolfeborough many of her friends thought of her as in a wilderness, of which very little was known except that it was a desolation. In later life she used to amuse her children by telling them of the curiosity which, soon after her coming to Wolfeborough, some of the people had to see Mr Avery's young bride. Much had been said concerning her as the latest wonder, but a few only had verified the rumors by actual sight. At length one, more resolute than the rest, declared that he would see her for himself. He went accordingly to the house and knocked at the door. The door being opened by Mrs Avery, he asked her if Mrs Avery was at home and desired that she would bring him a mug of cider. So particularly anxious did he seem that *Mrs Avery* should herself get and bring it, that she at once suspected his object. She, however, brought the cider, which he drank, and, returning to the store whence he had come, reported, with evident disappointment, that he had failed to see Mrs Avery, but saw instead a small young girl, who came to the door and insisted on waiting upon him, though he specially requested her to ask Mrs Avery to bring what he wished.

Few men have been so blessed in the marriage relation as Mr Avery in his union with Mary Moody Clark. The heart of her husband fully trusted in her. As the eldest daughter in a large family in her early home, a special responsibility was thrown upon her which admirably trained her for her life as a wife and mother. Capable, energetic, prudent, hospitable, kind, sympathetic, are only some of the adjectives that describe her character. In the home circle, in society, in the church, in social life, in the abode of suffering and distress, everywhere she was ready for needed service. After the opening of the academy it seemed to be considered a matter of course that *she* should board the preceptor, and it seemed to be the special aim of pupils from abroad to secure, if possible, a home in her family. Her children cannot recall the time in that well-remembered past when her house was not the attraction of friends from near and from afar, and the almost unbroken rush of people from various parts of New England and elsewhere made it more like a public house than the abode of a private family. But her sunny face and slight figure flitting here and there, ministering alike to family and to guests, somehow never failed to meet every emergency. There were occasions so unlooked-for and so full of difficulties, not to say seeming impossibilities, that they would have appalled into despair almost any other woman, yet, with wonderful equanimity and cheerfulness, she successfully met them all, till her numerous guests were sometimes tempted to believe that to her marvelous executive there had been added a creative power.

Meanwhile Mrs Avery never neglected her own family. She was ever watchful over her children, efficiently controlling and faithfully instructing them, and uniformly prompt in attendance with them upon the Sabbath services. Sometimes, when there was no other religious meeting, she went with them to that of the Quakers, where, upon board seats supported by wooden blocks, they often sat for a whole hour in profound silence, longing for the "break-up" and the closing hand-shaking.

Mrs Avery was peculiarly the friend of the poor. All who suffered from pecuniary needs which could not otherwise be supplied seemed moved as by a law to go to her, and she never failed, in some way, to help them. After her death various garments were found which she had neatly mended and kept in readiness for needy children here and there, as their wants should become known to her.

Mrs Avery survived her husband between seventeen and eighteen years, and to the last was always a most welcome member of every circle in which she moved. Her last sickness was short and severe, resulting in her death, March 6, 1876. At the funeral service, held in the Congregational church which she had long loved, her pastor, Rev. George H. Tilton, read, in connection with very tenderly appreciative remarks, Proverbs 31: 10–31, a portion of Scripture never more appropriate, and added a somewhat extended account of her religious experience, which, not long before, he had committed to paper as dictated by her own lips.

The children of Mr and Mrs Avery were: 1. Augustine Decatur, born October 16, 1814. 2. Joseph Lorenzo, born January 12, 1817. 3. Anne Eliza, born November 25, 1819.

The two sons of Mr Avery married sisters, and have always been in company in their business, sharing equally in all gains and losses. Both have remained in Wolfeborough, both are members and supporters, like their father before them, of the Congregational society; and, though both have sustained various offices of trust, both have often declined to be candidates for offices, preferring a life of untrammeled freedom from the cares of official responsibility.

Augustine D. Avery has, however, been town clerk and town treasurer, each for several years: representative for three years, county commissioner one or two terms, a corporate member of the Wolfeborough Savings Bank, and was elected, but never served, as a trustee of the academy.[1] He married, December 26, 1854, Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Dudley Leavitt and Sarah

[1] Mr Avery is a man of unusual information concerning all branches of commercial activity in this section, reads and understands good literature, has a strong and energetic nature, and, having once taken hold of the handle of the plow, does not look back until the furrow is turned. He, like his brother, is a pleasant, courteous gentleman, whom it is a pleasure to know. He has been one of those most interested in the history of Wolfeborough, and, proud of her record, has done much to preserve it. Both Augustine and Joseph are highly valued citizens, and are justly classed among the best representatives of Carroll county. — EDITOR.

Ann (Wiggin) Libby, of Wolfeborough. They have had five children: 1. Mary Elizabeth, born November 16, 1855; died October 20, 1856. 2. Dudley Libby, born August 11, 1857; died June 24, 1871. 3. Samuel Augustine, born March 5, 1860; died August 27, 1861. 4. Samuel, born March 11, 1862. 5. Belle, born March 27, 1866. The oldest son, in the bright morning of his young and promising manhood, lost his life by drowning in the Winnipiseogee lake.

Joseph L. Avery has also sustained the offices of town clerk and town treasurer, and was a corporate member and trustee of the Wolfeborough Savings Bank, and its first treasurer. Since leaving the last-named office he has been on the board of examiners. He was on Governor Weston's staff with the rank of colonel. He was a trustee of the Tuftonborough and Wolfeborough Academy from the time his father retired from the board till the adoption of the name of "Brewster Free School," of which he is a corporate member and trustee. During the construction of the Wolfeborough railroad, Mr Avery was treasurer, and has been a director to the present. As treasurer he was not required to give any bond, and, in the interest of the road, he often found it necessary to take journeys partly by night and through miles of an unfrequented region alone, and with many thousands of dollars in charge: yet, though sometimes in apparent peril, he escaped unfriendly molestation. He married Helen Maria Libby January 8, 1857. They have had two children: 1. Joseph William, born August 14, 1867; died October 16, 1867. 2. Joseph Clifton, born June 1, 1874.

Anne Eliza, the only daughter of Samuel and Mary M. (Clark) Avery, married, November 6, 1839, Rev. Leander Thompson, of Woburn, Mass. Soon after their marriage they sailed with others for Syria and the Holy Land as missionaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. During their sojourn of several years in that country, a series of four terrible wars, very unexpectedly to them, desolated a large portion of the missionary field and seriously interrupted the missionary work. The unavoidable cares and anxieties, and sometimes great perils, which attended such scenes, and the prostrating effects of the extreme heat of the climate, at length completely broke down the health of some of the missionaries, and among them was Mr Thompson. After a long and very dangerous illness in the city of Jerusalem, whither he had fled for safety from the perils of war, an illness from which he has never fully recovered, he was advised and thought it best to return with his family to the United States. Here, though never regaining his former vigor, he has been twice a pastor: first, for seven years, in South Hadley, Mass., and later, for thirteen years, in West Amesbury (now Merrimac), Mass. Besides this he has been acting pastor in Wolfeborough one year, and in his native town of Woburn, Mass., between three and four years. In this last place he has with his family resided for several years without a pastoral charge.

Mr and Mrs Thompson have had six children, the first born in the city of Jerusalem, the second in the city of Beirût. Only two are now living, four having died in childhood. One, Everett Augustine, born March 28, 1847, graduated from Amherst College in 1871, and for many years has taught the classics and natural history in the high schools of Woburn and Springfield, Mass. The youngest son and child, Samuel Avery, born in Wolfeborough, October 16, 1850, married, November 27, 1879, Harriet Ella, daughter of Dexter Carter, Esq., of Woburn, where he resides and is engaged in business. They have two children: 1. Amy Carter, born October 22, 1881. 2. Everett Leander, born May 12, 1884.

DANIEL PICKERING.

In the list of inhabitants of Portsmouth who, in 1640, made a grant of fifty acres for glebe land for the use of the ministry, is the name of John Pickering, who, in himself and his descendants, was to play a conspicuous part in town matters, both civil and ecclesiastical. He appears in Portsmouth as early as 1635, perhaps as early as 1630. He came from Massachusetts, and was probably one of the early settlers of Cambridge. He was of English birth, a man of wealth and great business capacity. He had several grants of land from the town besides the South Mill privileges. In Portsmouth his land covered the Point-of-Graves cemetery and extended over the site of the South church to the mill bridge, taking in the whole shore to the site of the Universalist church. He was an old man at his death in 1669. His sons, John, of Portsmouth, and Thomas, of Newington, were molding forces of society.

Captain John Pickering was one of the ablest, boldest, and most pronounced of the sons of New Hampshire in defence of the rights of the people. He possessed great physical strength, a powerful will, and a keen and subtle mind. He exercised much influence in church and state, was a lawyer and king's attorney, a captain of a company for years, and after the impeachment of Governor Andros in 1689 he marched his company to the dwelling of Richard Chamberlain, colonial secretary, and took the public records by force and concealed them. In 1692 he was imprisoned by Lieutenant-Governor Usher to compel him to deliver the books or make known their place of concealment. In 1690 he represented Portsmouth in the Assembly of Massachusetts at Boston, and was a member of the convention for securing a reunion of the two provinces. He was a member of the colonial assembly of New Hampshire most of the time from 1680 to 1709, and its presiding officer in 1699, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709. "When the difficulties began in regard to the site for the new church, which ended in the formation of a new parish



Danl. Pickens

and animosities which disturbed the peace of the whole province for a generation. Captain Pickering was the leading spirit in the old South parish, who carried everything as he willed at the town-meetings, either by persuasion or by force, strenuously opposed building the new meeting-house so far up as the site of the North church, carried the matter again and again to the general court, and generally with success for his side; was foremost in all matters concerning the old parish, and when at last the old church could be no longer repaired and kept as he made the town vote it should be, 'the meeting-house of the town forever,' he devised to the South parish a lot of ground for a convenient site for another meeting-house to be set off to the said parish, 'on the highest part of his neck.' He was a large real estate owner at the south end of the town, and what was called Pickering's Neck was a part of the land on which the fourth place of worship for the town of Portsmouth was built, being the church of the South parish until the present stone church was built in 1824."

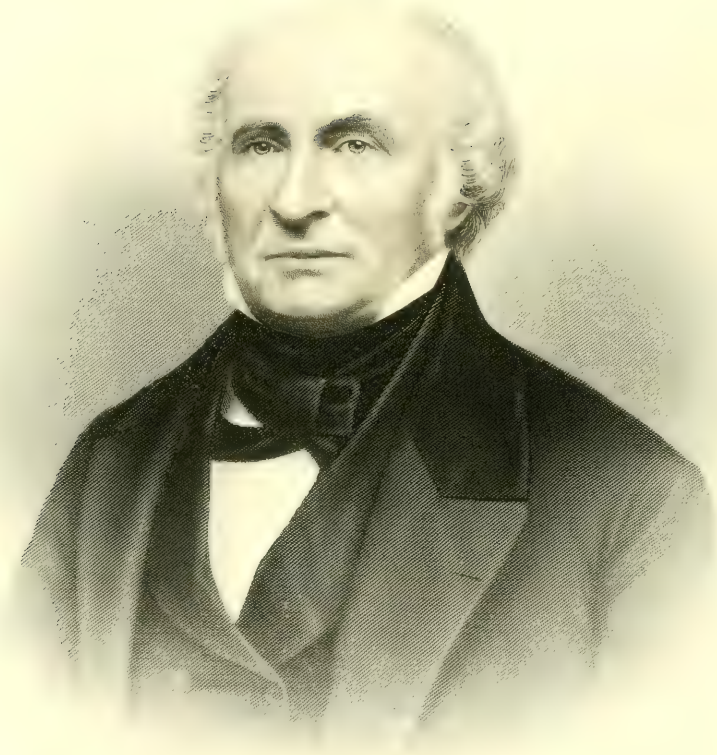
Thomas Pickering[2] settled in Newington, on a part of his father's estate comprising five hundred acres on Great Bay, granted in 1655. Not long after he had built his log hut an English man-of-war anchored near by, and a press-gang came to impress him into service. After complimenting Thomas, who was clearing his land, on his muscular appearance, they commanded him to come with them. He declined, seized one by the throat, threw him to the ground, and threatened to cut off all their heads. They abandoned their object and left him to his freedom. Thomas Pickering was as strong a man in mind as in body: was one of the opponents of Governor Cranfield in his arbitrary rule. Every movement for liberty, religious advantages, and civil advancement met with his ready support. Portions of his estate are now occupied by his descendants. He had three sons, James, Joshua, Thomas, and nine daughters. James was a lieutenant in the French and Indian war. The granddaughter of Joshua married Jonathan Bailey, and through this marriage Thomas Bailey Aldrich is connected with the family.

Thomas Pickering[3] was born in Newington in 1703, and died in 1786. He married first Mary, daughter of Colonel Downing; second, in 1743, Mary, daughter of Jean Janvrin, of Portsmouth. Three of his children married Langdons. He was a highly successful farmer, and had large sums of money on loan, which he lost through the "legal tender" act. His home was one of good cheer and a special resort of ministers of the gospel. Thomas was an old man in Revolutionary times, but a zealous patriot, as were all of the family. The "True Sons of Liberty" of Newington signed the Association Test in 1775, "risquing their Lives and Fortunes, with arms, to oppose the British Fleets and Armies." Among those signing were Nicholas, Ephraim, John G., John, Benjamin, James, Richard, and Winthrop Pickering.

William Pickering, the first child of Thomas and Mary (Janvrin) Picker-

ing, was a farmer in Newington and Greenland. He was born in 1745, married Abigail Fabyan, of Newington, and had ten children; three of whom, John, Stephen, and Daniel, became residents of Wolfeborough. He was a man of property, and his children were brought up to do credit to the family name. He died May 16, 1798.

Daniel Pickering, son of William and Abigail (Fabyan) Pickering, was born in Greenland, November 22, 1795, where his early life was passed, and he acquired a good education at the excellent Brackett Academy, of Greenland, and Phillips Exeter Academy. On arriving at maturity he came to Wolfeborough, where his brother John had previously located and built a hotel. Mr Pickering immediately engaged in merchandising. He was successful, and soon erected the store at Pickering's Corner, opposite the "Pavilion," and continued in business as a merchant for thirty-five years. He carried the largest stock of goods in Carroll county, and drew trade from a territory of thirty miles in radius. At one time he had three stores in active operation: that at Wolfeborough village, one at Goose Corner, and one at Tuftonborough. For many years much of the pay for goods was given in products of the farm and forests, and Mr Pickering had many teams engaged in drawing these to Portsmouth and returning with goods. Mr Pickering was a natural salesman. It is said that "he was the pleasantest man that ever waited on a customer," and he made the hearts of children glad by his plenteous gifts of "goodies." He always gave a liberal allowance of the commodity sold, and the wealth he acquired was untainted with short weight or false measure, and the confidence of the community was secured by his fair dealing. About 1840 he formed a copartnership with John N. Brackett, Ira P. Nudd, and Moses Thompson to carry on the manufacturing of shoes for Boston parties in connection with merchandising. The firm was Pickering, Brackett & Co. for two years, when Freeman Cotton succeeded Mr Brackett, and the firm name became Pickering, Cotton & Co. The amount of business transacted by Mr Pickering as a merchant was very large, and he was also connected with every branch of commercial activity in town. He carried on the manufacture of brick on a large scale. In connection with his brother Stephen he originated and was a large owner of the stock of the Pickering Manufacturing Company, whose woolen and satinet mills were located at Mill village. He purchased wide tracts of timber land and carried on extensive lumbering operations, was one of the incorporators of the Wolfeborough Bank and its president, and one of the stock company that built the steamer "Lady of the Lake." He did much to develop the growth of the village of Wolfeborough and Mill village. He owned a tract of land running from Pickering's Corner to the site of the Glendon House, and a large farm stretching eastward from the Avery homestead on the south side of the road. At that time there were but twelve houses from the present residence of Greenlief B. Clark to that



Adam Brown

of Israel Manning on the hill across the Bridge. Northerly there were but nine houses from Pickering's Corner to Hersey's brook. Mr Pickering laid out his land in lots, was always willing to sell one at a reasonable price, and built many houses. He lived to see a beautiful place spring up as the result of his public spirit. He erected a number of buildings in Mill village and aided others to build. He was the prime mover in the erection of the Pavilion Hotel. In 1820 he was one of the three persons named in the act of incorporation of the Wolfeborough and Tuftonborough Academy: he sold the lot for its site at a very small price, and was later one of the trustees. The council that organized the Congregational church met at his house, and he and his wife were of the twelve first members. He was devoted to religion, was a prompt and regular attendant at all meetings, and contributed freely to build up and sustain the church and its work. He gave the lot on which the church stands to the Congregational society as long as it should be used for church purposes, and his house gave bounteous and open hospitality to its clergymen.

Mr Pickering married, June 26, 1822, Sarah C., daughter of Joseph Farrar, Esq., of Wolfeborough. They began housekeeping and always resided in the building his brother John had erected as a hotel. In person Mr Pickering was somewhat above medium size, with dark hair and eyes, and, while quiet and a man of few words in business, he was very pleasant and social in society, and every one was at ease in his presence. He was a kind and considerate employer, a lenient creditor and benefactor to the poor, and in the circle of his home was the soul of kindness. A shrewd and far-seeing financier, he accumulated wealth. He was a valued adviser in business affairs, and the personification of punctuality, promptitude, and system in all transactions. An "old line" Whig in politics, he was postmaster for years, keeping the office in his store. When the lamp of his life went out suddenly, February 14, 1856, while going from his house to his store, the poor lost a friend, and the better element of the community one of its chief pillars.

Of Mr Pickering's three children, Joseph W. and Eliza M. died in infancy. The other, Caroline D., is the wife of Charles Rollins, Esq., of Boston, a native of Rollinsford and a descendant of James Rawlins, who came to Ipswich, Mass., from England in 1632, and settled in Newington about ten years later. Their children are Helen M., Sarah P. (Mrs Harry Ashmead Lewis), Charles H. Mr and Mrs Rollins are much interested in Wolfeborough, and the Pickering homestead is their lovely summer residence.

ADAM BROWN.

About 1785 Captain Moses Brown, a native of Wenham, Mass., born April 14, 1759, who had been a successful and prosperous sea-captain, came to Wolfe-

borough and purchased land on what became later "Brown's ridge," and was the most prominent of the citizens of the east part of the town. His wife was Lydia Kimball, a member of the Wenham branch of the Massachusetts family of that name. Captain Brown opened a tavern for the accommodation of the numerous travelers along the great highway on which he located, and acquired extended reputation as a host and entertainer. His health was impaired previous to his residence here, and he died August 3, 1809, when only fifty years of age. His wife survived him many years, and conducted the hotel with great ability. Their children that attained maturity were: Sally (Mrs Taft Brown), Oliver, Adam, Irena (married Nathaniel Ambrose, Esq., of Moultonborough), Moses P., Polly (Mrs William Smith).

Adam Brown was born January 9, 1793. He had the common lot of children of that early day, hard work, which developed a magnificent physical organization, and but few educational advantages, these being comprised in about six weeks' annual attendance at the neighborhood school. The boy was eager for a business education, and gathered a full share of such knowledge as he deemed important in practical life, and, with an inheritance of three thousand dollars, began life for himself when twenty-one as a farmer on a large farm.

The magnitude of his operations, as he employed from ten to twenty men, kept him constantly engaged in superintending them, and much time was passed on horseback, riding here and there as circumstances demanded. His business aspirations were not content with general farming; he soon became a large raiser of cattle and the purchaser of great tracts of valuable timber land. He then combined lumbering with his other operations, and gave employment to many, building up quite a settlement of his employés which bore the name of "Brown City." His investments in real estate continued, and at the time of his death, November 25, 1880, he was by far the largest landowner in Carroll county. He was connected with various matters of financial magnitude: was an incorporator and director of the Portsmouth, Great Falls, and Conway railroad, and in numerous and differing ways exercised a most beneficial influence in business circles throughout all this region. He was a keen and sagacious financier, forecasting events with great precision, and acquired wealth.

Mr Brown was a Whig, Free-soiler, and Republican in political belief, and was heartily in accord with party movements; but the imperative demands of private business did not permit his giving his personal energies to the support of party. He never cared for the publicity or care of office, and steadily avoided all honors in the political field. He was possessed of marked traits of character which rendered his life more than an ordinary one. His career gives an example of what may be achieved by thorough uprightness of character, honesty of purpose, and a just regard for the rights and happiness of

others. He was kindly in disposition and always courteous in his intercourse with his fellowmen. Though tenacious of his own opinions, he thoroughly respected those of others. He was outspoken in his views, and had a repugnance amounting almost to contempt for hypocrisy or insincerity in any one. He was generous, and his contributions to both public and private enterprises were bestowed with a liberal hand. He took much interest in worthy young men struggling amid the vicissitudes of life, and many have cause to bless his memory for material assistance and valuable counsel.

The religious nature of Mr Brown was largely developed, and his acts did not cease with a profession of religion and a church membership. He joined the Freewill Baptist Church in 1833, and was a faithful and consistent member. His memory is held in remembrance throughout an extended circle that reaches far beyond the limits of his own denomination, as a man of great benevolence and a Christian philanthropist. From a report of the Society of Foreign Missions connected with the Freewill Baptist Church it appears that to that branch of religious work alone he had given $40,000; more than any other member of the church from its organization. He paid for the education and maintenance in their own country of ten East Indian children. These received the names of members of his family, and his fatherly care was mindful of them until in some cases they were heads of families. He was the first contributor to the education of the African freedman, heading the list of those who so generously erected and sustained the first school established for this purpose — Storer College at Harper's Ferry, Va. His liberality did not stop at denominational lines. It was a pleasure to him to relieve suffering and distress, and the full extent of his charities was known only to himself; but his name is written high up on the roll of Christian philanthropists.

Mr Brown was an unusually good type of the Anglo-Saxon race, with a large and finely proportioned form, and a dignity of bearing almost kingly. He retained the clear complexion of youth and preserved his manly vigor to an advanced age.

Mr Brown married Susan Plummer, of Milton, who died November 15, 1829. They had one child, Adam Plummer, a most promising young man. He died April 14, 1838, in his nineteenth year. March 1, 1839, Mr Brown married Sarah A., daughter of Richard and Polly (Thompson) Pickering, of Newington. She was born February 12, 1799, and died February 11, 1880. Their only child, Susan P., married Francis Page Adams, of Newfield, Maine, a lineal descendant through his mother of the celebrated Sir Francis Drake. They have had three children: Adam B., died at the age of twenty-one, February 6, 1887; Samuel C. and Fanny Isabelle. Mr and Mrs Adams reside in Boston, but the ancestral home, now "The Ridge," somewhat modernized, affords a delightful summer home for themselves and their many guests. From "The Ridge" is presented a magnificent prospect of mountain scenery.

Mt Washington and neighboring peaks, Chocorua, Mote mountain, Kearsarge, and many minor peaks are in full view across intervening miles of distance.

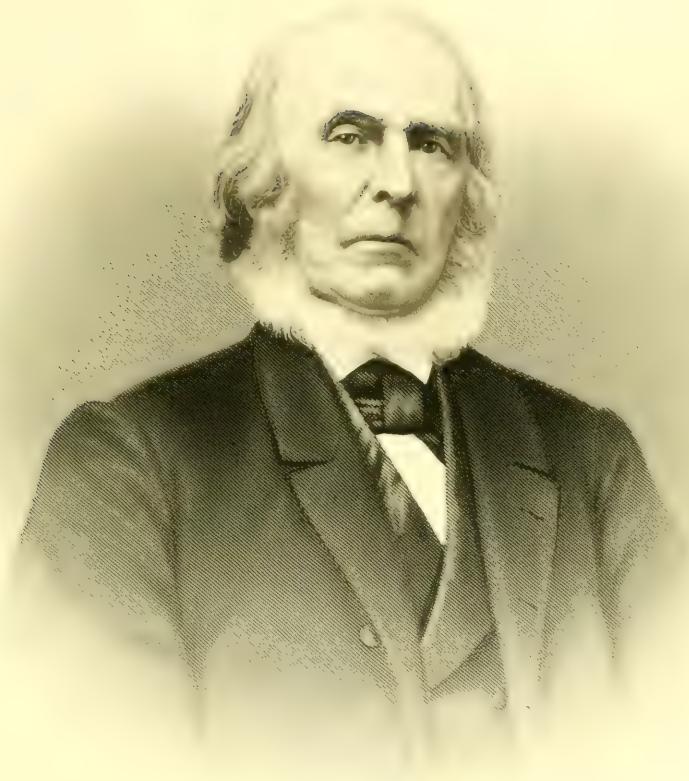
SAMUEL HUGGINS.

THE Huggins family is an early Anglo-Saxon one, coming down through centuries in England, and members are frequently mentioned in the history of the times in connection with civic honors and positions of responsibility. It is also an old American family. The first of the name to come to New England and the progenitor of the family in New Hampshire was John Huggins, who came to Hampton in company with Rev. Stephen Bachiler in 1640. His descendants were early located in Hampton and contiguous towns. — EDITOR.

Samuel Huggins[1] was of English origin, one of the third generation in this country. His ancestors lived in Greenland, N. H., near what was called The Parade, and it is said that a lane still called Huggins' lane was a part of the original farm. His father, John Huggins, moved from Greenland to Wakefield and located near Huggins brook as early as 1790. In the latter town he made a home, having married Anna Mordough, of Wakefield. Specimens of his handiwork are still kept in the family as curiosities; the bureaus and stands were put together with wooden pins.

Samuel was a brave, persevering, and self-reliant youth. His leaving home in early manhood was the old story of an enterprising Yankee boy starting out with his earthly possessions put over his shoulder, taking the journey on foot. He went from Wakefield, N. H., to Wenham, Mass. Here for several years he superintended farmwork. In 1817 he married Sally L. Wyatt, of Wenham. She too was of English descent, her father coming from England in the latter part of the eighteenth century. After marriage they came to Wolfeborough and purchased what was known as the Deacon Wormwood farm, in the east part of the town. He paid down one thousand silver dollars that he had saved from his earnings for this purpose. On this homestead their ten children were born, and here the parents lived, died, and were buried, the father nearly reaching the age of ninety-two years. Samuel Huggins was a man of good physique, more than six feet tall and well proportioned. He was of a somewhat slow, contemplative turn of mind; could frequently be seen walking with hands clasped behind him, absorbed in thought. He was conservative by nature; in politics he was in earlier life a Whig, voting that ticket in Wolfeborough when but nineteen Whig votes were cast in town. In later years he was a Republican. In religion he and his wife were Methodists, and his home was always open to the circuit-rider as on horseback

[1] By Miss Lydia F. Remick.



Samuel Huggins.

he went through the towns of Wolfeborough and Tuftonborough. One of the strongest characteristics of Mr Huggins was his tenderness of heart. Not only the children, but every animal on the farm, knew this; even the old gray horse took a peculiar, leisurely jog as he took the reins. Always careful and exact in his dealings, he was a thoroughly honest man.

Mrs Huggins seemed in every way the counterpart of her husband: an energetic, breezy, thrifty farmer's wife. Up with the sun, she looked "well to the ways of her household," and under her guidance work was never allowed to lag. A home of perfect method and neatness was the result, in which there always seemed the leisure that comes from prompt accomplishment of one's work. A family of ten children, work-hands, spinning, weaving, and the many duties of farm life during those times of early settlement of the country never brought confusion into the home. While being thoroughly womanly, she had the most remarkable generalship; in its best sense she was a "Mother Superior." Three of their sons, Nathaniel, John P., and Samuel J., have been successful hotel-keepers. The Cosmopolitan Hotel in New York city is owned by them. John P. retired from active business some years ago. By a judicious investment of his funds he has become rich, notwithstanding his generosity. At one time, having been asked the secret of getting rich, he answered, "Close attention to details and never allowing one's expenses to equal the income; the tug comes in saving the first thousand." The accompanying engraving is a tribute from him to the memory of his father.

The two sons of Nathaniel Huggins were educated at Lafayette College.

Of the children of Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Samuel Huggins, but one survives, Miss Lydia F. Remick, a teacher of the Brewster Free Academy, at Wolfeborough. Everett Remick, the youngest son, was graduated at Bates College, class of 1883. He entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, the same year. He died of consumption July 30, 1885. He was a young man of great promise.

Of the grandchildren of Samuel Huggins only one other survives, Almon W. Eaton, of Wolfeborough.

There are only three great-grandchildren — Grace E. Douglass, of Amesbury, Mass., and the two children of George L. Huggins, of New York city.

Genealogy. — John Huggins, born May 19, 1753, at Greenland, N. H., died June 1, 1838, at Wolfeborough, N. H.; married (date not known) Anna Mordough, born in 1757 at Wakefield, N. H., died September 3, 1800, at Wakefield. Their son, Samuel Huggins, was born September 23, 1788, at Wakefield, and died July 21, 1880, at Wolfeborough. He married Sally L. Wyatt, at Wenham, Mass., July 3, 1817, where she was born May 8, 1795, and died December 11, 1871, at Wolfeborough. Their children were: 1. Elizabeth Gardner Huggins, born May 31, 1818, at Wolfeborough, N. H., died December

27, 1886, at Wolfeborough. She married, May 12, 1839, Charles Remick at Wolfeborough. 2. Nathaniel Huggins, born January 11, 1820, at Wolfeborough, married Ruth P. Nudd, June 12, 1849, at Wolfeborough. Their children were George L., born in Boston, Mass., and Everett N., born March 20, 1855, in New York city. 3. John Huggins, born July 2, 1823, at Wolfeborough; died August 25, 1825, at Wolfeborough. 4. John P. Huggins, born May 3, 1826, at Wolfeborough, married Lydia S. Moore, of Sanbornton, July 18, 1857, at New York city, who died there July 5, 1886. 5. Samuel J. Huggins, born June 2, 1828, at Wolfeborough. 6. Mehitable Huggins, born May 31, 1830, at Wolfeborough. 7. Sally Ann Huggins, born January 7, 1834, at Wolfeborough, married first Alvin S. Cotton, December 25, 1859, who died January 25, 1866. She married second Abiel C. Eaton, who also died. 8. Almon Wyatt Huggins, born January 16, 1837, at Wolfeborough, died May 6, 1837, at Wolfeborough. 9. Everett Newell Huggins, born January 16, 1837, at Wolfeborough, died August 10, 1847, at Wolfeborough (drowned in Lake Winnipiseogee). 10. Mary R. Huggins, born December 20, 1839, at Wolfeborough, married James H. Martin, January 1, 1867, at Wolfeborough.

JOHN P. HUGGINS.[1]

John P. Huggins is a worthy example of the self-made men of Carroll county. He was born at Wolfeborough, May 3, 1826. He came of industrious ancestors, and was a worker from very early years, assisting his father on the farm. He attended the district school winters, and had the advantages of Wolfeborough and Tuftonborough Academy for three terms. The common school of a few months in each year for the practical business life of New England in that period did its work well. At the age of eighteen Mr Huggins went to Boston, where he remained one year as clerk at the Bromfield House, and returning to Wolfeborough was a pupil of the academy for six months. He was then at Dartmouth Hotel, Hanover, as clerk for one year. From there he went to Lowell, Mass., where he was with Henry Emery at the Merrimac House for two years as bookkeeper. In 1852 Mr Huggins removed to New York city, where he has since been a resident and a prominent man in many directions. He was at first employed as clerk at Lovejoy's Hotel on Park Row, but the following year he purchased the interest of the proprietors, Libby & Whitney, and continued the hotel business there for twenty years satisfactorily and successfully. He then, with his brothers, Nathaniel and Samuel J., bought the property of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, corner of Chambers street and West Broadway, and they have conducted it since that time.

Mr Huggins, however, has had other outlets for the exercise of his business acumen and financial ability, and many enterprises and undertakings have been promoted by his interest in them. He was at one time president of the Metro-

[1] By the EDITOR.



John P. Huggins



Thomas L. Hutton

politan Gas Light Company, and for many years a director; is now a director of the Consolidated Gas Light Company, also of several banks and savings institutions of New York city; of the Citizens' Gas Light Company of Rochester, N. Y., and a director of the Lake National Bank of Wolfeborough, and at one time its vice-president. He has been on the board of education of New York city for more than thirty years and is still a member. In all these manifold activities Mr Huggins has shown a thorough adaptability and a remarkable discernment, and has proved himself a natural financier. Politically he has always been a Republican.

But there are other phases of Mr Huggins's character worthy of record. The liberal and yet unostentatious manner in which he has used his wealth; the warm interest he has ever manifested in his birthplace; the patient industry that characterized his early manhood; the persevering energy which he evinced when he entered upon active business life; his kindness and affection in all his family relations, and the genial spirit of his social life have made him warm friends in the city of his adoption and the town of his nativity. One of the leading citizens of Wolfeborough says of him: "By honesty, industry, sobriety, and ability, backed by perseverance, he won his way step by step. He always manifested a great interest in adding to the comforts of the family, making large additions to the old homestead farm in the lifetime of his parents, and never counting dollars or cents in improving and caring for the welfare of his sisters. He has marked financial ability and honesty, always despising trickery and fraud; is a social, genial friend, plain and honest spoken, and an honor to his native town."

Hon. Thomas Lupton Whitton.

Hon. Thomas Lupton Whitton, son of George and Esther (Copp) Whitton, was born in Wakefield, August 8, 1811. On his paternal side he descends from a noted family in Yorkshire, England, his father emigrating to this country when he was entering man's estate, about 1800. His sister Margaret was the wife of Daniel Raynard, Esq., who became owner of the Wentworth mansion and surrounding farm. George Whitton visited this farm and purchased one hundred acres of land near by, but did not occupy it, as he had become acquainted with the family of Captain David Copp, of Wakefield, and, marrying his daughter Esther, he settled in that town as an innkeeper and farmer. Hon. Joshua G. Hall says this of Captain Copp: "Coming to Wakefield early from Rochester, he seems for many years to have been the central figure in the management of public affairs. In wealth, social standing, and in influence, he was the first man in the town. There was no office in the gift of the people he did not enjoy, and there was no call of his country that he was not

among the foremost to obey. He was in command of a company at the battle of Bunker Hill, and was perhaps continuously in service to the close of the Revolution." About 1826 Mr Whitton removed to Wolfeborough and made his home on that part of the governor's farm he had purchased so long before. Here he passed the remainder of his life, dying December 17, 1852. His wife survived him, dying September 5, 1857. George Whitton was a man of fine proportions, six feet in height, energetic, and possessed of rare good judgment in practical matters, but a lack of education kept him back from public positions and offices. He was an "old-line" Democrat. His wife possessed a large amount of that energy, capability, and attractiveness so characteristic of the best New England women of that period, and her home was a model one. They had three children, George Washington, Thomas L., and David Copp.

Thomas L. Whitton had common school and academic education, was a bright and earnest student, married Sally, daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Page) Morse, of Kingston, where she was born June 29, 1812, and settled as a farmer near his father, and finally purchased the homestead. He and his good wife occupy to-day the same house where they began housekeeping. He has done much in raising, buying, and selling cattle, and his business has been purely agricultural through life, except that in early life he was for some terms a successful school-teacher. Mr Whitton inherited many qualities from his mother, and has for long years been a most valuable citizen, popular with the people, and one of Wolfeborough's representative men. He has been moderator ten times, selectman nine times, representative four times, member of the governor's council twice, and twice delegate to constitutional conventions. Originally a Democrat, he was one of the earliest Free-soil men, and has been a Republican from the organization of the party, and one of its most faithful and successful workers. He has been a member of the Congregational church from early manhood, and a Freemason for many years. Having a winning magnetism, a soft, melodious voice, and an attractive appearance, combined with sound reasoning powers, he has been a good public speaker; his services have been in demand as chairman of public occasions, and in many and varying ways he has been one of the leading men of the town and county. Genial, social, kindhearted, and a favorite of all, he has wielded a large influence among the people, which has ever been exercised in the interests of peace and harmony. He has especially been noted as a peacemaker; often and often has he successfully changed the clang of discord into forbearance and forgiveness. His public duties were ever discharged with conscientiousness, and his private life has been marked by warm social feelings, quiet unobtrusiveness, and those gentle virtues which throw a halo around their possessor, and win many

friends. Mr and Mrs Whitton have four surviving children, Charles A., Oscar F., David E., William M. These are all occupying enviable positions in society, showing by their life and aspirations the effect of careful youthful training. Charles A. married Annie E. Prescott. She died April 6, 1889. Their children are Anietta Lilian, Abbie Anna, Ellie B. Oscar F. married Clarissa Blake; children are Sarah M., Esther C., Clara L. David E. married Annetta A. Tibbetts; they have one son, Thomas Edwin. William M. married Susan Haines.

JOHN L. PEAVEY.

John L. Peavey, son of John and Hannah (Thing) Peavey, was born in Tuftonborough, July 15, 1835. Attending the academies of Northfield, Laconia, and Lancaster, he supplemented the education he there acquired with a practical education in mercantile and lumbering, under the personal tuition of his father, one of the ablest business men of that day, and when nineteen years of age commenced lumbering on his own account. From that time to the present he has given special attention to this and has become the leading operator of the county, his operations extending from the Saco river to Lake Winnipiseogee. He owns an immense tract of heavy timbered land in Albany, where he has two mills that produce from two to three million feet annually. He has portable mills in operation in various other towns, a corps of men engaged in getting out oak piling through the oak region of this section, and others securing hemlock bark and timber. Since 1885 his son, Forrest W., has been connected with him, and during the winter of 1888–89 they employed seventy horses and a corresponding number of men, and kept two hundred freight-cars in use.

Mr Peavey has not limited his attention to lumbering. He carried on merchandising in Wolfeborough for four years (from 1867 to 1871), and was the one most concerned in the building of the Glendon House, which he conducted in person as landlord for seven years, from July 1, 1873. Mr Peavey has been an active Republican from the organization of the party, and his opinion is of weight in its deliberations and counsels. Generous in responding to all calls for aid whether private or public, public spirited and progressive in all matters of enterprise and the welfare of the community, he is very popular with all classes and considered one of Carroll county's leading citizens, who has fulfilled onerous official and individual trusts with conceded ability.

Mr Peavey married Mary F., daughter of Aaron Wiggin, of Tuftonborough. They have three children, Forrest W. (postmaster of Wolfeborough), Herman L., and Harry B.

MOULTONBOROUGH.

By W. H. H. Mason, M.D.

CHAPTER XXIX.

Location and Surveys — Grant — Names of Grantees — Bounties to Settlers — Bounties to Mill Builders — Petition of Proprietors — Incorporation — Name.

LOCATION AND SURVEYS. — About 1760 a few men living in Hampton and vicinity united for the purpose of "taking up a township" in some part of New Hampshire. Many vague and unreliable reports had been in circulation concerning a locality rich in mountain ores, ponds, and streams abounding in fish and valuable fur-bearing animals. This locality was near the central portion of that part of New Hampshire then called "Laconia."

These men held a meeting in Hampton October 16, 1761, at the house of Jeremiah Leavitt, and organized by choosing Captain Ephraim Moulton chairman; John Moulton, clerk; John Moulton, treasurer. They also voted that "each member of the association shall pay a tax of six Pounds old tenor for the purpose of defraying whatever expenses might accrue in the proper examination and survey of the anticipated Township." Walter Bryant, Jr, was chosen to "go up," with Benjamin Batchelder as principal and Jeremiah Moulton assistant, to "run out" lots and examine the surface and soil sufficiently to enable them to confirm or deny the glowing reports in circulation. Three hundred and fifty-four pounds lawful money was raised at this time to defray the expenses of the survey.

This survey included the territory of the present town of Moultonborough, and contained thirty-six square miles. It did not justify the committee in confirming the accounts that had come to their ears, and their report was made at a meeting held November 9, 1761. A negotiation was then commenced between this association and the Masonian Proprietors for the purpose of changing the locality or adding more territory, on account (as they said) of

the "badness" of the territory which they had looked over. The Masonian Proprietors then gave additional territory, "commencing on the southerly side of the original survey, at the northeast corner of New Salem, thirty rods north of the big pond (Lake Winnipiseogee), and running southwesterly to the Pemigewasset river, including New Hampton and a portion of New Salem (Centre Harbor and a part of Meredith)."

A meeting was held at Hampton April 12, 1762, and Captain John Moulton and Jesse Towle were chosen to "go up" and complete the survey, with the liberal wages of five pounds per day. They were empowered to take a surveyor and two assistants with them on the best terms made, and report at a subsequent meeting. "Twelve pounds was assessed upon each member, which was to be paid by the 12 of Aug Prox: or their right for forfeited; the forfeiture to be announced by posting the names two sabbaths upon the meeting-house door." The forfeited claims were to go to any who would pay the assessments. In consequence of the inability of several to meet this tax, changes took place among their number, which seemed to require a new survey, and a surveying committee consisting of Captain John Moulton, Jesse Towle, Josiah Dearborn, and Philip Towle, Jr. was chosen, and a sum of fifty pounds was voted to each to be accounted for at a final settlement.

Grant. — A grant was made November 17, 1763, for the purpose of "promoting the settlement of the Country," by the Masonian Proprietors to Jonathan Moulton, Esq., Ephraim Marston, Jeremiah Marston, Benjamin Page, Benjamin Bachelder, John Lamprey, Jeremiah Towle, Philip Towle, Steven Page, Simon Dow, Jr, Christopher Tappan, Esq., Jonathan Leavitt, Nathan Moulton, Jr, Thomas Rand, John Tuck, Thomas Brown, John Moulton, John Moulton, 3d, Amos Coffin, Anthony Emery, Esq., Joshua Lane, Jr, James Philbrick, Edward Shaw, Jr, Joseph Johnson, Joshua James, Joshua Towle, Joseph Palmer, Jonathan Shaw, Jr, William Simpson, Joseph Sanborn, Nathaniel Towle, Josiah Dearborn, Ebenezer Lane, Samuel Brown, Jonathan Elkins, William Lane, John Taylor, Samuel Towle, Bradley Richardson, Nathaniel Ambrose, Josiah Moulton, 3d, Jonathan Moulton, 3d, Benjamin Sanborn, Benning Moulton, William Vittum, Jr, Samuel Robinson, Elisha Towle, Wirthington Moulton, John Garland, Joseph Garland, William Vittum, Richard Mason, Esq., Benjamin Mason, Shubel Dearborn, Thomas White, John Neal, Richard Cutts Shannon, Eben Blake, Simon Nudd, Jonathan Garland, all of Hampton; George Place, of Rochester, and Philip Nooker, of Portsmouth. The additional grant was to the same proprietors and on the same conditions as the first.

By the original grant the township was to be laid out in eighty-two shares, each share divided into two equal lots, twenty of the shares being reserved to the grantors. This reservation was their only recompense for the remaining fifty-two shares. They anticipated a substantial value in this reservation after

the township should be fairly settled: but their expectations were never realized — in fact, through misunderstandings and disputes, it became of but little value, and they finally took their shares in one contiguous section containing only three fourths of the amount of land in the original reservation. This was located in the northeast part of the town, largely upon Ossipee mountain, and brought them little or nothing. This tract has since been known as the "Masonian claim."

The grantees entered early and earnestly upon the settlement, and taxed themselves heavily for bounties to *bona fide* settlers. One hundred pounds old tenor was offered to the first six settlers. These offers continued from time to time, sometimes one hundred and sometimes fifty pounds, with sometimes each a cow in addition; and to families who would stay five years, as high as £2,800 was offered: each settler to have his choice of lots free. At a meeting held at Hampton, September 18, 1764, it was voted to pay any one £1,000 who would build a sawmill and keep "her" in repair so as to supply the first twenty settlers with lumber for building purpose, the mill builder to have one half the lumber sawed. December 2, 1765, ninety pounds was voted to Jonathan Moulton to build a saw and grist mill upon Red Hill river, and a lot was assigned "to the first minister who may be settled in town."

In the meantime individuals and families strolled away to the new township with what cattle they could procure and such farming utensils as they could convey through the forest. Their route was to Alton bay by a road little better than a bridle-path. From Alton some continued their journey by land, others by water in "dug-outs." Friends accompanied them to the bay, where, with tears, they parted, taking a final farewell as of friends going to a foreign land. It took more time and labor to travel these sixty miles then than now to go across the continent. What a change in a little more than a century!

In 1773 this petition, signed by Jonathan Moulton, was addressed "To his Excellency John Wentworth Esquire captain-general, governor and commander in chief in & over said province of Newhampshire &ca. &ca. And to the honrable his majestys councill for the same province."

The humble petition of Jonathan Moulton Esq for himself & other proprietors of two certain tracts of land granted by the proprietors of Masons patent so called the first Tract was granted on the 17th day of November A D 1763 commonly called Moultonborough. The other tract was granted the 24th of January A D 1765 commonly called the gore, or moultonborough addition Most Humbly sheweth That great progress is made & still making towards the complete settlement of said two tracts of land and that the inhabitants & Proprietors thereof have been at great charge in making public roads through said two tracts of land for the benefit of his majestys service. Your petitioner therefore prays that the inhabitants of the said two tracts of land may be respectively incorporated into townships with such privileges as other towns enjoy within this province by the bounds & limits contained in the respective grants, and the petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray &ca.

This petition was not granted, and June 13, 1777, this petition for an incorporation of the territory into two towns was sent to the General Assembly: —

Jonathan Moulton, Joseph Senter, and Bradbury Richardson, Esq^rs, in behalf of the Inhabitants of that Tract of Land called Moultonborough situate in the County of Strafford in the said state —

That the said Inhabitants labour under many Inconveniences, Disadvantages & Difficulties by Reason of their unincorporated State. That the Situation and Extent of said Tract render it most convenient for said Inhabitants that it be divided and erected into Two distinct Townships. Wherefore Y^e Petitioners in behalf of said Inhabitants humbly pray that the said Tract may be erected into two distinct Townships. One, within the following bounds — viz^t beginning at the South Easterly corner of Meredith at Winnepissiokee Pond then running northwesterly by said Meredith to the North Easterly Corner thereof thence on a strait Line with the North Line of Meredith, to Holderness thence Northeasterly by said Holderness to Sandwich thence Easterly by Sandwich and Tamworth to the South Easterly Corner of Tamworth thence Southwesterly to the Northwesterly Corner of Tuftonborough thence Southwesterly by said Tuftonborough to Winnepissiokee Pond thence Westerly by the Shore of said Pond, as that lays, to the Bound first mentioned, and that it be incorporated by the Name of Moulton. And the other within the bounds following viz^t beginning at the Northeasterly Corner of Meredith thirty rods from Winnepisseokee Pond thence running South fifty five Degrees West by Meredith and Sanborntown to Pemigewasset River Thence running northerly up said River by the Middle thereof to the Southwesterly corner of Holderness till it comes to the Westerly line of that Part of said Tract above bounded thence Southeasterly by said Line to the said Northeasterly corner of Meredith, and that the same be incorporated by the Name of Watertown. And that each of said Towns may be invested with all the Powers and enfranchised with all the Rights Privileges and Immunities which any Towns in this State hold and enjoy.

The town of Moultonborough was incorporated November 24, 1777, and received its name in honor of Colonel Jonathan Moulton. From this date the legal and civil proceedings of the town commenced, although for several years much of its business was transacted at the proprietors' meetings in Hampton. (May 31, 1815, all the common land owned by the proprietors was sold at vendue to Ezekiel Hoit for one hundred dollars.)

CHAPTER XXX.

Boundaries — Moultonborough Neck and Long Island — Brown Family — East Moultonborough — Moultonborough Falls — Moultonborough Corner — Red Mountain — Cook Family — Ossipee Mountain — Ossipee Park — B. F. Shaw — Ponds and Streams — Little Winnipiseogee Pond — Red Hill River — Gristmill — Sawmill — Emery's Mills — Indian Occupancy, Relics, etc. — Early Prices.

MOULTONBOROUGH lies on the north side of Lake Winnipiseogee, and is bounded southerly by the lake and Tuftonborough, westerly by Centre Harbor and Squam lake, northerly by Sandwich, Tamworth, and Ossipee, and easterly by Ossipee and Tuftonborough, and is fifty miles north from Concord.

Moultonborough Neck and Long Island. — A peninsula known as Moultonborough Neck extends seven miles from the main road into Lake Winnipiseogee. On the south side of this neck, five miles from the road, is a narrow channel of the lake which divides it from an island three miles in length and one in width, known as Long Island. (Annexed to this town December 30, 1799.) There are several flourishing farms upon this, one schoolhouse, a post-office, and several large summer boarding-houses. This island is connected with the mainland by a bridge. It is a high elevation of land, a sort of promontory, which commands a complete view of the lake and is a great resort for summer tourists who spend the summer here, not only for the beauty of the scenery, but to get the benefit of the salubrity of the atmosphere. There is a commodious steamboat-landing on the south side of the island, where steamers stop daily during the season on their regular trips from Alton bay to Centre Harbor and the Weirs. The postoffice is kept by George Brown, son of George K. Brown, a farmer, who runs a boarding-house that is well patronized by regular boarders and transient pleasure parties. Mr Brown was born upon the island where he has always lived, and is the son of John Brown, one of the early settlers and business men of the town and a first-class farmer. Mr Brown's farm is noted for having extensively produced the "King Philip" corn, yielding one hundred bushels shelled corn to the acre. The "Neck" has a postoffice, Lake View, formerly kept by Lucien Dow, now by Mrs Andrew J. Smith. The "Neck" and Long Island is purely a farming territory, and constitutes the best part of the town. The inhabitants are industrious and thriving farmers, whose profits come from well-cultivated farms, fine herds and flocks, which, with the income from public and private boarding-houses, render them financially independent.

East Moultonborough. — That part of the town lying between the lake and Ossipee mountain is level and the soil largely alluvial. Many of the farms have a rich soil easily cultivated. It was here that the early proprietors made their "pitches," for no other reason, perhaps, than it was the part upon which they first "set foot." Here they located the first meeting-house and established their first minister. This section is known as East Moultonborough, and was for many years the centre of business and the residence of its principal men. There were once here a grist and saw mill, three stores, two hotels, blacksmith's shop, tannery, wheelwright, postoffice, a physician, a minister, and a deacon.

Moultonborough Falls. — At a later period this became the centre of trade. It had three stores, two hotels, a tannery, currier's shop, a blacksmith, a gristmill, sawmill, carding and fulling mill, a sleigh and carriage maker, a saddle and harness maker, a printing-office, and shoe shops. This place has, however, like the eastern portion, lost its life and activity.

Moultonborough Corner is now the principal business place. There are three stores, three hotels, three blacksmiths, a postoffice, three physicians, a church, and a minister located here. In 1820 this town had 1,279 inhabitants, in 1840 nearly 1,800, at present about 1,300. The cause of this change is local. Before the advent of railroads in this section Moultonborough was on the thoroughfare to the White Mountains, and it was not unusual to see five or six coaches drawn by four or six horses pass daily, loaded with passengers and baggage. The travel has been diverted by railroads upon each side, and now one coach accommodates all the travelers. This town would be a superior farming town if it had railroad facilities.

Red Mountain, or, as it is usually called, Red hill, is almost wholly in this town, only a small part of the northern portion being in Sandwich. It is one range, running northwest and southeast. (See Observation Points in General History.) It is covered with abundance of wood and timber, mostly pine, hemlock, oak, spruce, beech, and maple. The *uva ursi* (trailing arbutus) grows here, and the summit bears blueberry bushes, from which hundreds of bushels of berries are gathered each season, affording quite a lucrative avocation for children and others who have no better way to occupy their time. In autumn the variegated colors of the foliage of the mountain's sides present a most attractive appearance. The highest peak, North hill, is 2,000 feet above the sea, and, as the southern base of the mountain is but two miles from Lake Winnipiseogee, its northern base bordering on Squam lake, its western one washed by Long pond, and its eastern side skirted by Red Hill river, all these bodies of water can be seen from the summit, and a far-spread panorama of farms, cottages, villages, rivers, brooks, hills, mountains, and forests, stretching as far as sight extends, giving one of the most beautiful and charming views in New England. From the main road to Centre Harbor

a carriage road leads nearly to the summit and thousands visit the mountain yearly. This road terminates at the Cook settlement, which has been occupied by the Cook family from the early days of the town. The original settler was Jonathan Cook, who tilled a fairly productive farm near the summit, which, with what he was paid for giving milk and a place to rest to tourists visiting the mountain, afforded him and his family a comfortable living. Jonathan had two children, a son and a daughter, both deaf and dumb. Their home was here with their father until he died at a good old age and in the fixed belief that he would return to this highly prized home and again become its occupant. His descendants continued to live here until the last of them, John Q. A. Cook, left the mountain a few months ago, but he is restless, and probably will not remain long away from the old home.

The basic rocks of Red hill are sienite, gneiss, and feldspar, the strips of which run north and south. Living springs of the purest water gush out of its rock cavities on every side, supplying freely the habitations around its base. Near the Cook dwelling, a ledge of iron ore exists, which at one time was thought to possess some value, and an attempt was made to work it, but it was abandoned as unprofitable. On its discovery, Jacob Webster, of Sandwich, took some of the ore home, smelted it, and made a crowbar that is now in the possession of J. Q. A. Cook.

Ossipee Mountain lies in Moultonborough, Sandwich, Tamworth, Ossipee, and Tuftonborough. The southerly side and summit are largely in Moultonborough. (For full description see General History.) The highest peak, formerly called "Black Snout," was, at the annual town-meeting in 1882, named "Mount Shaw," by vote of the town, in honor of B. F. Shaw, Esq., of Lowell, Mass., the inventor of the famous Shaw-knit machine. This peak is nearly three thousand feet above the sea, and from it is seen a magnificent view that includes Casco bay, Portland, Saco, and many other places in Maine, the White Mountains, Kearsarge, Whiteface, the Sandwich range, and Ossipee and Winnipiseogee lakes.

Ossipee Park. — In 1879 B. F. Shaw, Esq., purchased a tract of land at the Lee settlement, on which he has erected a beautiful residence, where, with his family and friends, he passes a part of the summer months. He has made a first-class road up the mountain to his house, comfortable paths to the cascade, and twelve rustic bridges over the brook above and through groves, and has given to his possessions the name of Ossipee Park. This has become a widely known resort for pleasure seekers, and thousands come hither every season. The walk around the cascade and forest is weird and wild, and commands the admiration of the visitor. Mr Shaw contemplates building a road to Mount Shaw; this will afford easy access to the best view-point in the state, not excepting Mt Washington.

Many wonder why the early settlers should have selected the nook in the mountain where the Lee settlement was formed for their permanent dwelling-place, instead of the more level land below, but it was probably for the reason that they could from this elevation look off upon the surrounding country. The first settlers always located their dwellings upon hills or smaller elevations. The houses were built, and then the roads were made to them. This, in after years, made traveling very laborious and hard for man and beast. This inconvenience has been somewhat relieved by new lay-outs, yet many of the roads remain as first located, to the great annoyance of travelers.

On the north side of this settlement is a famous boiling spring about sixteen feet across, that sometimes throws water up to the height of two feet above the surface. This spring is the source of a brook that meanders down the mountain's side, and through meadows and fields six or eight miles to the lake. This brook has sufficient water for milling purposes, and affords a capital stream for speckled trout, and from it many are taken. About one mile below the spring on this stream is a cascade that has ever been a great resort for sight-seers. Here the water falls nearly perpendicularly over a solid ledge of seventy feet in height.

In this ledge, at the foot of the falls, are several indications of ancient Indian occupancy. An excavation about the shape and size of an ordinary brick oven, bearing the name of "Indian oven," has been carved out of the rock, and in all probability was used by the aborigines for cooking purposes.

Still further down the mountain is another spring, famous for its medicinal properties. It is impregnated with sulphureted hydrogen and iron. Sulphur is deposited on the ground around the spring, and there is no doubt of its possessing some medicinal virtues, especially in cutaneous diseases.

The timber growth on Ossipee mountain is largely spruce, although there is a great quantity of other soft and hard wood. On the western side of the mountain is a place where coal was thought to be embedded, and a company was formed a few years ago for the purpose of mining it. After several years of intermittent labor it was abandoned without any satisfactory results being obtained. The principal rock of the mountain is gneiss.

Ponds and Streams. — The principal bodies of water are Long pond and Little Winnipiseogee pond. Long pond is about two miles long and half a mile broad. It has at its mouth, about a mile from the village of Centre Harbor, a water-power upon which is a saw and grist mill, owned by James W. Goodrich. Little Winnipiseogee pond is a beautiful sheet of water near Moultonborough Corner, containing from 160 to 200 acres. It abounds in fish of

various kinds, and is much frequented by wild ducks in their season, and is a place much resorted to by sportsmen. It is fed by a large stream from Ossipee mountain, of sufficient size to furnish power to run machinery. There was once a sawmill on the Richard Fry farm, and a gristmill on that of Albert Tilton; at the present Mr Tilton uses the power to drive a shingle-mill, a threshing-machine, and some smaller machinery. The outlet of this pond empties its waters into Red Hill river. Red Hill river runs from Sandwich into Moultonborough, and flows into Lake Winnipiseogee. About four miles of its course is in this town, upon which are two fine mill privileges, one at Moultonborough Falls, where there is a gristmill owned by B. W. and W. H. H. Mason, and a sawmill owned by Durward Adams. The other privilege is a mile lower down, and was formerly the site of Lee's mills. Some years since the property was purchased by Isaac Adams, who erected a substantial building in which were manufactured boards, staves, baseball bats, etc. A few months since Isaac Emery, of Portland, purchased the mills and privilege and several lots of timber land, and extensively repaired and improved the mill and machinery. The power is now produced by two five-feet turbine water-wheels that carry board and box-board saws, shingle-mill, two stave machines, and a planer. He employs between forty and fifty hands, and is doing quite an extensive business, which is quite an element of prosperity to the town.

For several years before this our town was destitute of manufacturing, the good water privileges of the different streams not being utilized to any extent.

Indian Occupancy, Relics, etc.—There are many indications of Indian occupancy, and several Indian relics have been found. Some Indian cellars are yet visible on the borders of the streams. These cellars are about eight feet square, and are carefully stoned. There is one on a ridge of land on James Smith's farm near the Corner, and not far from Winnipiseogee pond. On Dr W. H. H. Mason's farm near Red Hill pond are several, indicating the former existence of an Indian village.

On a tree found by the early settlers between two ponds was delicately carved the history of one of the Indian expeditions. The number killed and prisoners were represented by as many human figures; the former were marked with the stroke of a knife across their throats. In 1817 a gigantic skeleton was found near Tuftonborough line, measuring seven feet in height, and on a small island of the lake, in 1820, was discovered a curiously wrought and much decayed gun-barrel imbedded in a large pine-tree. Whether it found its way from the early inhabitants of Portsmouth to this (Ossipee) tribe is not known. There was communication between the Ossipees and the early settlers previous to the settlement of the town, and there is a legend that Chamberlain, pursued by Paugus, scaled Ossipee Falls, leaping at one bound sixteen feet, and thus escaped. It is conjectured that this region was once a place of concealment for this tribe.

Early Prices, etc.—In early days everything was directed by public action. The building of a meeting-house and the settlement and support of the minister was acted upon in open town-meeting, and a tax was levied for that purpose. May 15, 1777, the town chose a committee to establish prices. Of this Jonathan Penniman was chairman. Their report, adopted May 22, fixed prices of sundry articles. Rye, 4/6 per bushel of 60 lbs.; Indian corn, 4/0 for 60 lbs.; good sole leather, 1/6; flax, 1/3; neat leather shoes (best), 8/0; labor from March 15 to August 31, 3/0 per day; from August 31 to October 2, 2/6 per day; from October 2 to March 15, 1/6 per day. Butter, hay, in fact every article of sale or traffic, had its established price, which had no regard for want and supply.

CHAPTER XXXI.

First Town-meeting — Inventory — Division Lines — Jonathan Moulton — Moultonborough and Sandwich Social Library — Colonel Nathan Hoit — 1820 — Early Settlers and their Descendants — John Marston — Richardson Family — Smith Family — Lee Family — Evans Family — The Sturtevants — Moulton, Bean, and Ambrose Families, etc. — Early Life — Prominent Natives not Residents — Temperance Question.

THE first legal town-meeting was holden March 31, 1778. The first inventory was taken in 1773 by the selectmen of Sandwich, Daniel Beede and Bagley Weed, in pursuance of instructions received from the colonial government.

The Inventory of the Pools & Estates of Moultonborough in 1773. Poolls, 44; Slaves, 0; orchard, 0; Arable land, 52 Acres; Mow land, 100 Acres; Pasture land, 60 Acres; horses, 2; Mares, 2; Colts, 1 three years old; Oxen, 20; Cows, 55; three years old, 12; two years old, 24; Yearlins, 15; Mills, 0; Wharves, 0; Ferries, 0; Money —; Stock in trade —.

Disputations long and fierce occurred between Moultonborough, Sandwich, and Tamworth, concerning division lines. These were fostered for personal gain by Jonathan Moulton, and petition after petition were sent to the colonial and state legislatures. A committee consisting of John Langdon, Joshua Wentworth, and Benjamin Chadbourne was appointed, February 22, 1785, to review the matters in dispute and make a final decision. This decision fixed the boundary lines permanently.

Jonathan Moulton, the leading man of the early settlement, was in many ways a remarkable man. Governor William Plumer gives this sketch of him: —

He was born in Hampton of poor parents, and was bound by his father an apprentice to a cabinet-maker. When about twenty years old he purchased his time of his master, and set up as a trader in a small shop in small articles of small value. By unwearied attention to the purchase and sale of these small articles, he became an extensive dealer in English and West India goods. His reputation as a trader and as a man was not good. He was suspected, and not without cause, of various kinds of unfair and dishonorable management to acquire property. He was a man of considerable talents and of insinuating address, and uniformly flattered the vices and folly of mankind. At his own house he was hospitable. He was a prompt, ready man, and transacted business with great dispatch; but those with whom he dealt most suffered the most by him. He was a representative from Hampton several times, and sat in the assembly several times as representative of Moultonborough and towns classed therewith. In 1771 he was colonel of militia, and March 25, 1785, he was appointed brigadier-general of the First Brigade. He was a large proprietor of extensive tracts of new, uncultivated lands, and expended much money in forming settlements and in making and repairing roads in those townships. These things are useful to the state, but his improvements, road-making, taxes, lawsuits, and his debts very much embarrassed and perplexed him. In his last years he was unable to pay the demands against him, and after his death the property he left was not sufficient to pay what he owed. For some years previous to his death many suits, both for and against him, were pending in the courts of law. He attempted to corrupt judges, bribe jurors, suborn witnesses, and seduce the counsel of his opponents. There was a period when his influence with courts and jurors was great, and his process fatal to many; but in 1786 he was unable to get justice. Judges and jurors were excited and strongly prejudiced against him, and he knew the fact. In 1786 he was president of a self-created convention which met at Rochester to take measures to procure a law to declare certain property a legal tender for the payment of debts and to emit paper money. In September of that year the Chester convention marched with arms to Exeter, surrounded the house where the legislature was in session, and tried to coerce them to pass such a law. General Moulton strongly encouraged them to persevere; but September 18, 1787, he died at his own house in Hampton.

From its incorporation in 1777 Moultonborough has been a quiet and uneventful town. In 1800 the Moultonborough and Sandwich Social Library was incorporated, and the Moultonborough Social Library came into existence by act of legislature ten years later: showing intelligence and desire for knowledge. In the first of this century George Freese kept a tavern at Freese's Corner (now called Moultonborough Corner), and here was organized the first Masonic lodge instituted in Carroll county territory. Colonel Nathan Hoit was master for some years. (See Morning Star Lodge in Masonic history in General History.)

Colonel Hoit was an early settler, and the most prominent man of the town from 1776 to 1800. In 1777 he was an ensign in Captain Livermore's company in the Revolutionary war. In 1781 he was a lieutenant and was rapidly advanced to the command of a regiment. After the war he represented the town many years in the legislature; was speaker, was senator from the sixth district in 1797, 1798, 1799, and president of the senate.

In 1820 there were in town one meeting-house, nine schoolhouses, two taverns, one store, five sawmills, five grainmills, one clothmill, one barkmill, one carding-machine, and one tannery.

Early Settlers and their Descendants. — Among the early inhabitants was John Marston, a soldier in the continental army of the Revolution from Hampton. His father-in-law, General Jonathan Moulton, gave him and his wife Anna four hundred acres of land in this town. Anna first saw her future husband when he was a sergeant drilling troops, and said to a companion, "I mean to have that young man." At the close of the war he paid sixty dollars, continental money, for a set of buttons. Their home was at East Moultonborough, near the old meeting-house, and they had a family of thirteen children. Mr Marston was a Universalist and refused to pay tithes for the support of the settled clergyman, Rev. Mr Blake, and his case was made a test one in the courts; after a protracted litigation, the decision was against him, and the satisfaction of the judgments and the heavy costs swept away all of his property. Mr Marston died November 9, 1846, aged eighty-nine years and ten months. His wife died June 5, 1830, aged sixty-seven.

The Richardson family had much to do with the original settlement. Colonel Bradbury Richardson and a brother settled in the southeast part, and a school district bore the name "Richardson district." The colonel had twelve children, nine of whom settled near his home. It is said that in 1825 fifty scholars attended the district school, forty of them being cousins, while thirty were Richardsons. The colonel was a man of energy and filled many places of position.

The Neck was largely peopled by a family named Smith, which took an active and a prominent place in the prosperity and business of the town. The earlier ones were Joseph Smith, Joseph Smith, Jr, Josiah Smith, and Reuben Smith. They held various official positions, and represented the town in the legislature. Many of their descendants now live on the Neck.

The Lee family and that of Roberts were conspicuous among the early settlers. With others, they pitched on a plot of arable land about halfway up the south slope of Ossipee mountain. (This settlement, composed of some six or eight families, became a school district, having a commodious and good schoolhouse and about fifteen scholars. The schoolhouse has become dilapidated for want of care and scholars, and, in fact, many of the other districts have suffered nearly as much from the same causes.) Only two of the descendants of these early settlers remain on the mountain, Asa Lee and his sister Martha.

David Lee was an early, if not the first, owner of Lee's Mills. He was followed in their ownership by his sons, Nathan M. and Edward S. Lee. Nathan M. has five children now residing here: David G., Frank S., Edward M., Mrs A. P. Jaclard, and Mrs James M. Smith. His youngest daughter, Annetta, married Hayes Longee, Esq. Edward S. Lee left one son, George F., who lives on the old homestead.

The Evans family was here early. The sire, James Evans, had six sons: among them were James, Smith B., Alvah C., and Daniel B. Five of the seven daughters of Smith B. Evans married and moved from town. Emma F., the widow of Dr George L. Mason, and her sister, Mrs D. F. Grant, are now residents.

The Sturtevants were early residents of the town. Benjamin, with Comfort, his wife, located on the farm where they lived many years, he dying September, 1860, aged eighty-seven years; his wife died in September, 1850, aged seventy years, leaving no children. Hosea Sturtevant, nephew of Benjamin, settled here at the same time. His wife was Joanna Lee. Of their ten children, five are living. Hosea died in December, 1882, aged ninety-one years; his wife died in 1878, aged eighty-four years. The Sturtevants were pioneers on the farms they lived and died on, felling the first trees, doing labor and living in a manner that would seem impossible to the present generation. Their descendants are among the representative citizens of the town, not unworthy of their sturdy ancestry.

A Mr Green lived near the mouth of the main road; his descendants are numerous, and are industrious and well-to-do citizens. Scattered through the town are many descendants of the early proprietors named Moulton. Two families, descendants of Deacon Enoch True and Josiah Haines, emigrated west some time since and are prominent; notably John C. and Joseph C. Haines, Rev. Aaron True, and John True, a leading agriculturist, residing at Baraboo, Wis.

John S. Moulton (son of John Moulton, one of the grantees of the town, born in Hampton, July 3, 1731) was born July 30, 1772, on the place where his father settled, and died of spotted fever, December 1, 1821. His wife, Lucy Hubbard, survived him thirteen years. His son, John H. Moulton, born March 21, 1817, occupies the old homestead, where he has always lived. He has filled responsible positions of trust. A son of his died in the army during the war of 1861; one daughter married George Lee, and another, Hattie, resides with her father.

Moody Bean came from Brentwood prior to the Revolution. He had six sons born in this town, Moody, David and Jonathan (twins), Benning M., Samuel, and Josiah. David and Benning M. were all who settled here. Moody lived many years after clearing up a fine farm from a wilderness state; but his son, B. M., was the representative of the family.

Hon. Benning Moulton Bean, born January 9, 1782, had a love of learning, and early became a successful teacher. For nine years from 1815 he was elected representative, also in 1827. In 1824, 1825, 1826, 1831, 1832, he was state senator; in 1829, a member of the governor's council; in 1832, president of the state senate. In 1833 he was elected a

member of Congress, and in 1835 was reëlected. Retiring from public life at the close of his second term, he lived for thirty years on his beautiful farm, one mile from Centre Harbor. By his second wife, Lydia Adams, he had ten children, only one of whom, Mrs Josiah C. Stuttevant, is now living. Mr Bean died February 9, 1866, and his wife October 23 of the same year. He was a Democrat in politics, possessed great executive ability, was wise in council, honest and scrupulously faithful to every trust, receiving and always keeping the full confidence of his townsmen and associates. In local politics he was a power for many years. Hon. John Wentworth said of him: "I doubt if there is another case of a man of such poor early advantages receiving such uniform promotion to such great public satisfaction." While in Congress he was one of the originators and a president of the first "Congressional Temperance Society."

Nathaniel and David Ambrose were among the first settlers, "pitching" at East Moultonborough, and their descendants now reside there, wealthy and reputable citizens.

For many years from its first inhabitancy by the whites, Moultonborough was an excellent farming town. Father and son worked together in the fields, clearing up the land, felling trees, building stone walls, and performing all the other necessary labor to render the farm productive. The mother and daughter worked together in the kitchen, spinning and weaving rooms, and attended to all the other work of the house. The schoolhouses were filled in summer with young children, in winter with young men and maidens. The tables were supplied with the wholesome products of the farm, and nearly all kinds of clothing worn were manufactured at home. Local tanneries tanned the hides, and home shoemakers made them up into shoes and boots. The farmers' flocks furnished material for clothing, which was made into cloth by the crude home machinery. Everybody had a business, and attended to it. It was a happy Arcadian life. But the opening up of the "Great West," the discoveries of the great mining fields, the creation of manufacturing cities, the construction of the wonderful systems of railroads, and the fascinations and excitement of life in the large cities, have changed this condition of health and content, and to a great extent depopulated the old homesteads and workshops of the young people, who have sought new fields of employment, where there is more pay for labor and more bustle and excitement.

In consequence of this, the old men were left to till the farms, and the aged matrons the sole housewives. These were not able to attend to the labors performed of old, and home manufactures were abandoned. Then swift-coming age and hard labor disabled them from properly conducting their farms, and, like many other towns in this state, farming, from this and other causes, here has fallen to a low estate, the inhabitants reduced

in number, and the population largely made up of old and elderly people. A peculiar illustration of this is the fact that there are at the present writing seventy-one widows and twenty-nine widowers residing in our town. There are also twenty-five pensioners in town.

Of those natives of Moultonborough, who, emigrating young, have attained prominence, we would mention as successful lawyers, Joseph W. Cotton, Nathan Morse, and John Butler, all of Massachusetts, and George B. French, of Nashua; Oliver Goss, a popular physician of Lake village; as business men, Jonathan G. Morse (grandson of Dr Caleb Morse), of Roxbury, Mass., Oliver Prime, a land agent of Boston; Oliver Shaw (grandson of our first established minister) does a large banking business in the West; John G. Haley (son of Samuel Haley) went to Boston about fifty years ago, and has built up an extensive business in the manufacture and sale of trunks; Charles Berry was for several years (up to his death) in the canned fruit and grocery trade in Boston, and his brother Arthur is a builder and contractor in Somerville; John Q. A. Rollins (son of John A. Rollins) has for many years been engaged in extensive mining operations in Colorado; Harris Wentworth (son of Clark Wentworth) for several summers has been employed as clerk of the steamer "Mt Washington" and in winters in the office of the Boston & Maine railroad in Boston; Charles Brown is in business in Boston; his brother, Moses Brown, now and for many years past, policeman in Boston; John Penniman (son of Adna Penniman, one of our town's first settlers) was for twenty-five years, and until retired for ill-health, an esteemed member of the Boston police; Willie Dockham has just entered the ministry.

Public gatherings are, and have always been, free from broils. There never was a personal fight at town-meetings, at least not for sixty years. Often no constables were chosen for the day, and for several years no intoxicating drinks have been allowed about the town-house. In consequence the duty of the moderator is a very easy task. Sixty years ago liquors were sold in stores and taverns here as in other places, but about 1830 their sale was restricted by law, and it was left to the selectmen to grant license at their option. This resulted in making the temperance question prominent in town-meetings, especially in choosing selectmen, and for several years "rum" and "no rum" were in exciting contest. Sometimes one would prevail and sometimes the other, but most frequently "rum." The excitement brought this question into the election of other officers, and frequently the choice of representative hung upon it. This resulted in there being many places where liquor was sold. Outside parties established liquor-selling here as a profitable point of trade, and the town acquired the unenviable reputation of a noted place for liquor traffic, although the greater part sold went to out-of-town parties. Things continued thus until the law came in force making it optional with the town to license the sale for medical and mechanical purposes.

For a number of years the selectmen were instructed to appoint one or more to sell as restricted by the law; but in 1875 they refused to license any one, and at every annual town-meeting since the voters have refused to grant a license by a nearly unanimous vote. There has been no place in town for several years where liquor is sold, and but little distilled liquor is now used.

CHAPTER XXXII.

Ecclesiastical — First Meeting-house — Congregational Church Covenant Presented — Signers — Petition in Relation to Rev. Samuel Perley — Rev. Jeremiah Shaw — Salary — Ordination — Rev. Joshua Dodge — New Church at the Corner — Methodist Church — Pastors — Freewill Baptist Church — Christian Baptists and Adventists.

ECCLESIASTICAL. — The early inhabitants were zealous in religious matters, and were earnest to maintain the observance of the Sabbath and regular services. A meeting-house was built in 1773 at East Moultonborough, which was used until it was blown down in the severe gale of 1819. Another was soon erected. At this period the settlement and support of a minister of the gospel was a part of the public business of the town.

March 12, 1777, at the annual town-meeting, a Congregational church covenant was presented, and was signed by Jonathan Penniman, David Bean, John Sanderson, Katherine Meloon, Ebenezer Meloon, Nathan Lee, Nehemiah Lee, James Brown, Enoch Blake, Sarah Lee, Rebeckah Richardson, John Rogers, Mary Adams, Nathan Hoyt, James Sanborn, Ellinor Sanborn, Steven Adams, Jeremiah Shaw, Ebenezer Lee, Abial Lee, Daniel Rogers, John Rogers, Benjamin Morse, William Rogers, Israel Gilman, Moses Jenness, Caleb Morse, Hannah Lee, Jane Burnham, Mary Rogers, Mary Shannon, Rebecca Rogers, Mary Lee, Martha M. Rogers, Lydia Penniman, Abigail Mulleson, Mary Leavitt, Lucy Moulton, Betsy Gilman, Polly Rogers, Patty Morse, Nehemiah Lee, Jr, Billy Leach, Lydia Leach, Hitte Brown, Joseph Clement, Ruth Clement, Hannah Adams, Dolly Sturtevant, Sarah Bean, Polly Hubbard, Widow Brown, Richard Clement, Mary Clement, Moses Morse, Ephraim Doten, Susannah Doten, Eunice Shaw, Hannah Morse, Edna Morse, Widow Frost, Edmund Frost, Judith Hubbard, Susannah Freeman, Dolly Brown, Ephraim Bradbury, Widow Blake, Joseph Richardson, Sarah Moulton, Samuel Moulton, Susan Moulton, Sarah Sanborn, Abigail Randal, Joseph Moulton, Betsy Cram, Hannah Horn, Widow Haines, Hannah Rogers, Betsey Rogers,

Adna Penniman, Nancy Morse, Anna Meloon, Mehitable Brown, Sally Leach, Anna Horn, Oliver Lee, Eunice Lee, Comfort Sanborn, Rachel Shaw, Deborah Lee, Lucy Rogers, Mary Ann Rogers, Mary Shaw Mullin, Sarah Paine, Nathan S. Moulton, Sally Moulton, Livonia Payne, Almira White, Mary J. Smith, Mary Payne, Polly Rogers, Jacob Moulton, Jeremiah Shaw, Sophia Rogers, Mary Shaw, Sally Mullen. Mr Meloon, Mr Penniman, and Nathan Lee were early deacons of this church.

From "Hammond's Town Papers" we extract the following, which throws some light on the early history of the church: —

State of New Hampshire, Strafford ss.

To the Hon^ble^ Council and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened: —

The Petition of Bradbury Richardson, Nathaniel Ambrose, Abraham Burnam, Jonathan Moulton, and John Adams, a Committee for and in Behalf of the Town of Moultonborough in said State; Humbly shew, that there are great Uneasiness and disaffection subsisting in said Town, which has been occasioned by the Rev^d^ Samuel Perley's removing himself and Family into Town with the Pretence of being the settled Minister of the Gospel here, and by his continuing as such in preaching and other Administrations; and by his unjustly claiming and demanding publick Priviledges granted to the first settled Minister of the Town, which he the said Perley claims by Virtue of a pretended Settlement here, by certain Persons acting under the Denomination of an Ecclesiastical Council in October last — which Council this Town avers convened and acted in that Matter without either the Order, Voice or Concurrence of the Town, and against the general Sense of the Town, as much the greater part of the People were against his being settled here: — The Conduct of said Council has by this Town at a legal Meeting been wholly disavowed and greatly disapproved of, as their Records make appear, all which said Perley has been duly advised of, and treated with to relinquish his aforesaid Settlement on equitable Terms; & has been legally requested by the Town with the Church to join the Town in calling a Council to judge of his aforesaid Settlement, all which he refused to comply with, but still persists in preaching and in his unjust Demands for the same — Wherefore your Petitioners in their aforesaid Capacity pray your Hon^bl^ Court to view the particular Situation of this Town in the Difficulties they are under with Respect to s^d^ Perley and the Inconvenience that will ever attend the Town in obtaining a regular settled Minister so long as there is a Person laying Claim to that Office and the Previledges belonging to the same; and that your Honble Court wou'd so far interfere in the Matter as to order & appoint an Ecclesiastical Council to take Cognizance of the Transactions that have happen'd here with Respect to said Perley, & to judge and determin whither said Perley has ever been fairly and legally settled as a Minister of the Gospel for the Town of Moultonborough, and your Petitioners shall ever pray —

Moultonbor^o^, 10^th^ March 1779

Jon^a^ Moulton, Bradbury Richardson, Nathaniel Ambros, Abraham Burnam, John Adams.

Mr Perley left soon after, and September 27, 1779, the town voted to unite with the church in the settlement of Rev. Jeremiah Shaw, and voted him a salary of fifty pounds, "and to increase it five pounds for every five families with which the town shall be increased above its present number until it shall get to sixty-five pounds, which is then to remain as fixed salary until one hundred families shall inhabit here." If the salary was any part paid in produce it was to be in corn at four shillings per bushel, or other products

in the same proportion. After one hundred families were settled his salary was to be raised to seventy-five pounds. In addition to the salary they further voted to haul him thirty cords of good firewood annually, and make him a present of thirty pounds in currency. He was allowed to be absent two Sabbaths for the purpose of visiting his friends. These conditions were accepted by Mr Shaw in a letter to the town, dated Hampton, October 9, 1779. November 15 the church voted to unite with the town in settling Mr Shaw, and he was ordained November 17, 1779. The services were: Prayer by Rev. Mr Porter, Conway; sermon by Rev. Mr Thayer, Hampton, from Ezekiel 33: 7–9; ordaining prayer by Rev. Mr Haven, Rochester; charge to pastor by Rev. Mr Wood, Sanbornton; right hand of fellowship by Rev. Mr Fessenden, Fryeburg, Maine; closing prayer by Rev. Mr Smith, Gilmanton. Mr Shaw preached here until about 1825, when the infirmities of age compelled him to retire from the ministry. Tradition has it that he solemnized four hundred marriages. He was an able man, and was loved and respected by all. He remained in Moultonborough until his death in 1834. Shortly after his settlement the town and church separated, the town agreeing to pay Mr Shaw $1,000. After this all church expenses were sustained by voluntary contributions. Rev. Joshua Dodge succeeded Mr Shaw; was settled February 15, 1828. He was a graduate of Dartmouth; studied theology with Rev. Drs Manasseh Cutler, Abiel Abbott, and Samuel Worcester. Mr Dodge presided with great ability over the Congregational church, which at that time numbered many members and attendants. After arduous labor for several years his health failed. He died March 25, 1861. His wife, Martha (Hubbard) Dodge, died in 1886.

About 1840 the meetings were held at Moultonborough Corner in the town-house. A new meeting-house was soon after erected at the Corner, and services held alternately here and at East Moultonborough. This separation disturbed the harmony of the church, and the old church was disbanded and a new church formed at the Corner, over which Rev. Jonathan B. Cook, born in Wakefield, April 21, 1825, was ordained December 18, 1850; dismissed in 1854. In January, 1855, Rev. W. P. Apthorp was settled here in the ministry, remaining until 1859. In 1856 there were seventy-three members.

The pulpit was supplied by transient ministers and Andover theological students for a time, when finally, from various causes, the principal one being removals by death and to other towns with but few accessions, the Congregational church became extinct, and the meeting-house at East Moultonborough was sold to the Adventists and removed to Melvin village. The one at the Corner was sold to the Methodist society of this place, and has since been occupied by that church.

The Methodist Church was organized about 1840 by Rev. J. S. Loveland, and has had these pastors: 1843, H. Hartwell. 1844, H. Hill, Jr. 1845,

supplied. 1846, John Smith, 2d. 1847–48, Jonathan G. Johnson. 1849–50, D. W. Barber. 1851–52, J. W. Spencer. 1853, *supplied.* 1854–55, J. W. Gurnsey. 1856–57, J. B. Holman. 1858, L. Draper. 1859–60, H. Chandler. 1861–62, A. C. Hardy. 1863, C. R. Homan. 1864, J. Currier. 1865, A. J. Church. 1866, A. P. Hatch. 1867, H. A. Mattison. 1868, H. S. Ward. 1869, J. E. Robbins. 1870, N. P. Philbrook. 1871, L. L. Eastman. 1872, H. Chandler. 1873–74, A. Adams. 1875–76, *supplied.* 1877–79, S. J. Robinson. 1880, J. H. Knott. 1881, G. H. Hardy. 1882–84, C. Byrne. 1885–86, G. N. Bryant. 1887–88, W. J. Wilkins.

Freewill Baptist Church. — As early as 1810 Elder John Colby held meetings, and had stated appointments here in the spring of 1811. During the summer he baptized seventeen. August 31 he preached at Widow Thompson's, and held services occasionally until October. He preached in town June 18, 1812; attended a meeting at Moultonborough Falls June 23; July 10, 1813, preached here, and also September 13, 1817. At the present time there is a Freewill Baptist meeting-house at the mouth of the Neck road which is occupied a part of the time, and the schoolhouses in different parts of the town are frequently used for Sabbath preaching by the Christian Baptists and the Adventists. The Rev. Mr Goodwin, a Christian Baptist, preceded by Rev. Mr Hodgdon, preached several years at what is called the "Middle schoolhouse" on the "Neck." There was an organized church of that order of Christians in that part of the town.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

Physicians — Business Men — Other Sketches — Action of Town in the Rebellion — Civil List.

PHYSICIANS. — *Dr Caleb Morse* was one of the earliest physicians. He studied medicine with Dr Benton, of Baldwin, Maine. He commenced practice here about 1780, and continued until 1842. He married Anna Ambrose September 20, 1783. They had twelve children. He was grandfather of Dr Jonathan Morse (dec.), who was an active physician in Roxbury, Mass., and also the father of Nathan Morse, a popular lawyer now practising in Boston. Dr Morse was deacon of the Congregational church, and had its general direction for many years. He took an active part in the business affairs of the town; represented it in the legislature in 1805. He died of pneumonia, May 2, 1843.

Dr Asa Crosby, the celebrated sire of the Crosby family of physicians, practised here a short time very early. He married Miss Hoit of this town.

Dr Ichabod Shaw, son of Rev. Jeremiah Shaw, was born in Moultonborough, March 3, 1782. He studied with Dr Caleb Morse, and practised here until his last sickness. He was a well-read, highly educated, and successful physician. He died January 16, 1836.

Dr Thomas Shannon, son of Nathaniel Shannon, one of the original settlers and a leading and influential citizen, was a native of this town, born December 25, 1783. He married Margaret Vaughn Moses, July 8, 1808. They had eight children. He studied medicine, practised some years in Pittsfield, but returned here, and was in active business until his death, July 5, 1864. Dr Shannon was one of the most able practitioners of his time, and had the confidence of the people. He was never a fossil in his profession, but sought after and obtained every improvement, and whatever was new and important relating to it. He was a man of strict integrity and honor, and embraced every opportunity to aid young physicians. He was representative many years, and several years a trustee of New Hampshire Insane Asylum. His son Nathaniel became a physician, and practised in Loudon and Portland, Maine.

Dr John M. Emerson, born here July 13, 1835, was educated at Gilmanton and Phillips academies: studied medicine with Dr W. H. H. Mason, graduated at Harvard Medical School in 1857. He practised a short time at Conway, then returned to Moultonborough, where he remained until 1873, when he moved to Gloucester, Mass.

Dr George Peavey, son of Alva Peavey, graduated at Harvard Medical School: practised medicine at Centre Harbor a few years, when he was obliged to relinquish business on account of illness. He died in Moultonborough. He was a young man of fine ability and great promise.

Dr Frank L. Judkins, son of Daniel Judkins, born in Freedom in 1850, studied with Dr A. D. Merrow; graduated at Brunswick, Maine, in 1879. He commenced practice in this town; remained about six years, then removed to Lynn, Mass.

Dr William H. H. Mason, son of Lemuel B. Mason, was born in Gilford, December 14, 1817. He read medicine with Dr Andrew McFarland, and was graduated at Dartmouth Medical College in 1842. He opened an office in Moultonborough October 17, 1842, where he has remained nearly forty-seven years, most of the time engaged in active practice of medicine and surgery. He was president of New Hampshire Medical Society in 1870, and delivered an address before the graduating class at Dartmouth Medical College November 12, 1856, which was published by recommendation of the class. He has been twice married: November 14, 1844, to Mehitable S.,

daughter of Simon Moulton. She died July 25, 1853. In 1853, December 28, he married Sarah J., daughter of John G. Brown. They have had three children: one died in infancy; one, Dr George L. Mason, died May 13, 1888, aged thirty-four years; one son, Charles H. Mason, born November 30, 1860, resides with his father and superintends his business affairs.

Dr Mason has been largely engaged in agriculture, and was appointed a member of the first board of agriculture organized under the act of the legislature in 1870. He has been reappointed every term since, excepting one, up to the last, when he declined a reappointment. He was appointed on tax commission in 1877, and in 1883 a trustee of New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, which office he holds at the present time. In 1875 he was commissioned trustee of the agricultural college at Hanover, and delivered a few lectures before the class on veterinary science. In 1887 he was appointed a member of cattle commission with Dr Irving A. Watson, secretary of the state board of health, and N. J. Bachelder, secretary of the state board of agriculture. Dr Mason served several years as superintending school committee and was chosen town clerk in 1847. He represented the town in 1859, 1860, and 1869, and was chosen in 1862, but declined. In 1877 he was appointed pension surgeon, which office he now holds. He was chosen moderator of the annual town-meeting in 1857, and served in that capacity twenty-four consecutive years. He was elected senator of district No. 6 in 1864 and 1865, and received a unanimous vote as delegate to the constitutional convention of 1876.

He has now (1889) retired from practice in consequence of ill-health, though he is frequently called and attends to cases of consultation. There are but few, if any, physicians in the state who have practised in one place so long as he. He took particular interest in surgery, and did the most of it in his own and surrounding towns. He united with the Congregational church in 1837. He early took an active part in the temperance reform, and after a few years of experience seldom used liquor in his practice, believing it, as a rule, unnecessary. He took a great interest in hygiene, and prepared a paper on that subject which he used while on the board of agriculture in meetings throughout the state. He has labored, in his own town particularly, to convince the people of the necessity of taking care around their dwellings. He believes that wells as used are impure; that sink-spouts and drains are positively dangerous. It is a noted fact that the town has not one case of fever or dysentery where there were formerly twenty.

Dr George L. Mason, son of Dr W. H. H. Mason, died at his residence in Moultonborough May 13, 1888. He was well known throughout Belknap and Carroll counties as a physician of great skill and ability. He was born in Moultonborough, October 26, 1854. He studied medicine with his father,

completing his education as a physician at Dartmouth Medical College and Bellevue Hospital of New York city. He commenced practice in Moultonborough in 1876 and at once attained success. He moved to Laconia in 1878, remaining there about five years, where he had a large and constantly increasing business. His health becoming impaired, he gave up business for a short time in 1884 and moved to Centre Harbor. He recommenced practice in 1885 and continued it up to his death. He married in 1878 Emma, daughter of S. B. Evans, who survives him. He was town clerk of Moultonborough in 1877 and 1878, and represented Centre Harbor in the Legislature in 1885. He was a member of Odd Fellows, Knights of Honor, and Pilgrim Fathers societies. In private life he was loved for his many generous traits of character. A genial and kindhearted friend, he was also a young man of brilliant qualities and ability and would have won high rank.

Dr Frank S. Lovering, son of John N. Lovering, was born in Freedom, April 7, 1861. His medical studies were with Dr Merrow. He graduated at Dartmouth Medical College in 1883. He commenced practice in Sandwich, remained there a few years, then spent several months in New York city in order to pursue his professional studies. He came to Moultonborough in 1885, and is now actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession.

Dr Leonard B. Morrill, son of Harrison Morrill, was born here November 2, 1865. He studied medicine with Dr Nutting, of Meredith, was a graduate of Burlington Medical College in 1888, and opened an office in this town August, 1888. He is a young man of promise.

Dr Green in 1837, Dr Bussell in 1845, Dr Bryant in 1887, Dr Marshall in 1888, practised here for a few months.

Business Men.—Joseph H. Watson was born in Moultonborough, January, 1801, resided in this town until the year 1879, and having suffered the loss of a building by fire, he soon after sold his extensive landed property and removed to Laconia. Mr Watson was the only son of John and Huldah Watson. He married Priscilla, daughter of Moses Senter, of this town; he had three children, two only now surviving, John F. H. and Charles B. S. Watson, of Laconia.

Mr Watson held a justice's commission many years, was frequently chosen moderator at town-meeting, and was selectman for a series of years. He represented the town in the legislature two terms. He was prominent in the settlement of estates and gained the confidence of the public by his fair dealing. He died in Laconia in 1882, aged eighty-one years. His wife survived him three years, and died at the age of eighty-three years.

James French was born in Tuftonborough, July 29, 1811, and engaged in the mercantile business at Melvin village in 1842. He was appointed postmaster in 1845 to succeed Ezra Shepherd. In 1851 he purchased a

hotel and store in this town, and engaged actively in business. He was appointed postmaster in 1861 to succeed B. E. Thurston, and held the office until 1873, when he voluntarily resigned, and was succeeded by his son, J. E. French. In 1869 he retired from active business, having obtained ample competency as a result of active and industrious business habits. He married in 1842 Eveline A., daughter of Simon Moulton, of this town, who survives him. He had four children: James E., George B., Lydia, and John Q. A., who died in infancy. Mr French was an active and prominent member of the Methodist church, and was a liberal contributor to everything pertaining to its interest. A few years before his death he gave a bell for the chapel.

John A. Rollins was born in Andover, November 24, 1791; came here in May, 1820. For many years he taught district and singing schools, and was an apt and efficient teacher. Although he belonged to no religious denomination, yet he was engaged in ministerial work for several years. He served the town as selectman, treasurer, overseer of the poor, and representative. He was editor and proprietor of *The Reformer and Strafford Sentinel*, published at Meredith bridge (Laconia) in 1832, which he moved to Moultonborough Falls in 1834. Mr Rollins was thrice married: first to Mary Randlett in 1823, second to Mary Copp, of Tuftonborough, third to Elizabeth C. Lee. He has many descendants. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was among the first organizers of the Free-soil party, and always advocated its principles. He died October 24, 1881.

Benjamin E. Thurston came here about 1849 and carried on merchandising for about twenty years. David L. Warren was associated with him. Mr Thurston owned and cultivated a fine farm. He was deputy sheriff for several years. He removed to Laconia, where he died in 1887.

Ezekiel Flanders was in trade for many years. He was a native of Alton, born September 18, 1815. He came here when a young man, and took charge of the store of John Barker, formerly Samuel Brown's. He went into business for himself after a few years in the same store, and continued until his death, January 27, 1875. Mr Flanders was active in town affairs. His wife was Sarah Eaton. Their son Henry, born June 18, 1843, when he came of age, became his father's partner. He died March 25, 1877, and in 1878 Leander Bryant, a native of Tamworth, purchased the store, and is doing a successful business.

Hamlin Huntress, son of Joseph L. Huntress, was born in Sandwich, August 19, 1861. He served as clerk for James E. French for some years, mastering the details of the mercantile business, and in 1884 succeeded Mr French, and is one of the active, wideawake citizens of Moultonborough. He has been town clerk for several years. He married Amy L., daughter of John A. Rollins, June 25, 1885.

Charles H., son of W. H. Blake, was born in Rochester, September, 1832. He came to Moultonborough in 1852, and married first Mary C. Webster. Of their five children four, E. E., Emma F., Lizzie S., and Mary C. are now living. In 1872 he married second Hattie Dearborn, of Centre Harbor. Mr Blake has always taken a lively interest in the town's affairs, and represented it in the legislature in 1881–82. He has for several years been engaged as wholesale traveling merchant, and also does a retail business.

Edwin F. Brown, son of Lyman and Lucy Brown, was born in Moultonborough, August 20, 1837. He married, January 8, 1862, Susie F. Choate; was educated in common schools of his native town, and has been engaged in lumbering since 1867. He was a member of the board of county commissioners from 1883 to 1885, the only Republican in the county ever elected to that position. He was selectman of the town in 1870, 1871, and 1874, and from 1878 to 1889 inclusive. He was chairman of board all of said years except 1871, and is present representative.

Charles F. Huntress, born in Sandwich, January 22, 1833, died in Moultonborough, June 30, 1887. When seventeen years of age he was apprenticed to John Haines, of Meredith, a carriage-builder, with whom he remained three years. He then worked at his trade in Campton, and for Bryant & Co. of Moultonborough. In 1858 he established himself at Moultonborough Falls and commenced the manufacture of carriages and sleighs, which he continued, and was known throughout the state as a manufacturer of first-class work. He was a man of upright character and sterling worth, and was always a friend of the poor and needy.

Joel F. Cotton was born in Moultonborough, April 2, 1839; received a common school education, and about 1860 went to Charlestown, Mass., and was engaged in business until 1864, when he returned to Moultonborough. He married, March 9, 1864, Lavinia F., only daughter of Benjamin Gilman. Soon after he was appointed deputy sheriff, which office he held until 1874, when he resigned and removed to Massachusetts, having been one of the most efficient officers the county ever had. He returned to Moultonborough in 1876 and engaged in farming. In 1884 he was again appointed deputy sheriff and served until July 1, 1887. He was supervisor of the town from 1874 to 1876. He was a man of good business ability, shrewdness, and judgment. He had a large circle of acquaintances and friends. In politics an ardent Republican, he never hesitated to devote his time and energy to advance his party's interest. His children are: Curtis B., a physician in Wolfeborough, and Fannie. Mr Cotton died September 21, 1888.

James E. French was born in Tuftonborough, February 27, 1845, and removed with his parents to Moultonborough in 1851. He was educated in the schools of Moultonborough, with two years at seminary at Tilton. From

1864 to 1869 he was employed as clerk in stores at Centre Harbor, Plymouth, and Great Falls. In 1869 he succeeded his father, James French, in mercantile business in Moultonborough, which he continued until December, 1884, when he retired. He has no religious preference though a regular attendant of the Methodist church. In politics he has always been an active Republican: has served three years as town clerk, ten years as treasurer, three years as chairman of board of education, and moderator at every election in the town since 1879: he was county auditor six years, representative from 1878 to 1881, senator for Plymouth district from 1887 to 1889, postmaster twelve years, member of board of railroad commissioners from 1879 to 1883, and United States deputy collector from 1882 to 1885. He was married July 2, 1867, to Martha E., daughter of William Hill, of Great Falls.

Augustus P. Jaclard, born in New York city May 23, 1834, married Harriette S. Lee, daughter of Nathan M. Lee (an old resident and mill-owner of this town), March 6, 1859.

His father, Sebastian Jaclard, was born in Metz, France, 1800. Augustus commenced business in New York with his brother Daniel as importers of fancy goods, perfumery, and hair goods. Daniel having died in 1860, he continued the business alone until 1862, when he sold out to settle his brother's estate. He moved to Moultonborough in the summer of 1863 and took up farming until he bought the store and business of Warren & Thurston in 1866, where he is still in trade; he bought the hotel of Alvin Peavey at the corner in 1868 and has made a business of keeping summer boarders, in connection with his store, ever since. He has held several offices in town; was appointed postmaster under Cleveland's administration, August 1, 1885. He joined Red Mountain Lodge No. 68, F. & A. M., April 28, 1868; Pythagorean Council No. 6, S. R. & S. E. M., May 11, 1878, at Laconia; Belknap Chapter No. 8, R. A. M., June 12, 1873, at Dover; St Paul Commandery No. 5, Knights Templar, July 16, 1874, at Dover; Edward A. Raymond Consistory, Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret, 32d degree Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, March 14, 1878, at Nashua; Winnipisiogee Lodge No. 7, I. O. O. F., April 30, 1872, at Laconia; Red Hill Lodge No. 2,477, K. of H., May 28, 1881, at Moultonborough. He is also a member of several Masonic and Odd Fellows' relief associations.

Captain Lemuel B. Mason was born in Durham, February, 1759. Being in infancy bereaved of his parents and having no brother or sister, he was left mostly to the care of strangers; in consequence his early education was entirely neglected. He was only sixteen years of age when the war of the Revolution commenced, yet he resolved to have some part in achieving independence. This resolution was strengthened by the roar of the cannon at the battle of Bunker Hill, the sound of which reached the place where he then resided. He joined the army immediately after this battle and

remained in the service until the close of the war, a period of about eight years. He was in the army of Washington when he retreated from Long Island, and, barefooted and ragged, continued with him in his retreat through the highlands in New Jersey, the army then being reduced to three thousand men. Washington's army at this time suffered its darkest hours and was reduced to its lowest numbers. The soldiers were mostly barefooted, and in their retreat left their trail in blood. In that dark hour, when patriot hearts quailed, Captain Mason was one of the faithful few who stood by and guarded the Father of our Country. With him he fought in the battles of Trenton and Princeton, being the first battles that gave encouragement to our arms and hope to the hearts of Americans. He was also at the battles of Monmouth, Stillwater, and the surrender of Burgoyne, and also with Sullivan in his expedition to the "Indian country."

When Captain Mason enlisted he could neither read nor write, having had but three days' schooling in his life. Soon after he enlisted he was appointed sergeant, and after serving in that capacity for some time was made clerk, which he accepted only on condition that his captain would become his teacher in reading and writing. This officer readily consented, and in three weeks Sergeant Mason was able to make out his return in his own hand. Soon after he received a commission as lieutenant, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. After receiving his commission he was much of his time in command of scouting parties engaging in skirmishes with the Indians, in which he many times made but hairbreadth escapes. At one time his scout of thirty men was fired upon from an Indian ambush and the whole party slain but himself and two others, he saving himself by crawling under the turned-up roots of a tree and remaining partially in the water until dark. Once a ball passed through his hat; at another time one through the skirt of his coat, yet he was never wounded. While making a running retreat from a large body of Indians at one time, his faithful dog was shot at his feet, when he immediately turned, seized and shouldered him, bearing him off while the enemy were close upon him; and when inquired of why he exposed himself to such danger for a dead dog, he replied that the Indians should not have his scalp.

After Washington had made his farewell address Lieutenant Mason returned to Newington, where he found he had been despoiled of the patrimony inherited from his father; not receiving any compensation for his services in the army and deprived of his inheritance, he was poor indeed. Soon after his return he married Sarah Nutter, who died three years after, leaving no children. Shortly after he moved to New Durham, where he selected a wild lot of land and commenced a clearing. He there married Mary, daughter of Ephraim Chamberlain, with whom he lived sixty-five years, having a family of thirteen children, all of whom lived to adult age and to

be settled with families. Two only, Benjamin M. and Dr W. H. H. Mason, now survive.

Captain Mason removed from New Durham to Alton, where he served several years as selectman, and from there to Gilford. In the War of 1812 he was commissioned captain of a company of volunteers under Colonel Davis, and served one year. He again returned to Gilford, where he remained until the pension act of 1818 placed him beyond the indigence in which he had lived for many years. This act of Congress gave him twenty dollars per month and subsequently (many years previous to his death) his pay was increased to twenty-six and two-thirds dollars per month. As early as 1836 he became a warm advocate in the temperance reform and a strict observer of its pledge. In 1838 he received a justice's commission. In 1839 he became connected with the Freewill Baptist church in Sandwich, and was a worthy member up to his death, which occurred March 30, 1851, at the age of ninety-two years and two months. His wife died the February previous, aged eighty-two years.

Benjamin M. Mason was born in the town of Gilford, October 25, 1811, and is now in his seventy-seventh year, being the twelfth in the family of Lemuel B. Mason, all of the older members having died in previous years. The only surviving members of this family are B. M. and W. H. H. Mason, both having resided in Moultonborough from early years. Benjamin M. Mason, with his father, moved from Gilford to this town when in his eighth year, where he has lived and labored on a farm the principal part of the time since. His winters have been devoted to the instruction of the district schools in this town and Sandwich until within a few years; also, in connection with these, singing-schools have been taught by him in Centre Harbor, Sandwich, and Moultonborough. He instructed the public schools at Moultonborough Corner twenty-seven terms, was superintendent of the town schools about thirty years, and was school commissioner for Carroll county in 1855. He has served as one of the trustees of the Normal School at Plymouth, and was road commissioner for Carroll county two years. He represented his town in the legislature of the state in 1855 and 1856. He was county treasurer in 1863 and 1864, and was moderator, selectman, and treasurer for several years. In July, 1838, he married Ann E., daughter of John G. and Joanna Brown. She died April 5, 1885, leaving two surviving children, William H. and M. Ella. A second child, George L., died August, 1851, aged ten years.

Action of the Town in the Civil War.—December 26, 1861, under an act "entitled an act authorizing cities and towns to aid families of volunteers," voted to raise $800; August 5, 1862, voted to give each volunteer soldier, under the two last calls of the President, $100; October 10, 1863, voted to pay every drafted man or his substitute $300 ten days after being mustered in; November 30, 1863, voted that the selectmen be authorized to procure

eighteen men to fill our quota; also, that the selectmen be authorized to hire $10,000 to procure volunteers and to pay the town debts; March 8, 1864, voted to raise $15,000 to pay the debt and interest; June 18, 1864, voted to pay to each of the conscripts last made or their substitutes $300; also, to pay $200 each to Addison Parker and Joseph Whitten, they having reënlisted as veterans; August 27, 1864, voted to pay each citizen who may volunteer for one year prior to September 5, $300; voted $200 to each citizen who may be drafted and go; also, to pay to such men as may volunteer, or be drafted and send a substitute, such sum as the law allows; March 14, 1865, voted to pay to drafted men, their substitutes, or volunteers, what the law allows.

Civil List.—1778, clerk, Jonathan Moulton; selectmen, Nathaniel Ambrose, Jonathan Moulton, Jacob Brown. 1779, clerk, Jonathan Moulton; selectmen, John Adams, Bradbury Richardson, Jonathan Moulton. 1780, clerk, Jonathan Moulton; selectmen, Joseph Ayres, Amos Whipple, James Sanborn. 1781, clerk, Jonathan Moulton; selectmen, Bradbury Richardson, John Adams, Amos Whipple. 1782, clerk, Jonathan Moulton; selectmen, Nathan Hoyt, Joseph Richardson, Smith Moulton. 1784, clerk, Ebenezer Clark; selectmen, John Adams, Nathaniel Shannon, Jonathan Moulton. 1785, clerk, Nathan Smith Moulton; selectmen, N. Smith Moulton, Nathaniel Shannon, L. N. Smith. 1786, clerk, Nathan S. Moulton. 1787, clerk, Nathan S. Moulton; selectmen, Capt. Nathaniel Ambrose, Nathan S. Moulton, Nathaniel Shannon. 1788, clerk, Nathan S. Moulton; selectmen, N. S. Moulton, John Marston, Edward B. Moulton; Nathaniel Hoit, representative for Moultonborough, Wolfeborough, and Ossipee Gore. 1789, clerk, Caleb Morse; selectmen, Edward B. Moulton, John Marston, James Berry. 1790, clerk, Edward B. Moulton; selectmen, E. B. Moulton, Elias Smith, Nathan S. Moulton; representative for Moultonborough, New Hampton, Sandwich, and Tamworth, Nathan Hoyt. 1791, clerk, Edward B. Moulton; selectmen, Edward B. Moulton, Elias Smith, Nathan S. Moulton. 1792, clerk, Edward B. Moulton; selectmen, Joseph Richardson, Joel Holmes, Jonathan Richardson. 1793, clerk, Edward B. Moulton; selectmen, Nathan Hoyt, Edward B. Moulton, "Captain" Smith. 1794, clerk, Edward B. Moulton; selectmen, Edward B. Moulton, Col. Nathan Hoyt, Elias Smith. 1795, clerk, Edwin B. Moulton; selectmen, Edwin B. Moulton, Nathan Hoit, Elias Smith. 1796, clerk, Edwin B. Moulton; selectmen, Edwin B. Moulton, Nathan Hoit, Elias Smith. 1797, clerk, Edwin B. Moulton; selectmen, Edwin B. Moulton, Nathan Hoit, Elias Smith. 1798, clerk, Edwin B. Moulton; selectmen, Edwin B. Smith, Bradbury Richardson, Nathan Hoit; Joseph Richardson, representative for Moultonborough and Tuftonborough. 1799, clerk, Edwin B. Moulton; selectmen, Edwin B. Moulton, Nathaniel Shannon, Nathan Hoit. 1800, clerk, Edwin B. Moulton; selectmen, Edwin B. Moulton, Nathan Hoit, Nehemiah Lee; Nathaniel Shannon, representative. 1801, clerk, Edwin B. Moulton; selectmen, Edwin B. Moulton, Nathan Hoit, Nehemiah Lee; Nathaniel Shannon, representative. 1802, clerk, Edwin B. Moulton; selectmen, Edwin B. Moulton, Nehemiah Lee, John Marston; Nathaniel Shannon, representative. 1803, clerk, Edwin B. Moulton; selectmen, Edwin B. Moulton, Nathan Hoit, John Drake; Nathaniel Shannon, representative. 1804, clerk, E. B. Moulton; selectmen, E. B. Moulton, Nathan Hoit, John W. Bean; voted not to send representative. 1805, clerk, E. B. Moulton; selectmen, E. B. Moulton, Nathaniel Shannon, Nathan Hoit; C. Morse, representative. 1806, clerk, E. B. Moulton; selectmen, Nathaniel Shannon, E. B. Moulton, Reuben Smith, Jona. Wiggin, representative. 1807, clerk, E. B. Moulton; selectmen, E. B. Moulton, Nathaniel Shannon, Reuben Smith; Ezekiel Hoit, representative. 1808, clerk, E. B. Moulton; selectmen, Nathaniel Shannon, Jonathan Richardson, E. B. Moulton; Ezekiel Hoit, representative. 1809, clerk, E. B. Moulton; selectmen, E. B. Moulton, Ezekiel Hoit, J. O. Freeman; Ezekiel Hoit, representative. 1810, clerk, E. B. Moulton; selectmen, Ezekiel Hoit, E. B. Moulton, Nathaniel Shannon; Ezekiel Hoit, representative. 1811, clerk, Josiah Richardson; selectmen, Nathaniel Shannon, Stephen Strong, Benning M. Bean; Nathaniel Shannon, representative. 1812, clerk, Josiah Richardson; selectmen, Nathaniel Shannon, Benning M. Bean, Stephen Strong; Nathaniel Shannon, representative. 1813, clerk, Josiah Richardson; selectmen, Ichabod Shaw, Benning M. Bean, David Bean; Ichabod Shaw, representative. 1814, clerk, Josiah Richardson; selectmen, Ichabod Shaw, David Bean, Edward B. Moulton; Ichabod Shaw, representative. 1815, clerk, Josiah Richardson; selectmen, Nathaniel Shannon, Benning M. Bean, Ezekiel Hoit; Benning M. Bean, representative. 1816, clerk, William C. Freese; selectmen, Nathaniel Shannon, Benning M. Bean, Isaac Webster; Benning M. Bean, representative. 1817, clerk, Nathaniel Shannon; selectmen, Benning M. Bean, Nathaniel Shannon, Jonathan Richardson; Benning M. Bean, representative. 1818, clerk, Jonathan Richardson; selectmen, Benning M. Bean, Jonathan Richardson, Nathaniel Shannon; Ezekiel Hoit, representative. 1819, clerk, Jonathan Richardson; selectmen, Benning M. Bean, Jonathan Richardson, Simeon Smith; Benning M. Bean, representative. 1820, clerk, Jonathan Richardson; selectmen, Benning M. Bean, Jonathan Richardson, Greenleaf C. Ambrose; Benning M. Bean, representative. 1821, clerk, Jonathan Richardson; selectmen, Benning M. Bean, Jonathan Richardson, Isaiah G. Orne; Benning M. Bean, representative. 1822, clerk, Jonathan Richardson; selectmen, Benning M. Bean, Moses Moulton, Josiah Haines, Ezekiel Hoit, representative. 1823, clerk, Jonathan Richardson; selectmen, Benning M. Bean, Jonathan Richardson, Moses Moul

ton; Benning M. Bean, representative. 1824, clerk, Jonathan Richardson; selectmen, Benning M. Bean, Jonathan Richardson, Moses Moulton; Benning M. Bean, representative. 1825, clerk, Abner Adams; selectmen, Benning M. Bean, Jonathan Richardson, Moses Moulton; Isaiah G. Orne, representative. 1826, clerk, Jonathan Richardson; selectmen, Benning M. Bean, Moses Moulton, Abner Adams; Isaiah G. Orne, representative. 1827, clerk, Jonathan Richardson; selectmen, Benning M. Bean, Abner Adams, George R. Mason; Benning M. Bean, representative. 1828, clerk, Jonathan Richardson; selectmen, Benning M. Bean, George R. Mason, Josiah Smith; Thomas Shannon, representative. 1829, clerk, Jonathan Richardson; selectmen, Benning M. Bean, Asa Crosby, Josiah Smith; Thomas Shannon, representative. 1830, clerk, Abner Adams; selectmen, Isaiah G. Orne, Josiah Smith, Josiah Haines; Isaiah G. Orne, representative. 1831, clerk, Jonathan Richardson; selectmen, Isaiah G. Orne, Josiah Haines, Moses Moulton; Isaiah G. Orne, representative. 1832, clerk, Charles Bean; selectmen, Benning M. Bean, Joseph Smith, Joseph H. Watson; Isaiah G. Orne, representative. 1833, clerk, Charles Bean; selectmen, Isaiah G. Orne, Joseph Smith, Joseph H. Watson; Charles Bean, representative. 1834, clerk, Abner Adams; selectmen, Isaiah G. Orne, Joseph Smith, Joseph H. Watson; Charles Bean, representative. 1835, clerk, Abner Adams; selectmen, Isaiah G. Orne, Joseph Smith, Joseph H. Watson. 1836, clerk, Abner Adams; selectmen, Samuel P. Moulton, John A. Rollins, Samuel Vickery; John A. Rollins, representative. 1837, clerk, Abner Adams; selectmen, John A. Rollins, Samuel P. Moulton, Samuel Vickery; John A. Rollins, representative. 1838, clerk, Abner Adams; selectmen, Benning M. Bean, Simon Moulton, Samuel P. Moulton. 1839, clerk, Abner Adams; selectmen, Josiah Smith, Nathaniel V. Shannon, Abner Adams; Thomas Shannon, representative. 1840, clerk, Abner Adams; selectmen, Josiah Smith, Nathaniel V. Shannon, Abner Adams; Thomas Shannon, representative. 1841, clerk, Abner Adams; selectmen, Abner Adams, Hosea Sturtevant, Nathaniel B. Hoit. 1842, clerk, Abner Adams; selectmen, Nathaniel B. Hoit, Hosea Sturtevant, Reuben Smith, jr; Simon Drake, representative. 1843, clerk, Abner Adams; selectmen, Reuben Smith, jr, Eleazer Hodsdon, Abner Adams; Simon Drake, representative. 1844, clerk, Abner Adams; selectmen, Reuben Smith, jr, Lyman Brown, Benjamin M. Mason; Joseph Smith, representative. 1845, clerk, Abner Adams; selectmen, Eleazer Hodsdon, John S. Boody, Abner Adams; Joseph Smith, representative. 1846, clerk, Abner Adams; selectmen, John S. Boody, Abner Adams, Eleazer Hodsdon; Joseph H. Watson, representative. 1847, clerk, William H. H. Mason; selectmen, Josiah Smith, Hosea Sturtevant, Mark Randall; Joseph H. Watson, representative. 1848, clerk, Abner Adams; selectmen, John S. Boody, Charles N. Emery, Mark Randall; Nathaniel B. Watson, representative. 1849, clerk, Abner Adams; selectmen, Charles N. Emery, Shadrach H. Brown, William G. Hoit; Alfred Ambrose, representative. 1850, clerk, Abner Adams; selectmen, Mark Randall, John S. Boody, Samuel Abbott; Alfred Ambrose, representative. 1851, clerk, Abner Adams; selectmen, Mark Randall, John S. Boody, Samuel Abbott; Jonathan S. Moulton, representative. 1852, clerk, Abner Adams; selectmen, James M. Hodsdon, Shadrach H. Brown, Charles G. Dow; Charles N. Emery, representative. 1853, clerk, Abner Adams; selectmen, James M. Hodgdon, Shadrach H. Brown, Arnold M. Graves; Charles N. Emery, representative. 1854, clerk, Abner Adams; selectmen, Ezekiel S. Flanders, Shadrach H. Brown, Arnold M. Graves; Smith B. Evans, representative. 1855, clerk, Abner Adams; selectmen, Ezekiel S. Flanders, Herbert T. Sturtevant, Mac D. Lovejoy; Smith B. Evans, representative. 1856, clerk, Abner Adams; selectmen, Ezekiel S. Flanders, Herbert T. Sturtevant, Mac D. Lovejoy; Benjamin M. Mason, representative. 1857, clerk, Joseph H. Watson; selectmen, Ezekiel S. Flanders, Joseph N. Moulton, George Brown; Benjamin M. Mason, representative. 1858, clerk, Joseph H. Watson; selectmen, Ezekiel S. Flanders, Joseph N. Moulton, George Brown; Reuben Smith, jr, representative. 1859, clerk, Joseph H. Watson; selectmen, Benjamin M. Mason, Joseph H. Watson, John M. Potter; Reuben Smith, jr, William H. H. Mason, representatives. 1860, clerk, Joseph H. Watson; selectmen, Benjamin M. Mason, Joseph H. Watson, John M. Potter; William H. H. Mason, Ezekiel S. Flanders, representatives. 1861, clerk, Joseph H. Watson; selectmen, Benjamin M. Mason, John M. Potter, Joseph H. Watson; Ezekiel S. Flanders, William H. H. Mason, representatives. 1862, clerk, Joseph H. Watson; selectmen, Reuben Smith, jr, David Ambrose, Benjamin E. Thurston; Ezekiel S. Flanders, David L. Warren, representatives. 1863, clerk, John M. Emerson; selectmen, Reuben Smith, jr, Benjamin E. Thurston, John B. Dow; David L. Warren, Samuel Emerson, representatives. 1864, clerk, John M. Emerson; selectmen, Reuben Smith, jr, Benjamin E. Thurston, John B. Dow; David L. Warren, representative. 1865, clerk, John M. Emerson; selectmen, Benjamin M. Mason, Joseph H. Watson, Ezekiel S. Flanders; John Q. A. Bean, representative. 1866, clerk, John M. Emerson; selectmen, Benjamin M. Mason, Joseph H. Watson, Ezekiel S. Flanders; John Q. A. Bean, representative. 1867, clerk, John M. Emerson; selectmen, John M. Emerson, John T. Bean, Joseph Smith, 2d; Benjamin E. Thurston, representative. 1868, clerk, W. H. H. Flanders; selectmen, John M. Emerson, John T. Bean, Joseph Smith, 2d; Benjamin E. Thurston, representative. 1869, clerk, William H. H. Flanders; selectmen, John M. Emerson, Charles B. S. Watson, Oliver Prime; W. H. H. Mason, representative. 1870, clerk, James E. French; selectmen, Charles B. S. Watson, Edwin F. Brown, John Paine; John M. Emerson, representative. 1871, clerk, James E. French; selectmen, Edwin F. Brown, John Paine, jr, Samuel G. Wentworth; John M. Emerson, representative. 1872, clerk, Nathan Lee; selectmen, Samuel G. Wentworth, Nathan S. Moulton, Charles W. Davis; Arnold M. Graves, representative. 1873, clerk, Augustus P. Jaclard; selectmen, Charles W. Davis, Andrew J. Watson, Henry S. Bickford; Arnold M. Graves, representative. 1874, clerk, James E. French; selectmen, Edwin F. Brown, Leander Bryant, Joseph G. Abbott. 1875, clerk, Edward M. Lee; selectmen, Arnold M. Graves, Lucian Dow, Hayes Lougee; Josiah H. Sturtevant, representative. 1876, clerk, Edward M. Lee; selectmen, Arnold M. Graves, Lucian Dow, Hayes Lougee; Josiah H. Sturtevant, representative. 1877, clerk, George L. Mason; selectmen, Arnold M. Graves, Lucian Dow, Frank S. Lee; Joseph Smith, representative. 1878, clerk, George L. Mason; selectmen, Edwin F. Brown, John V. Hill, William H.

Mason; James E. French, representative. 1879, clerk, James C. Pitman; selectmen, Edwin F. Brown, John V. Hill, William H. Mason; James E. French, representative. 1880, clerk, James C. Pitman; selectmen, Edwin F. Brown, William H. Mason, John Hodsdon; Charles H. Blake, representative. 1881, clerk, John H. Moulton; selectmen, Edwin F. Brown, William H. Mason, George K. Brown. 1882, clerk, John H. Moulton; selectmen, Edwin F. Brown, William H. Mason, George K. Brown; David Ambrose, representative. 1883, clerk, Hamlin Huntress; selectmen, Edwin F. Brown, John H. Kelsea, James C. Pitman. 1884, clerk, Hamlin Huntress; selectmen, Edwin F. Brown, John H. Kelsea, James C. Pitman; Leander Bryant, representative. 1885, clerk, Hamlin Huntress; selectmen, Edwin F. Brown, John H. Kelsea, Samuel G. Wentworth. 1886, clerk, Hamlin Huntress; selectmen, Edwin F. Brown, John H. Kelsea, John C. Davis; John H. Moulton, representative. 1887, clerk, Hamlin Huntress; selectmen, Edwin F. Brown, John C. Davis, Samuel W. Casey. 1888, clerk, Hamlin Huntress; selectmen, Edwin F. Brown, Samuel W. Casey, George H. Bragg; Edwin F. Brown, representative. 1889, clerk, Hamlin Huntress; selectmen, James C. Pitman, George H. Bragg, Stephanus C. Kelly.

TUFTONBOROUGH.

By Sewall W. Abbott, Esq.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

Introduction — Boundaries — Description — Scenery — Township Granted — Names on first Inventory — Petition of Woodbury Langdon — Other Petitions — Reception of Petitions, etc. — Act of Incorporation — Record of First Town-meeting — First Roads — First Settlers — Town-house — Public Library.

TO one attempting to write a history of the early settlement of towns in New Hampshire, the difficulties to be overcome seem almost insurmountable. To so great an extent has superstition and popular belief been interwoven with the actual facts, that it seems altogether impossible to separate the true from the false, and determine what is history and what is fanciful tradition. Our forefathers, those grand pioneers who opened up a new land and made it a comfortable dwelling-place for us, had too many hardships, too great dangers to meet and to conquer, to admit of their preserving very full records for the guidance of those who in aftertimes should desire to reduce their varied experiences from unwritten to written history. The wilderness was at the same time their refuge and their adversary, for while it offered them a retreat from real or fancied oppression, yet it must be attacked with a courage almost sublime to be made to smile in sunny fields and meadows, its hilltops crowned with happy homes, its valleys and streams to resound with the music of countless industries.

Tuftonborough is one of the southernmost towns of Carroll county, and may be said to lie with its feet bathed by the waters of Winnipiseogee, its head resting on the Ossipee mountains: bounded northwest by Moultonborough, northeast by Ossipee, southeast by Wolfeborough, and south and southwest by Winnipiseogee lake and Moultonborough. Its surface presents a pleasing diversion of low hills, deep valleys, and mountains, offering to the settler many beautiful meadow lands and ridges, which place it among

the first of its sister towns in its adaptation to farming purposes. No large streams have their source or flow through its confines. Its watershed tends towards the lake, and numerous brooks and small streams furnish the channels by means of which it is drained.

Melvin stream, arising in the north or northeast part of the town, flowing southwesterly and into the lake at Melvin village, is the largest and the only one that can boast of power enough to be used for industrial purposes. It has several mills along its course, chiefly at Melvin village and Horner's, formerly called the Graves' mill, and is the only one celebrated in song and story. From its source to the lake it goes singing down rocky declines, winding through fertile meadows and tangled forests, even when caught and chained for a moment to the water-wheel, never losing its bright good nature, but laughing as passing on it leaps into the lake.

Close beside in shade and gleam
Laughs and ripples Melvin stream;
Melvin water, mountain-born,
All fair flowers its banks adorn;
All the woodlands' voices meet,
Mingling with its murmurs sweet.

Over lowlands forest-grown,
Over waters island-strewn,
Over silver-sanded beach,
Leaf-locked bay and misty reach,
Melvin stream and burial heap
Watch and ward the mountains keep.

Though until recently but little noticed by tourists, it offers to the seeker after the beautiful in nature some of the rarest gems of natural scenery. From its every hilltop a new, strange, and beautiful view is obtained. As one rides through the town in any direction the scenery changes with the regularity of the panorama. To appreciate it fully one should climb the long hill between Water village and Tuftonborough Corner in the waning afternoon of a clear October day, when the hills are clothed in garb of richer hue than the purple and scarlet of kings, and the sun is sending down long beams of light that push their way through fleecy clouds and rest upon the earth below, covering the distant peaks with crowns of glory. To the north the southern slope of the Ossipee rises to Black Peak's forest-crowned brow: to the west a nameless group of hills and mountains rising tier on tier from the lake, and chief among them Gardner and Sanbornton. To the southwest and south, the Belknaps and Altons: while far away, enveloped in a warm autumn haze, rises the peak of Kearsarge, and the broad, bright shaft of light resting on its top might be a counterpart of the wonderful ladder which Jacob in his vision saw extending from earth to heaven. And at your very feet lies Winnipiseogee, oft sung in song, in legend, and in story, flashing back, even to the clouds, from its silvery surface, the falling sunbeams.

Along the sky in wavy lines,
O'er isle and reach and bay,
Green-belted with eternal pines,
The mountains stretch away.
Below, the maple mosses sleep
Where shore with water blends,
While midway on the tranquil deep
The evening light descends.

So seemed it when yon hill's red crown
Of old the Indian trod,
And through the sunset air looked down
Upon the "Smile of God."
To him of light and shade the laws
No forest skeptic taught;
Their living and eternal Cause
His truer instinct sought.

No master-hand of man can reproduce this picture, no skilful word-painting do it justice. Only God, who made the lake and sky, hill, mountain, and valley, can blot it out with the darkness of night and with the rising sun place another, no less sublime, for the upbuilding, the uplifting of the souls of men. Whether our forefathers dwelt much on the peculiar beauty of their surroundings is largely a matter of conjecture, and yet we have evidence that their rugged characters had in them a great regard for all things in nature. She was their close companion, with whom they must hold constant communion as they toiled.

Only the Indian, the hunter, the wandering prospector, or perhaps a surveyor and his party, had trod these trackless forests until after the Revolutionary war. Then, as the echoes of that great conflict died away and peace once more held the country under her mild sway, settlers began to build their homes and establish their firesides in Tuftonborough, the fires of which are in many instances kept brightly burning by their descendants of to-day. The township was granted to John Tufton Mason by the Masonian Proprietors, but the exact time the grant was made cannot be accurately determined. Some time afterward Woodbury Langdon, well known in our provincial history, became a large owner by purchase. In 1788 the first inventory was taken, as far as any record can be found, in which thirteen names alone are enrolled: Phineas Graves, Benjamin Bean, Edward Moody, Obadiah Brown, William C. Warren, Hanson Libbey, Jonathan Brown, James Whitehouse, William Melling, Elisha Abott, Samuel Abott, Benjamin Young, and Grafton Nutter.

It appears from the records that the state had assessed the town for two soldiers to help fill the quota of the continental army when there was not an inhabitant in the town, and placed other "grievous and burdensome" taxes upon it. In consequence of which Woodbury Langdon, Esq., in 1789, presented to the legislature the following petition: —

Portsmouth, N. H., December y^e 28^th^, 1789.

The petition of Woodbury Langdon shews that your petitioner is proprietor of the greatest part of the town of Tuftonborough; that said town has been taxed for a great number of years very unreasonably considering its situation and not having any inhabitants until very lately, and now only five; that notwithstanding this grievance, which has prevented the settlement of the town, your petitioner and the other proprietors have paid all the taxes on said town up to the year 1782, altho' many others in like situation have paid nothing; that since then the Taxes have accumulated to the enormous sum of four hundred pounds in cash and other articles, which is now unpaid; that in it is included a tax assessed in the year 1782 for two soldiers when there was not a single inhabitant in the town, which soldiers were not finally wanted and no uninhabited town, as your petitioner can find, has paid for such non compliance, all which matters being duly considered by your Honors, he trusts you will abate the tax for the soldiers and whatever part of the other taxes you may think reasonable, and the remainder shall be paid.

Woodbery Langdon.

If we are to take the statement of the petitioner that at the date of his petition there were only five inhabitants, the population must have increased very rapidly, for in the year following there were said to be one hundred and nine. Perhaps this may account in part for the rejection of the petition: at any rate it *was* rejected, and five years later another appeal was made to the legislature relating to so much of the taxes in arrears as pertained to the two soldiers, which petition met with a like fate.

In 1795 several of the leading and most influential inhabitants thought it would be for their advantage to have the town incorporated and, acting with the promptness and energy characteristic of them, forwarded to the legislature then in session at Hanover this petition: —

June 6^th^ Ano Domi 1795.

To the Hon^ble^ Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Newhampshire in General Court convened at Hanover in s^d^ State Humbly Shewes We your Petitioners Living on a tract of Land known by the name of tuftonborough in the county of strafford and state aforesaid. That we Labor under many Difficultyes on many Accounts Firstly not having no settled minister with us Nor schools which are two grate defects for the Good Of society, also on account of Rodes & many Other things which might be mentioned, but being fully sensible That your Honors will know what new settlers in a New place Labor under not being incorporated into a Town politic therefore we your petitioners pray that your Honors would take our Case in to your Consideration and incorporate us into a township By the name of Tuftonborough with the Usual Privileges that Townships are favored with fully Relying on your honors wisdom in the premises So in Duty bound will Ever pray

John Hall, Tristram Copp, jr, Benjamin Bean, Phineas Graves, Samuel Abbott, Moses Copp, William Warren, Samuel Piper, Enoch Thomas, William Mallard, Ichobod Libby, Moses Brown, Edward Moody, John Brown, Gardner Brown, James Connor, Benjamin Young, James Finch, Andrew Wiggin, Nathan Hansen, Josiah Moody, Grafton Nutter, Timothy W. Young, James Whitehouse, Tristram Copp.

RECEPTION OF PETITION, ETC.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

In the House of Representatives June 9th 1795.

Upon reading and considering the within petition and the report of committee thereon voted that a day of hereing be had thereon before the General Court on the second Wensday of the next session and that in the mean time the petitioners caus that substance of this pertition and order of court thereon be published three weeks successively in the New Hampshire Gazzett and posted up in the like tirm of time in some publeck place in the town of Tuftonborough commencing six weeks prior to the setting of said court that any person or persons may then appear and shew cause if any they have why the prayers thereof may not be granted.

Sent up for Concurance.

John Printice, Speaker.

In Senate, June 9th 1795. Read & Concurred.

Nath Parker, D'y S'y

A True Copy.

Entest Nath[l] Parker, D'y S'y

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

An act to incorporate a certain tract of land in the county of Strafford into a town and to invest the inhabitants thereof with such priveleges and imunities as other towns in this state hold and injoy.

Whereas a pertetion signed by a number of the inhabetantes of a certain tract of land in the county of Strafford setting forth they labour under many inconveniencies in their present situation. Being unincorporated and praying that they might be incorporated and made a body politic with all the corporate powers and priveleges by law vested in other townes.

Therefore be it inacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened that all the lands and the inhabitants contained within the following limits viz. begining at the south west corner bound of Wolfborough line to the north west corner of s[d] Wolfborough thence north seventeen degrees west to north east cor of Moultonborough thence southwesterly on Moultonborough line to Winepeesocke pond thence running by s[d] Winipeesocke pond south esterly to the bounds first mentioned be and the same are hereby incorporated in to a town by the name of TUFTONBOROUGH. And the inhabetance who reside and shall hereafter reside within the before mentioned boundaries are made and constituted a body politic and corprate and invested with powers priveleges and immunities which towns within this state by law are intitled to injoy to remain and have continance and successors forever. And be it further enacted that Nathan Hoit Esqr be and he is hereby otherised and impowered to call a meeting of the inhabetantes for the purpose of choosing necessary town officers who shall preside therein untill a moderator shall be choosen to govern s[d] meeting which shall be warned by posting up notice therfor at the house of Woodbury Langdon Esq[r] and Mr Phineas Graves in s[d] Tuftonborough fourteen days prior to the day of holding the same and the annual meeting for the choice of town officers shall be holden on second Monday of March for ever annuly. In the House of Representatives Dec[mr] 14 1795 the fore going bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted sent up for concorance.

Pain Wingate, Speaker.

In Senate Decem[r] 15 1795 this bill haven been read a third time voted that the same be enacted.

Ebenezer Smith, President of the Senate.

Approved Decem[r] 17 1795

John T. Gilman, Governor

Attest

Joseph Persons, Secy

And thus out of many hardships, after nearly fifteen years, the town obtained the first blessing of freedom in America, a local self-government and a representative voice in the government of state and nation.

In accordance with the "act of incorporation," the first town-meeting was called to meet at the house of William Copp, on Monday, March 14, 1796.

Record of First Town Meeting. — Agreeable to the foregoing notifyeation the town of Tuftonborough meet on March 14, 1796.

1st. Voted, Col. Nathan Hoit Moderator.

2d. Voted, Timothy W. Young Town Clerk.

3d. Voted, 32 Votes for John T. Gilman Governor.

4th. Voted, 35 Votes for Nathan Hoit Esq^{r} Senitor Dect. N 6.

5th. Voted, 30 Votes for David Copp Esq^{r} Councilor County Staff^{d}.

6th. Voted, 33 Votes for Thomas Footman County treasurer.

7th. Voted, 32 Votes for John P. Gilman Recorder Deeds.

8th. Voted, Benj^{a} Bean, Nathan Hanson, Benja Wiggin, Selectmen.

9th. Voted, two assessors Josiah Swett hyram Copp J^{ur} assors.

10th. Voted, Elyhu Abbot, William Warren Viewer Selectmens act.

11th. Voted, Josiah Swett Counstable and Collector has two dollars for serving.

12th. Voted, James Wiggin, Andrew Wiggin, Wm. Copp, Benj^{a} Bean surveyor of the highway also

13th. Voted, the selectmen to Lay out and proportion the District for each surveyor on the Rode and the Inhab^{ts}.

14th. Voted, to Raise seven pounds for the use of the town.

15th. Voted, one Day and half on a pole taxe and Estate Equivel^{a}.

16th. Voted, Leu^{t} Enoch Thomas, Sam^{l} Piper, James Wiggin, hog reefs.

17th. Voted, Ichabod Lebbey, Leut Nutter, Edward Moody, Saml Abbot, Fence viewers.

18th. Voted, Enoch Thomas, James Wiggin, Surveyer of Lumber.

19th. Voted, the selectmen to Destrict the town for School money so as to suit the Inhabitantes for the best advantage.

20th. Voted, five Dollars Mr. Phineas Graves for his Expenses for Incorprating the town of Tuftonborough two dollars and a quarter Paid for getting the papers Included in the five Dollars.

Tuftonborough, March 14th 1796

A True Record Attest Timothy W. Young

On the same day and presumably among the first acts of these first "town fathers," Mr. James Wiggin and Josiah Swett were licensed to be "taverners" for the term of one year. During the year 1796 the first road laid out by the town as a town was made, and ran from Wolfeborough to Tuftonborough, beginning at the line between William C. Warren and John Fullerton. In this year also Tuftonborough and Moultonborough were classed for state elections. In 1797 we find the matter of taxes, on account of the two Revolutionary soldiers before referred to in the petition of Woodbury Langdon, again brought to the notice of the legislature by the petition of Joseph Richardson.

Joseph Richardsons petition addressed to the Legislature 1797 Humbly sheweth

The Inhabitants of Tuftonborough; that the said Township of Tuftonborough was called upon for deficiency of Soldiers when there was no Inhabitants in said Town and the proprietors Neglected paying the same since that time some Inhabitants have settled in said Town, bought their land at a Dear Rate & are now called upon for said deficiency which ought to have been paid by said propriety. Wherefore they pray that they may be Impowered to tax all the lands in said town as unimproved land in a sum sufficient to Discharge the sum due the State for said Deficiency and your petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray

Joseph Richardson in behalf of said Town

Portsmouth Decr 5 1797

Upon considering this petition the House of Representatives in 1797 granted Joseph Richardson leave to bring in a bill such as the exigencies of the case required, in which permission the senate concurred on the following day. This action brought the matter to the notice of Nathaniel A. Haven, James Sheafe, A. R. Cutler, James Haven, John Haven, Nathaniel A. Haven, attorney for Mrs Moffat, guardian to R. C. Moffatt, and their opposition to the bill appears in the following protest: —

The petition of the Subscribers proprietors of a considerable part of the unimproved Lands in Tuftonborough, humbly Shews that at a meeting of the proprietors of Tuftonborough held on the 18th day of September 1794 a tax of sixpence per Acre was voted to be raised on all the lands in Tuftonborough for the express purpose of paying off all Arearages of taxes due the State, and for certain other proprietary purposes — that the aforesaid tax was amply sufficient to meet every Demand on the proprietors.

That Woodbury Langdon Esqr was chosen Collector of said tax — that your Memorialists as early as the Month of November 1794, paid the aforesaid tax on all their lands in said town and presumed that their Collector had appropriated the proceeds of said tax or such part thereof as was sufficient to the payment of the Demand which the Government had on said Propriety.

That your Memorialists to their astonishment now find that their Collector has made no such Appropriation, but on the contrary a petition we understand is now before the Honorable Court requesting permission to assess this Arrearages of taxes due the State from said town. — Your petitioners therefore prays that so much further time may be granted as shall enable them to compell their aforesaid Collector to appropriate the proceeds of said tax agreable to the original Intention of the Proprietors or to refund the Money your Petitioners have already paid —

Portsmouth December 14th 1797.

We are unable to find anything further in the town records or elsewhere regarding this, at that time, somewhat remarkable case. Nearly a century has elapsed, and it is not for us to judge, on such unsatisfactory evidence, the motive or the reason why Woodbury Langdon failed to discharge his duty and pay the town's indebtedness, as the proprietors intended he should do. One thing, however, is certain; the debt was paid without further trouble, and the inhabitants and proprietors of the town relieved from further annoyance regarding a matter which had vexed them for nearly eight years. We know that Woodbury Langdon was ever a zealous laborer

for the advancement of New Hampshire, an earnest patriot, enjoying to the fullest extent the confidence of the early settlers, holding many places of trust and receiving the highest favors that could be bestowed on any pioneer of their new land.

In 1802 we find the citizens voting money for school purposes in excess of the amount required by law, showing their appreciation of the advantages to be derived from our common schools, and although the amount raised at this time was small, yet it served as a foundation on which has arisen her excellent school system of to-day.

Among the first events of interest we find recorded the following: Her first settlers were Benjamin Beane, Phineas Graves, and Joseph Peavey, who pushed their way into the then unbroken wilderness in 1780; some of their direct descendants are yet to be found among her citizens. The first church established was Congregational, over which Rev. Joseph Kellum was installed first pastor. The first male child born in town was Abram Graves, son of Phineas Graves.

In 1810 the town voted to build a town-house, all their previous meetings having been held in some dwelling-house conveniently situated, but no house was built for several years subsequent to the passing of the vote. In 1817 and 1818 the subject was discussed, acted upon, and the acts reconsidered at several special town-meetings; but the records fail to show the exact time when the present town-house was erected; it was evidently about 1819 or 1820. It stands on a hill near the centre of the town and commands an extended view on all sides.

From 1820 to 1832 the records are not particularly interesting or instructive, and from all that can be gathered during those years we learn nothing except that the town continued to grow in numbers and extend its area for cultivation, gradually developing into the beautiful rural borough which now exists, and in which all her sons and daughters, whether at home or scattered throughout the world, take a just pride.

In 1839, being justly mindful of the great value of a public library, affording to the people, rich and poor alike, equal opportunity of enriching their minds by means of the best literature then extant, they chose, at the annual town-meeting, a committee of fifteen and instructed them to purchase a library for the town, which they divided into three wards. Among the promoters of this object are the following honored names: John Peavey, Isaac Copp, Aaron B. Smith, Joseph Palmer, and Jonathan Beane, executive committee of ward one; Abel Haley, Jonathan M. Varney, Thomas French, Elias Chapman, and John Neal, executive committee of ward two; Andrew Wiggin, William P. Edgerly, Samuel Coverly, George Fox, and Dudley Libbey, executive committee of ward three. All of these, with the single exception of John Peavey, sleep each in his "windowless palace of rest" in the

shadows of the hills and mountains over which they saw the rising and setting of the sun during many years of privation, toil, and hardship, hardly realized by their children and children's children of to-day.

This committee drew up regulations for the government of the library, which were accepted by the town at the March meeting in 1840, and it may be of interest to note in this connection the preamble to the by-laws of this library: —

The Advantage naturally resulting from a proper cultivation of the human faculties is a matter apparent, and has thus long been a subject the learned and judicious of every age to need any further commendation; yet however when it is viewed in its proper colours whou can fail to pronounce it a thing not only productive of temporary benefit, but really necessary towards the perfection of our last happiness; under this impression we the inhabitants of tuftonborough, being desirous for the promotion of piety, virtue, and beneficial information, having formed an association for the purpose of a library, do agree upon the following articles as a form of government.

CHAPTER XXXV.

Congregational Church — Methodist Episcopal Church — First Christian Church — Second Christian Church — First Freewill Baptist Church — Advent Church — Temperance — Schools.

CHURCH HISTORY. — In 1800 a Congregational church which had a brief existence was established in town. Rev. Joseph Kellum, Methodist, was the first minister. Nothing but tradition is preserved concerning this church, as no records are preserved if any were kept. They have probably gone from earth as completely as those who made them. The members built no meeting-house, but held their services at the homes of the different members. Before 1800 no minister was settled, and they had to rely for preaching on such of the clergy as came back from the coast towns to spread the light of the gospel through the settlements. By such means as these the early settlers of Tuftonborough kept their altar fires burning brightly.

The old Congregational society never had a separate existence, but was connected with the Freewill Baptist and Methodist societies, and ultimately became merged in the Methodist church. Its only pastor was buried near the church, but the passing footsteps of many years have obliterated every trace of the spot. During the great revival period (see Congregational church history

of Wolfeborough), another church was organized with Nathaniel Bickford deacon. Its members and attendants came from the families of Deacon Bickford, George W. Piper, Jeremy B. Wingate, Jacob Moulton, Jonathan Leavitt, Jonathan and William Copp. Its records were kept by Deacon Bickford. The church has been extinct for years, and its communion service was sent to a needy church in the West.

Methodist Episcopal Church. — The Tuftonborough circuit forms an ellipse with preaching places ten miles apart for the foci. The two extremities are about twenty miles distant. This is quite a circuit for these days in New England, but is only a fragment of what it originally was, for it once stretched away to the very fringes of the state northerly, touching the Canada lines. Later it embraced Rochester on the south, Moultonborough on the north, Parsonsfield and Newfield on the east, with Lake Winnipiseogee forming a natural boundary on the west. This was a territory fifty miles in length and thirty miles in width, and included ten towns or more, among them Rochester, Wakefield, Wolfeborough, Milton, Moultonborough, Ossipee, Tuftonborough, Brookfield, Parsonsfield, and Newfield. Tuftonborough was the scene of the earliest action, and gave the name to the circuit.

The first Methodist sermon was preached here in 1804 by Caleb Dustin, in a private house since known as the "old Peavey house," which is still standing. At this time (1804) Tuftonborough belonged to the New Hampshire district of the New England Conference, which embraced most of the six New England states. In 1805 Tuftonborough with several other stations were added, and Lewis Bates was the first preacher appointed by the conference to the charge. John Brodhead, whose name is quite conspicuous in American Methodism, was the first presiding elder. These pioneer preachers were followed by a long line of illustrious men, both pastors and presiding elders.

Bates was alone the first quarter of 1805, and Thomas Goodhue was associated with him the second. Bates, John Johnson, and Nathaniel Stevens shared the toils of the third quarter, and the fourth quarter, Bates, Warren Banister, and Benjamin Bishop traversed the circuit together. In 1806 John Brodhead, presiding elder, L. Bates, and W. Banister were preachers in charge. In most cases where classes were formed church building was early under contemplation, though frequently the worshipers gathered for years in private houses, barns, groves, and schoolhouses. The first Methodist church in Tuftonborough was built in 1820. It was unplastered, and heated by an old-fashioned fireplace. The men who pioneered here evidently did not have hopes of gain in contemplation, or follow Christ for the loaves and fishes. The total amount collected the first year, 1805, was $26.45. This scanty pittance was disbursed as follows: Lewis Bates, $13.07; Thomas Goodhue, $6.48, and Brodhead, presiding elder, $4.10, leaving a small balance for incidentals. In 1809, when the societies aggregated about 300 members, only little more than

$100 were contributed. The cases of discipline in the early days of Methodism on this circuit are worthy of notice. The Tuftonborough first class contained about fifty members. Seven of these were expelled for violation of discipline. Two were turned out for intemperance. Two others of Tuftonborough class were suspended for breaking the "rules," one other for negligence, and still another for "lightness." Such was the summary punishment which the disobedient received at the hands of early administrators.

Mrs. Sally Keniston, who died in Tuftonborough, December 4, 1879, aged ninety-eight years and nine months, was the oldest person in the town, and the oldest member of the Methodist church here; she joined the class in 1805. She retained her mental faculties till within a few years of her death. Her funeral was conducted on the place where she had lived seventy-eight years.

The First Christian Church of Centre Tuftonborough. — The church was organized at the house of Thomas French, May 27, 1820, these seventeen persons having met for that purpose: Thomas French, Joshua Neal, Jeremiah Foss, Ezra Shepherd, Enoch Burley, Levi Tibbetts, John Doe, Robert Haley, Daniel Morrison, Lydia Shepherd, Polly Doe, Mary Hoit, Hannah Marden, Abigail Marden, Betsy Burley, Miriam Perkins, Susanna Burley.

Elder Mark Fernald was chosen pastor and retained his pastorate until June 29, 1829. Elder Fernald resigned, and Elder William Blaisdell succeeded him. Elder Blaisdell was the pastor until February 18, 1841, when he resigned. March 30 the church again chose Elder Mark Fernald pastor, and he continued to serve until his death, December 30, 1851. Up to this time the pulpit was supplied for the most part by Elders Fernald, Blaisdell, Piper, Colby, and Dixon. The church was then without a pastor until April 20, 1853, when Elder William H. Ireland was chosen pastor, and remained until 1859. July 13, 1860, the church was reorganized and Thomas Bartlett was chosen pastor.

Names of Members. — Enoch Haley, George W. Abbott, Cyntha Haley, Eliza Thompson, Woodbury L. Wiggin, Jacob Hersey, Jane Abbott, Mary Wiggin, George W. Piper, Jacob Burleigh, Gordon Ladd, Susan Wiggin, Ann Haley, John Doe, Andrew L. Hersey, John S. Haley, Sarah Gilman, Mary E. Piper, Hannah Young, James S. Doe, William W. Blaisdell, Joseph Welch, Mary A. Young, Rosilla Rollins, John H. Young, James P. Hersey, Isaiah S. Wiggin, Albert Wiggin, Mary A. Haley, Isaiah Wiggin, Mary E. Haley, Dolly Doe, Susan Brown, Joseph Kimball, Susan P. Rogers, Marianna Wiggin, Huldah Wiggin, Levi Chase, Mary F. Kimball, Hannah Kimball, Sarah Chase, Mary Ann Haley, Eliza Haley, Polly Blaisdell, Samuel T. Piper, Clara J. Hersey, Polly Swett, Drusilla Fox, J. L. Morrison, Mary F. Peavey, Pamelia McIntyre, Julia C. Morrison.

July 6, 1861, Elder Bartlett resigned the pastorate and Elder John W. Tilton became pastor; he resigned March 5, 1870, when William S. Morrill

was chosen; he resigned February 4, 1871. Joseph Whitney was chosen pastor August, 1871, and resigned January 27, 1876. May 2, 1876, the church again chose John W. Tilton pastor, and he continued in labor until his death. July 2, 1881, chose Hezekiah Short pastor; he resigned July 2, 1882. June 2, 1883, chose James P. Topping pastor for one year. George D. Garland succeeded him December 6, 1884, and he resigned October 1, 1887. April 7, 1888, James Phillips became pastor. Number of members at present time (1889), about sixty-five. The deacons are Woodbury L. Wiggin, Thomas Young; clerk, Franklin L. Hersey. Charles W. Pinkham is superintendent of the Sabbath-school, which numbers forty scholars.

In June, 1839, a new church was built one mile north of Centre Tuftonborough on the main road, at an expense of $1,500. In 1869 the church was removed to Centre Tuftonborough and rebuilt at a cost of $2,000. A parsonage was built in 1882 and 1883 at a cost of $800.

Second Christian Church. — Standing just across the bridge from the direction of Wolfeborough, the bridge that spans the stream running from Mirror lake (as it is now called) into Winnipiseogee, is the Second Christian Church building. Close beside the singing stream, commanding a view of the lake, it stands on the Neck proper. The section for miles around is a farming country and the best, or equal to the best, in town: the neat, well-painted, and well-cared-for buildings speak most eloquently of thrift and comfort. This church was organized November 12, 1864, by Rev. Daniel A. Wiggin, and on the twelfth day of April, 1869, the society began to build the nice little place of worship which it now occupies. On the eighth day of the following August it was dedicated. The dedicatory sermon was delivered by Dr J. D. Fulton, of Boston, who was assisted in the services by Rev. Edward Edmunds, also of Boston.

In the summer season the farmhouses in the vicinity are usually filled to overflowing with visitors from the cities seeking rest and recreation far from the crowd and confusion of the large hotels. Many of these visitors are church-going people, and attend this church and contribute liberally to its support. Fortunately for the church it has never had but one settled pastor, for the reason that that pastor is the Rev. Daniel A. Wiggin, who was chosen on the day of its organization, and who has served faithfully and well to the present time and bids fair to minister to his flock many years to come. Instances of one man serving a quarter of a century in one church better beloved and stronger in the hearts of his people as the years go by are hard to find. Rev. Mr Wiggin was born in this town October 13, 1826, and is a son of Aaron and Mary (Horne) Wiggin. His early advantages were limited; yet he is a well-read, well-educated man, as he has been tireless in his endeavors for an education. He was a farmer until he entered the ministry, and now cultivates his land with pleasure and success. Republican

in politics, although the town is opposed to him politically, his townsmen have honored him with positions of trust. He is often called upon to act as executor or administrator of estates, and the rights of the widow and orphan are safe in his hands. What greater seal of approbation can be set upon the life and acts of any man than to say he has traveled life's pathway ever honest, upright, and true?

First Freewill Baptist Church. — At Melvin village on the sixteenth day of October, 1837, a little company of twenty-five men and women, with Rev. William Buzzell, united in forming a church society to be known as the First Freewill Baptist church in Moultonborough and Tuftonborough. At this meeting they chose Peter Stackpole clerk, and Richard Caverly deacon. Elder Buzzell remained with them two years, laboring faithfully for the upbuilding of the Master's cause. October 14, 1839, Rev. Silas F. Bean was chosen pastor, and in 1844 the membership had increased to sixty. But now one of those unfortunate troubles that sometimes fall upon churches — internal dissension — fell upon this one, many of the members going over to what was then known as Millerism, and from this and other causes, between the years 1845 and 1852 the church organization became nearly extinct. In 1852 the sunlight that had for so long a time been obscured by clouds of disunion and doubt broke in upon them once more, and June 18 of that year six men and two women joined hands in a common cause and reorganized the church. Their next pastor was Rev. S. P. Fernald. In the summer of 1866 a church building was erected on a pleasant spot near the mouth of Melvin stream and commanding a beautiful view over Melvin bay. The several ministers who have been called by this society are: William Buzzell, founder and first pastor, Silas F. Bean, S. P. Fernald, E. G. York, William H. Cutting, and F. H. Perkins, who is now regularly settled. The society is in a prosperous condition and has a membership of sixty. The present officers are: clerk, J. R. Caverly; deacon, Orlando Richardson, who was chosen in 1866 and has held the office since.

Advent Church. — The history of the Second Advent church of Melvin village dates back to 1842 and 1843, during the great movement under William Miller. At that time quite a number left other churches and were actively identified as Adventists: a large number were "raised up" who were engaged with great zeal in sustaining meetings in this and adjoining towns, and there were at that time not far from one hundred of the faith in Tuftonborough. In 1886 they erected a church sufficiently large to accommodate their followers and others. The seats were free, and large congregations assembled every Sunday for years, and regular services have continued uninterrupted down to the present time. The society now numbers fifty. During the greater part of the time its only resident pastor has been Elder Thatcher W. Piper; and as the history of this society is in great measure the history of the pastor (for herein he has performed the labor of his life), we briefly sketch his career.

He was born in Tuftonborough, May 9, 1824. As a boy, he was deprived of the privilege of obtaining any extensive education, even as it was then considered, and only had what the common schools of the day taught, and not so very much of that. He began the work of a preacher in 1850, was ordained in 1858, and has been in active service since. His work has not been confined to Tuftonborough, but after the custom of the church he has gone about the country among the leading churches of Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, and as a revivalist has met with great success for many seasons. For eleven years he was president of New Hampshire "Conference of Adventists." A hale man, seemingly carrying the strength of early manhood in his erect form, he is a type of rugged New England manhood, full of honest loyalty to God and the world, strong for the right, and earnest in every endeavor. Long may he remain to cheer and comfort his flock, and when his eyes shall behold the morning of eternity, he shall surely hear, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Temperance.—Tuftonborough was among the first to take a forward step in the cause of temperance, and by voting no license in 1848 took an advanced position from which it has never retreated, and to-day there cannot be found within her borders a single place where intoxicating liquors are sold. It is true that as her farms abound in good orchards, producing some of the finest fruit in the county, the farmers manufacture large quantities of cider, which is productive of quite an income to them. Notwithstanding this fact, habits of sobriety almost universally prevail, and few indeed are the families broken up or farm lands made waste places by the great destroyer. May this state of affairs ever exist.

Schools.—Tuftonborough has, as far as her resources would allow, fostered the common schools and done what she could to lay proper foundations for the education of all her sons and daughters. Away back in its infancy we find the town raising money for school purposes in excess of that required by law, and all down through the years it has manifested a progressive spirit. Tuftonborough shares with Wolfeborough in the munificent gift bequeathed by John Brewster, one of that town's most successful sons, to education and the poor. [See Wolfeborough.] All honor to him, the generous philanthropist and benefactor. He has erected to his memory a monument more enduring than any wrought from costly granite or marble—a monument of love and gratitude enshrined in every heart and set up by every fireside in Tuftonborough, which shall remain as long as her children shall dwell within her borders.

The trustees of the "Brewster Fund" aim to work in harmony with the members of the town school board and obtain the greatest possible results from the fund. The consequence is better schools and longer terms, and one only has to ride through the town to note the great improvement in schoolhouses

and grounds. This is only the beginning; as the years go on the common schools in this and her sister town cannot be surpassed in the state.

The second provision of the Brewster legacy in regard to the worthy poor is not intended or used to support the town paupers in the two towns. In the language of one of the trustees, "It is not for the purpose of encouraging and increasing pauperism, but to prevent it." Whenever a man struggling against the tide of adverse circumstances bids fair to be overcome, and himself and family likely to become charges on the town, then comes this strong hand to help him bear up against the tide.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

Civil War — Postoffices — Villages — Islands — Sketches — Civil List.

CIVIL WAR. — The war-cloud which cast its forbidding shadow over the land in 1860 found the citizens ready to do their part and all they could do in the common cause. And in the readiness with which her sons came to the front at the call for troops may be seen the same sublime courage which animated their fathers in overcoming every obstacle which obstructed their progress as out of the wilderness they created the homes of a "noble yeomanry."

October 15, 1861, the town called a special meeting to see if it would vote to adopt the provisions of an act authorizing cities and towns to aid the families of volunteers, and if so to raise such sum or sums of money as might be necessary. The act was adopted, and the credit of the town was pledged for the sum of one thousand dollars, and the selectmen appointed a committee to pay it out. In 1862 they voted to pay two hundred and fifty dollars additional bounty, and held meetings throughout the town to encourage volunteering in the service; and in the same year voted to pay John Peavey five dollars for each person he would enlist to fill the town's quota for nine months' men. In 1863 they voted to pay the sum of three hundred dollars to drafted men or their substitutes, and sent two of the selectmen to Portsmouth at the time of the examination of drafted men to assist all who should need assistance. In 1864 the town voted to allow the selectmen to use the credit of the town to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars to pay soldiers' substitutes; and later, voted to pay one thousand dollars to every citizen of said town who should enlist for one year.

Up to April, 1865, the record shows that the number of soldiers furnished by the town was one hundred and twenty-eight. This is a record of which the town may well be proud, and if in the future war should again come upon the country, this town could be relied upon to do its whole duty.

The town has made good progress in many ways. Some of the agriculturists are improving their farms and making a profession of their calling. From a report made to the state department of agriculture in 1889 we find that there were 19,738 pounds of butter made here in the previous year, 954 pounds of cheese, 439 gallons of milk sold, 1,006 pounds of wool grown, 12 tons of ensilage fed, 10 tons of commercial fertilizer used; $4,148 was received from summer boarders. Among these representative farmers are John L. Harriman, Charles McIntire, Haley Burleigh, Daniel W. Wingate, Franklin L. Hersey, Joseph B. Whitten, Nathaniel Neal, Isaiah Wiggin, John A. Edgerly, Levi W. Brown, John E. Fox, James H. Neal, and Lyford Wiggin. One of the best farms on Tuftonborough Neck is owned by the Thomas family; Willie W. Thomas occupying and developing it with his father.

Postoffices. — There are four postoffices in town: Tuftonborough, formerly Tuftonborough Corner, Centre Tuftonborough, Melvin village, and Mirror Lake. Water village, which lies partly in Tuftonborough, Wolfeborough, and Ossipee, though the postoffice is in Ossipee, "convenes" quite a large section of Tuftonborough.

Villages. — Tuftonborough is a small hamlet in the northeasterly part of the town on the top of a high hill commanding an extended view of Winnipiseogee, and near the place where the first tree was felled in the settlement of the town by Phineas Graves; this hill slopes to the south and west, guarded on the north by the black front of the Ossipees. Over the hills to the northeast a picturesque view of a portion of the Ossipee valley is obtained. There are no manufacturing industries of any kind here; the principal business of the people is farming. There were at one time two general stores before the railroad was extended north of Union, and during a portion of the time since. There is only one now, owned by Herbert F. Hodgdon, who is the present postmaster. Here stand several of the old houses of "the olden time," the Peavey house, the Emery house, the Drew place, and others.

Centre Tuftonborough is near the geographical centre of the town, six miles from Wolfeborough, its nearest railroad station. This little village also stands on high ground, though much lower than Tuftonborough Corner. It has one general store, owned by Andrew L. Hersey (who has been in trade here forty-eight years), and one blacksmith shop.

Melvin village, situated on Melvin bay at the outlet of Melvin stream, is the largest village. It contains two stores, a gristmill and shingle-mill; formerly it had connection with the outside world by boat to Wolfeborough, Alton, etc., but for years this service has been irregular. Captain Walker now

has a little steamer running to Long Island and connecting with the lake boats, and there is a daily mail by way of Wolfeborough. It will probably ever be the same quiet town it now is, although it is becoming something of a summer resort. People will come, people will go; old faces disappear, new ones take their places. A pleasant spot indeed, but being nearly equidistant from the two great railroads of the state, not destined to rapid growth.

Mirror Lake is not a village, but a locality about four miles from Wolfeborough on Tuftonborough Neck, where are some of the best farms in town. The beauties of its location make it a favorite place for city people to pass a summer vacation. Until 1887 the residents of the Neck went to Wolfeborough for their mail. Now they have a postoffice, and a gentlemanly postmaster, Horace McIntire by name, to preside over it.

On the lake shore on its southeastern point, near the entrance to the bay, Mr Rollin Jones, of Boston, has built a fine summer cottage. It is a beautiful spot. A short sandy beach curves in front, at either end of which are the usual rocky shores, while on the land it is nearly surrounded by a beautiful pine grove, ever suggestive of comfort in its cool shadowy recesses. Half a mile to the west on another point, affording a more extensive view of the lake, Henry F. Hurlburt, Esq., of Lynn, Mass., two years ago built one of the most costly and best appointed summer residences on the lake shore. Thus one by one they are gathering here. These cottages add much to the charm of the lake shore, every angle, line, and color blending harmoniously with the surroundings.

Islands. — All along the shore line of Tuftonborough are scattered numerous islands; seventeen have been legally annexed to different towns. Of these Tuftonborough has six: Cow island, annexed in 1799, Birch, Farm, Little Bear, and Whortleberry islands in 1858, and Sandy island in 1863. Cow island is third in size of the two hundred and sixty-seven islands in the lake proper, and contains from five hundred to one thousand acres. It lies west of and near Tuftonborough Neck, from which it is separated by a deep channel. Once it was inhabited, but now only a part of a house and the curious ruins of the tower of a windmill remain; the island is wholly given over to grazing purposes and affords good pasturage. Only the ruins mentioned and old cellars are left to tell of the life and industry that once had its home there.[1] Birch and the other islands are utilized only for summer

[1] Immediately after the War of 1812 Paul Pillsbury was sent to this island by the owners, who resided in Dover, and erected buildings, including the windmill, the tower of which is of wood, octagonal in shape, peaked top, and still of sound, solid frame, and he became a celebrated breeder of cattle. The quaint old house has fallen into decay and is now nothing more than a sheep pen. At the time the buildings were erected the island owners boasted of owning one of the best farms in the state. The old windmill was used to grind corn for the cattle, and everything continued to prosper until the owner died and the heirs lost interest in the farm, and it soon became sadly neglected, until finally the inhabitants of the island departed and everything was left to the mercy of the weather. At one time a deep cellar was dug and the foundation partially put in for a large hotel, but the air-castle ideas of the proprietor failed to materialize. The present owners coin considerable money annually by pasturing horses and cattle, which are brought to the island on flatboats early in the season and taken away late in the fall. The island contains among its numerous curiosities a red oak tree, whose branches cover a space of over two hundred feet in diameter.

camping purposes. Of the two hundred and sixty-seven islands, two hundred and fifty are state lands. It is greatly to be regretted that the state takes no measures to properly protect them. They form in a great degree the chief beauty of the lake, and yet people are allowed to cut the wood and timber without leave or license and thus despoil them of their beauty. It is to be hoped that the people will wake up to the fact that the state's property in her grand mountain and lake attractions is no inconsiderable portion of the state's wealth, and shape their laws accordingly.

From Governor William Plumer's manuscript biographies in possession of the State Historical Society we take this: —

Peter Livius was a gentleman of foreign descent and of handsome property, who came to America for the purpose of investing his money in lands. At what period he arrived does not appear, but in 1764 he was living in Portsmouth. May 23, 1765, he took his seat as a member at the council board. Before the province was divided into counties he was for a number of years a judge of the court of common pleas, but in 1771, when the law dividing the province into counties took effect, his commission as judge was not renewed. This omission irritated and inflamed him against the governor and council, and in 1772 he went to England and exhibited articles of complaint against them to the lords of trade, who reported that the charges were verified; but on the appeal to the king in council, the governor and council were acquitted and the complaint dismissed. In 1773 the king consented to appoint him chief justice of the superior court in New Hampshire, but upon more mature consideration that it would occasion discord in the province, afterwards appointed him to a more lucrative office, that of chief justice of Canada, which he accepted and performed its duties with ability. June 2, 1777, he wrote from Montreal to General Sullivan urging him to abandon the Revolutionary cause and support the royal government, promising him a pardon and reward. Livius was a man of talents, shrewd, cunning, and possessed great decision of character. He died in 1795, in Brighthelmstone, England.

Livius married Anne E., daughter of John Tufton Mason, became possessed of a large tract of land in this town, and built a country-house on the Kimball place near Livius's, now Lang's, pond (tradition says before the governor's house was built), and resided here some time. It was situated upon the Pond road (then the main traveled road) about fifty rods from the mouth of the outlet of the pond. He at one time tried to drain the pond to make meadows on the bottom, but the scheme failed, as only clean white sand was found.

Hon. Woodbury Langdon, of Portsmouth, judge of the supreme court, was a prominent owner of Tuftonborough. He too had a country-seat here. From some of the documents of the old time one might draw a very erroneous opinion of Mr Langdon. He was noted for his commercial success, firm patriotism, and great benevolence. His Portsmouth home, destroyed in the great fire of 1781, was on the present site of the Rockingham House.

Some resident families. — Phineas Graves felled the first tree on what is now the Whitehouse place, a short distance from Tuftonborough. He was married twice, and his children were Abram, James, Samuel, John, Phylenia, Lois, Cynthia, Polly, Hannah, Sally, Joanna,

Olive. Abram was the first male child born in town. He married a Dennett, and finally settled in Canaan, a beautiful valley under the southern slope of the Ossipees. His family numbered twelve. Frances, Hannah B., Eunice D., Belinda A., Mark M. (married Mary A. Bowers. He was a skilled workman in wood and a pattern-maker. After a time he went to Northfield, Vt, as manager of the carshops, and left that position on account of ill-health; subsequently he went to Montreal, and from there to Chicago, Ill., where he remained until 1888. He now resides at Wolfeborough at the age of seventy-five years. His mind was quick in the matter of inventions, and he has produced many that are useful and novel; among them a water-heater, a safety railroad switch, outside window shutters for fireproof buildings), Oliver N., Phineas H., Joanna S., Angeline P., Phebe J. (married George W. Abbott. Her son, Sewall W. Abbott, Esq., resides in Wolfeborough), and Lydia P.

James Graves had his name changed to Gilman; he lived near Melvin village, and built "Graves' mills." His sons were Charles W. Gilman, James M., William H., John W., Edward V., Lyford J. (engineer; killed at Vicksburg in 1863), George F., and Phineas G.

Samuel Graves had four sons and three daughters; Sarah, married Jesse Drew; Laura, married James M. Gilman; Janvrin, Calvin, Lyford, Carrie, and Herbert. The other children of Phineas Graves married with the families of Fox, Wentworth, Philbrick, Fernald, and other prominent ones in the county.

William Canney and his wife, Rose Allen, Quakers, from Somersworth, had eight sons and four daughters. Of these children Edmond, Joseph, and Benjamin settled on one side, and Ebenezer, John, and William on the other side of the road leading from the centre of the town to Tuftonborough Corner. James located in another part of the town on a farm lately owned by Jeremiah Horn. They were good farmers, industrious and intelligent men, and, excepting William, lived to old age. One daughter, Abigail, married Joseph Peavey, and lived at Tuftonborough Corner. The father, William Canney, lived to be ninety-six, and his wife attained the age of ninety-five. Both are buried in town.

Joseph Peavey was one of the early settlers of Tuftonborough. He was son of Edward Peavey, who served and died in the Revolution. He was a farmer at Tuftonborough Corner, and an active man physically and mentally. He had children: William, Edmund, Joseph L., James, John, and Abigail (Mrs Trustram Leighton). Of these the most settled in Tuftonborough. John Peavey, Esq., is now living at Battle Creek, Mich., vigorous and energetic, at the age of eighty-five, and was for years a merchant and leading business man here.

Adjutant John Piper enlisted in the Revolutionary army from Wolfeborough in 1776 at the age of sixteen years, and served to the close of the war. He afterwards resided in Wolfeborough until 1806, when he bought an immense tract of wild land in Tuftonborough, where he hewed himself a home and resided until his death, April 30, 1830. Of his twenty-one children (eight sons and thirteen daughters), all of whom lived to be men and women, six survive: Mrs Joseph Ayer, of Barnstead, Mrs Abel Haley, Mrs Nathaniel Mason, and Mrs Levi Hersey of Wolfeborough, Mrs Lyman Allen, of Nottingham, and Benjamin Y. Piper, of Lee. Many of his descendants are among the best families of this and adjoining towns.

John Lamprey was an early settler of Gilford, where he built a small sawmill near the Alton line. He was a man of great strength. The original residence of this family was Hampton, later Exeter, Stratham, and Newmarket. Probably no one family has been so identified with the navigation of Lake Winnipiseogee as this. Some time in the "fifties" Ansel Lamprey built the "Gazelle," a steamer for lake transportation, and from that time some of the finest craft on the lake have been built, conducted, and commanded by the Lampreys. Robert Lamprey, a citizen of this town, and one of its most energetic, go-ahead business men, is a descendant from one of the oldest families, and is one of seven children, six of whom are now living and in active business in this part of the state. He, with his brothers, has been engaged in steamboating on Lake Winnipiseogee, and they have built several boats, and carry on a large lumber business in this section and on the Ossipee mountains. When their grandfather first came here he settled on Long Island, and the old home place is still in the family. Robert Lamprey has always been connected with the interests of the town, and is widely known and respected, and is deservedly popular.

The Wiggin family is an old one of this and adjacent towns. It appears early and in frequency. The two members now most known are Rev. Daniel A. Wiggin and Captain A. Wiggin, so long the popular commander of the "Mount Washington."

The Hersey family is another of the old and prolific families of the town. General George W. Hersey was a prominent member. He was son of James Hersey, an early settler who was very active in town, and acquired wealth. In the old militia days he was a captain, and noted for the excellence of his drill. Samuel, son of Jonathan, was an early settler, and now has many descendants here.

Dr Renald Fernald was a prominent English surgeon. From him those bearing the name in Tuftonborough and adjacent towns are descended. He was sent out to New Hampshire in 1631, and was the first physician and surgeon among the New Hampshire settlers. He died in 1656.

Abel Haley was for years from 1825 a man of great influence in business and political circles. He later removed to Wolfeborough, where he engaged in banking.

The French family is another familiar one to older and later residents. It was at the house of Thomas French in Centre Tuftonborough that the first Christian church was organized, and he was the first signer of the articles of union. The two most widely known of the family of to-day are Thomas French, Esq., of this town, and Hon. James E. French, of Moultonborough.

Among other families connected with the history of the town from the first, and factors in the progress of business, education, and religion, are the Richardson, Bean, Hodgdon, Graves, and divers others whose descendants have kept the good ways of their sturdy ancestors.

Other Sketches. — Jonathan Drew, who died in Moultonborough, February 6, 1866, aged ninety-six, was among the early settlers of Tuftonborough. He retained his physical and mental powers to his latest years, conversing fluently of early times. He was the last survivor of thirteen children, all of them living to advanced ages, a brother dying at ninety-seven.

In 1827, among the students of Wolfeborough and Tuftonborough Academy were Mary and Clarissa, daughters of Thomas Hoit, of Tuftonborough. Clarissa married Deacon Samuel Brown, who moved to Milwaukee, Wis. Their son, Thomas H. Brown, was the first mayor of that his native city. Buck's "History of Milwaukee" says: —

"At the head of the noble women who came here to stay, the purity of whose lives and examples has had so powerful an influence in softening the manners of those early times, stands Mrs Clarissa (Hoit) Brown, who came here in 1833, being the second American woman to settle in Milwaukee. Her life and example have been noble."

Benjamin Bean, a native of Brentwood and a soldier in the Revolution, a Federalist and a Methodist, was one of the early settlers, coming here from Moultonborough not far from 1780. He took up a settler's lot. His sons, Jonathan, James, and Josiah, born in Moultonborough, became residents of Tuftonborough; Jonathan succeeding to his father's place, James settling about half a mile back from the road, and Josiah on the road from Water village to Wolfeborough.

Nathaniel Bickford was born in Dover, December 8, 1774, and was son of Jonathan and Sarah (Wilmot) Bickford. Nathaniel settled on the lot now occupied by his son, Isaac C., cutting his first trees in 1796, when there was no clearing within a mile and a half of him. He married Mary, daughter of Benjamin Bean, born in Moultonborough, March 29, 1780. He was a Federalist and Whig in politics, Congregationalist in religion, and the deacon and clerk of the church. He died December 1, 1854. Isaac C. Bickford, born May 8, 1821, has always lived on the place where he was born, has been a teacher and farmer, and selectman for four years. He married Deborah C., daughter of James Bean. He is an intelligent citizen and keeps abreast of the current of public affairs.

Orlando Richardson was born in Moultonborough, September 18, 1843. His father, Lucian, was born in 1813, and his grandfather, Eliphalet, born in 1785, both natives of that

town. The great-grandfather, Colonel Bradbury Richardson, of Bradford, who died at Moultonborough, October, 1814, was one of the early settlers of that town. Orlando Richardson moved to Tuftonborough in 1866; he received most of his education at the common schools and Wolfeborough and Tuftonborough Academy, and worked at farming, and also learned the cooper's trade, and taught school in winter at Melvin village, where he now resides. He kept a general store nineteen years and was postmaster fourteen, town clerk and town treasurer for several years. In politics a Republican, in religion a Freewill Baptist, and has been deacon of his church for twenty-three years. He is a type of the successful man in whom every one has implicit confidence.

Daniel Fernald, Jr, one of the old residents and well-to-do citizens, lives at Melvin village, where he has been in trade for many years. He is a native of Tuftonborough, and a descendant of an old family. His place of business is as well known as the proprietor, who has gone in and out for long years. He is a man of strong character, honesty, and industry, and has succeeded in life by his own efforts, and is honored and respected by his townsmen.

Oliver G. Fernald, of Boston, Mass., is one of Tuftonborough's sons who has achieved success in another state. The citizens of his adopted city have ofttimes honored him by their suffrage; he has been alderman, councilman, representative, and state senator. He has a summer home at Melvin village, "close beside the Melvin stream."

Thomas French, a native of Tuftonborough, resides at the Centre, where he has a farm and entertains his numerous friends. His hospitality and general good-fellowship are proverbial, and as a gentleman fisherman he is "a great success." A Democrat always, he has served his town in the legislature, and is recognized as a party leader. He is one of the wealthiest and best-known citizens, and a representative man.

James A. Bennett was born in Tuftonborough, September 3, 1847. His father, John E. Bennett, was a native of Wolfeborough, but moved to town at the age of four years. His mother, Hannah (Welch) Bennett, was a native of the town; both are now living on the site of the old "log-cabin house" into which they first moved.

James A. was educated in the common school and at the Wolfeborough and Tuftonborough Academy. He follows the calling of a farmer, but finds much time for other business, and is a successful teacher. Always a Democrat, and fully trusted by his townsmen, he has been auditor two years, supervisor three years, and a member of the constitutional convention of 1889. He has been town clerk for the last ten years, member of the school board twelve years, and was recently reëlected for a term of three years. He is a member of no church or religious society, but prefers the Advent faith. This record tells of the man, and speaks for him better than any one or anything else. Large-hearted, genial, always a gentleman, he well deserves popularity. He belongs to the great Christian army of the world, doing the good found close by, looking for no future reward, practising the golden rule. Such men are of the true nobility.

Charles H. Bennett is one of the town's promising young men; he is married and resides at Melvin village, and is postmaster. He is Republican in politics, of Advent preference in religion, and a pushing, energetic man, who makes his influence tell strongly for the right.

George W. Copp, son of Charles H., was born in Tuftonborough, November 3, 1854. His grandfather, Moses Copp, and three brothers came to town in 1791, which brings Mr Copp in the line of descent from the oldest settled families on both sides, as his mother was the daughter of Daniel Fernald, another old settler. He received his education in the common schools and follows the calling of a farmer. He is a Democrat in politics, Adventist in religion, and one of the solid men of the town; has been supervisor four years, collector two years, and selectman five years; chairman of the board four of the five, which position he now holds. He resides on the "old place" where his father and grandfather lived.

Dr Levi Merrill was in practice in Tuftonborough as early as 1819; left in 1838 and moved to Dover, where he practised seven years; then moved to Boston, Mass., where he practised for six years; returned to Dover in 1851; he finally moved back to Tuftonborough and died

there. While in Dover he was an assistant editor of the Dover *Gazette*, and was also a member of the Dover school committee.

T. Avans Haley, M.D., son of John Smith and Mary Neal Haley, is one of a family of six children, nearly all of whom have been eminently successful. Dr Haley was educated at the Wolfeborough and Tuftonborough Academy, Andover Christian Institute, and was graduated from the Dartmouth Medical College class of 1867. He also studied with Dr Luther Pattee, of Manchester, and Dr William H. H. Mason, of Moultonborough. He began to practise his profession in Tuftonborough in 1867, where he has since resided and built up an extensive and lucrative practice. He enlisted in the United States service August 18, 1862, and served through the war. He has been medical examiner for the Hartford and Annuity Insurance companies, was a member of the United States pension examining board, and superintendent of schools for several terms. He believes in the Christian religion, has always been a Republican, and has obtained a strong hold on the affections of neighbors and townsmen. He has probably the finest collection of stuffed birds and of birds' eggs to be found in the state. He has in his house 1,500 specimens of American and foreign birds, many of which are very rare and beautiful. His collection of birds' eggs is very large, and contains the eggs of almost every kind of bird that is obtainable, both foreign and American. He also has a fine and extensive collection of the minor precious stones. He takes much pride in showing his treasures, and is an enthusiast on the subject of birds, their eggs, and the like.

Marshall W., son of Thatcher W. and Nancy M. Piper, was born in Tuftonborough, and descends from "old settlers." His education was acquired at the common schools except one term at high school. He was a furniture dealer and undertaker for several years; he has been one of the Melvin Lumber Company. He votes the Republican ticket, is a strong temperance man, and believes in the Advent faith. He has a pleasant home at Melvin village.

William Thompson was born in 1813, five years after his parents moved into town. He was one of a family of twelve children. He was in early manhood a stonemason, in later years a farmer. He married Eliza, daughter of Joseph Jones, an old settler, and owns and carries on a good farm near Tuftonborough Corner. In religion he is a Freewill Baptist, in politics a Democrat, in everything a good citizen.

John H. Piper was born in Tuftonborough, December 27, 1815; his father, John Piper, Jr, was one of the first settlers, and was several times honored with the highest official position in the gift of the town, representing it at the general court in 1819, 1821, and 1822. John H. has held the office of town clerk several years, and has been representative; the only instance in the history of the town, it is believed, where father and son have held this office. And now, during life's waning afternoon, Mr. Piper lives in happy contentment on the old home place.

Marquis D. L. McDuffee was born in Alton, November 24, 1833; his father was a native of that town and his grandfather was one of the early pioneers of Alton, and is said to have owned the first wagon ever brought to town. Mr McDuffee received his education in the common schools and at Gilmanton Academy. He moved to Tuftonborough in 1856. He enlisted in Company H, Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteers, and served his country honorably and well; was wounded severely at Fredericksburg and at Chancellorsville. The last wound compelled him to close his career as a soldier. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1876, was representative in 1883 and 1885, and has been tax collector for years. In politics he is a Democrat, in religion a Unitarian, in daily life a good citizen, neighbor, and friend.

Daniel W. Horner, born in Granby, P. Q., October 22, 1829, moved to Tuftonborough in 1856, received his education in the common schools and Wolfeborough and Tuftonborough Academy. He is a farmer and millman, owning the old mill built on Melvin stream by Captain James Gilman on land formerly owned by James Graves, son of Phineas Graves. The old mill, standing there in its quaint, picturesque construction, is an object of curiosity and historical interest to the town. What tales its singing wheel might tell, if gifted with the

power of speech, of those who came and went, and went and came, during the many years it turned in rain and shine! It is but little used now. Mr Horner is a veteran of the late war, having served three years in the Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteers, during which service he was quite severely wounded. He is a Republican in political belief, and Freewill Baptist in religious preference.

Captain Augustus Wiggin was born in 1826, and received only a common school education, being a farmer's boy. At the age of twenty-six he began work on the lake boats, and so rapidly did he rise in the esteem of his employers that in five years he was made captain of the Boston and Maine steamer, which position he holds to-day. Always obliging, genial, and a thoroughly good officer, he is loved and respected by every one with whom he comes in contact, and is held in the memory of the many thousands who yearly go about this beautiful lake. At the close of the season he usually retires to his comfortable, cozy home on Tuftonborough Neck for the winter. He is a native of the town, his grandfather being among the first settlers and the first selectman of the town in 1796. In politics he is a Republican. He is looked up to as a man of sterling honor and morality.

Andrew L. Hersey, now numbering fourscore years at least, is a link connecting the far-away past with the present time. Born in town, he has always resided here, and here he will doubtless see the sun of his last day sink behind the western horizon. For forty-eight years he has been engaged in trade at Centre Tuftonborough, and still may be found at the old stand. The happy possessor of a good memory, he can for hours tell tales of the early settlers. Successful in business, he can enjoy his last days without fear of the shadows of financial troubles crossing his path. In politics a Democrat, in past years he has been often elected to places of trust; was town clerk several years and moderator a great many. In religion he is a Freewill Baptist and a pillar of his church.

Frank A. Hersey is one of the sterling young men of Tuftonborough who has cast in his lot with his native place instead of leaving the old home to carve a fortune. His father, Andrew L. Hersey, was one of those who early wrestled with the wilderness and cleared it for settlement. In politics Frank is a Democrat, in religion a Freewill Baptist. He is a young man of high morals, great industry, and one on whom in years to come the people will most likely look as well fitted for any position of trust.

John Neal, son of James H. Neal, is a successful business man and farmer. Although only about thirty years of age, he has made his mark as a lumberman, and was one of the selectmen during the years 1886–88, and was only excused then on his positive refusal to serve again. A Democrat in politics, he may yet be found holding the highest offices in the gift of his townsmen. He now prefers to look after his constantly increasing business.

Andrew K. Roberts was born in this town November 10, 1853, and is a type of the young men of active, energetic force. He was educated at the common school, is married, and bids fair to be one of the leading citizens of the town. In politics a Democrat, he now represents his town in the legislature. His father, William N. Roberts, one of the early pioneers, represented the town just thirty years ago.

Herbert F. Hodgdon was born in 1859, and, with his parents, moved to town when from twelve to fifteen years of age. His business for some years has been trader and postmaster at Tuftonborough (corner), where he is very successful. Of good education and fine natural abilities he has been early called by his townsmen to places of honor and trust. For several years he has been a member of the school board, and for two years selectman. In politics he is a Democrat.

William H. Davis is a dealer in groceries, dry goods, boots, shoes, etc. He was born in New Durham, February 5, 1832. In March, 1835, his father, Eleazer Davis, removed his family to this town, locating near the town hall. William attended common schools and Wolfeborough Academy. In 1852 he engaged in school-teaching in Tuftonborough and Moultonborough, and was a successful teacher. He was also a farmer until 1885, when he purchased the stock of goods and store belonging to Orlando Richardson at Melvin village; he was appointed postmaster under Cleveland, and holds the office now (August, 1889). He is a

Democrat in politics, and a Second Adventist in religious faith. He married first, in 1857, Elizabeth, daughter of Deacon Samuel Caverly, of Tuftonborough; second, Mrs Nancy L. (Smith) Caverly. Mr Davis has two children, Charles A. and Willie E. A brother of Mr Davis, Smith P., was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg.

Civil List. — 1796, selectmen, Benjamin Bean, Nathan Hanson, Benjamin Wiggin; clerk, Timothy W. Young.

1797, selectmen, Benjamin Wiggin, Winthrop Thing, Benjamin Young; clerk, William C. Warren.

1798, selectmen, Benjamin Young, Benjamin Canney, Winthrop Thing; clerk, W. C. Warren.

1799, selectmen, Benjamin Wiggin, William C. Warren, Ebenezer Canney; clerk, William C. Warren.

1800, selectmen, Benjamin Canney, William C. Warren, Ebenezer Canney; clerk, William C. Warren.

1801, selectmen, Benjamin Canney, jr, Ebenezer Canney, William C. Warren; clerk, Aaron Bickford.

1802, selectmen, William H. Copp, Benjamin Young, Nathaniel Bickford; clerk, Aaron Bickford; representative, William H. Copp.

1803, selectmen, Benjamin Canney, Ebenezer Canney, William C. Warren; clerk, Aaron Bickford; representative, William H. Copp.

1804, selectmen, Timothy Drew, Israel Piper, Ebenezer Canney; clerk, Aaron Bickford; representative, Benjamin Young.

1805, selectmen, Timothy Drew, John Hall, Benjamin Young; clerk, Aaron Bickford; representative, Benjamin Young.

1806, selectmen, Timothy Drew, Benjamin Young, John Hall; clerk, Aaron Bickford; representative, Jonathan Burbank.

1807, selectmen, Timothy Drew, Benjamin Young, John Hall; clerk, Aaron Bickford; representative, Benjamin Young.

1808, selectmen, John Sentor, Israel Piper, Charles Nutter; clerk, Aaron Bickford; representative, Jonathan Burbank.

1809, selectmen, Timothy Drew, Benjamin Young, Ebenezer Canney; clerk, Aaron Bickford; representative, Jonathan Burbank.

1810, selectmen, Timothy Drew, Benjamin Young, Ebenezer Canney; clerk, Jonathan Coffin; representative, Jonathan Burbank.

1811, selectmen, Timothy Drew, Benjamin Young, Ebenezer Canney; clerk, Aaron Bickford; representative, Jonathan Burbank.

1812, selectmen, Timothy Drew, Israel Piper, John Hall; clerk, Aaron Bickford; representative, Jonathan Burbank.

1813, selectmen, Timothy Drew, Ebenezer Canney, Benjamin Young; clerk, Aaron Bickford; representative, Benjamin Young.

1814, selectmen, Timothy Drew, John Brown, Paul Dame; clerk, Jonathan Coffin; representative, Jonathan Burbank.

1815, selectmen, Timothy Drew, John Brown, Paul Dame; clerk, Jonathan Coffin; representative, Jonathan Burbank.

1816, selectmen, John C. Mallard, Lieut. Ichabod Libbey, Lieut. Thomas Hoit; clerk, Jonathan Coffin; representative, Jonathan Burbank.

1817, selectmen, Timothy Drew, John Brown, Ebenezer Canney; clerk, Jonathan Coffin; representative, Benjamin Young.

1818, selectmen, John Senter, Josiah Sawyer, Paul Dame; clerk, Jonathan Coffin; representative, Benjamin Young.

1819, selectmen, John Senter, Thomas Hoit, Samuel Wiggin; clerk, Jonathan Coffin; representative, John Piper, jr.

1820, selectmen, John Senter, Thomas Hoit, Samuel Wiggin; clerk, Jonathan Coffin; representative, Benjamin Young.

1821, selectmen, John Senter, Samuel Wiggin, Thomas Hoit; clerk, William Piper; representative, Thomas Hoit.

1822, selectmen, John Senter, Samuel Morrison, Joseph Canney; clerk, William Piper; representative, Thomas Hoit.

1823, selectmen, Jacob Burleigh, Joseph Canney, Samuel Wiggin; clerk, William Piper; representative, John Piper, jr.

1824, selectmen, Jacob Burleigh, Joseph Canney, Samuel Wiggin; clerk, William Piper; representative, John Piper, jr.

1825, selectmen, Jacob Burley, Samuel Wiggin, Joseph L. Peavey; clerk, William Piper; representative, John Piper, jr.

1826, selectmen, Jacob Burley, John C. Mallard, Joseph L. Peavey; clerk, William Piper; representative, Joseph L. Peavey.

1827, selectmen, Jacob Burley, Samuel Wiggin, Jonathan Bean; clerk, William Piper; representative, Joseph L. Peavey.

1828, selectmen, Samuel Leavitt, Samuel Wiggin, Jonathan Bean; clerk, William Piper; representative, Joseph L. Peavey.

1829, selectmen, Robert Haley, Samuel Wiggin, Jonathan Bean; clerk, William Piper; representative, Jacob Burley.

1830, selectmen, Samuel Leavitt, Samuel Wiggin, Jonathan Bean; clerk, Samuel Leavitt; representative, Jacob Burley.

1831, selectmen, Samuel Leavitt, Samuel Wiggin, Jonathan Bean; clerk, William Piper; representative, Jacob Burleigh.

1832, selectmen, Samuel Leavitt, Samuel Wiggin, Jonathan Bean; clerk, William Piper; representative, John Peavey.

1833, selectmen, Samuel Leavitt, Samuel Wiggin, Jonathan Bean; clerk, William Piper; representative, John Peavey.

1834, selectmen, Samuel Leavitt, Samuel Wiggin, Jonathan Bean; clerk, William Piper; representative, John Peavey.

1835, selectmen, Samuel Leavitt, Samuel Wiggin, Jonathan Bean; clerk, William Piper; representative, John Peavey.

1836, selectmen, Abel Haley, Andrew Wiggin, Trueworthy Durgin; clerk, William Piper; representative, Samuel Leavitt.

1837, selectmen, Abel Haley, Andrew Wiggin, Trueworthy Durgin; clerk, William Piper; representative, Samuel Leavitt.

1838, selectmen, John Neal, William S. Hersey, Kinsley L. Wiggin; clerk, William Piper; representative, John Peavey.

1839, selectmen, John Neal, William S. Hersey, Kinsley L. Wiggin; clerk, William Piper; representative, Abel Haley.

1840, selectmen, John Neal, Joseph Palmer, William S. Hersey; clerk, William Piper; representative, Abel Haley.

1841, selectmen, Abel Haley, Amasa Piper, Joseph Palmer; clerk, William Piper; representative, Abel Haley.

1842, selectmen, Abel Haley, Amasa Piper, Jonathan Bean; clerk, William Piper; representative, Abel Haley.

1843, selectmen, Abel Haley, Amasa Piper, Jonathan Bean; clerk, William Piper; representative, Abel Haley.

1844, selectmen, J. B. Wingate, Amasa Piper, Daniel Grant; clerk, William Piper; representative, Jonathan Bean.

1845, selectmen, J. B. Wingate, Alpheus Swett, Daniel Grant; clerk, A. L. Hersey; representative, A. L. Hersey.

1846, selectmen, Abel Haley, Alpheus Swett, Isaac Dame; clerk, A. L. Hersey; representative, A. L. Hersey.

1847, selectmen, Abel Haley, Alpheus Swett, Isaac Dame; clerk, A. L. Hersey; representative, A. L. Hersey.

1848, selectmen, James G. Hersey, Amasa Piper, Kinsley L. Wiggin; clerk, A. L. Hersey; representative, A. L. Hersey.

1849, selectmen, James G. Hersey, Charles G. Edgerly, K. L. Wiggin; clerk, John H. Piper; representative, Isaac Dame.

1850, selectmen, Dr. Oliver Goss, C. G. Edgerly, Edward Grant; clerk, John H. Grant; representative, Isaac Dame.

1851, selectmen, Oliver Goss, Jefferson Piper, Edward Grant; clerk, John H. Piper; representative, John H. Piper.

1852, selectmen, Charles H. Copp, Jefferson Piper, George B. Canney; clerk, George B. Canney; representative, John H. Piper.

1853, selectmen, Charles H. Copp, Benjamin Wiggin, George B. Canney; clerk, George B. Canney; representative, James G. Hersey.

1854, selectmen, Charles H. Copp, Benjamin Wiggin, George B. Canney; clerk, John S. Leavitt; representative, James G. Hersey.

1855, selectmen, Levi T. Piper, Benjamin Wiggin, William N. Roberts; clerk, John S. Leavitt; representative, Charles H. Copp.

1856, selectmen, Philip D. Blaisdell, Charles G. Edgerly, William N. Roberts; clerk, John S. Leavitt; representative, Charles H. Copp.

1857, selectmen, Philip D. Blaisdell, Charles G. Edgerly, William N. Roberts; clerk, John S. Leavitt; representative, Philip D. Blaisdell.

1858, selectmen, Charles G. Edgerly, Thomas J. Hersey, Plummer G. Lovering; clerk, John S. Leavitt; representative, Philip D. Blaisdell.

1859, selectmen, Thomas J. Hersey, William W. Blaisdell, Plummer G. Lovering; clerk, John S. Leavitt; representative, William N. Roberts.

1860, selectmen, William W. Blaisdell, John E. Bennett, William E. Thomas; clerk, John S. Leavitt; representative, William N. Roberts.

1861, selectmen, John Haley, John E. Bennett, William E. Thomas; clerk, John S. Leavitt; representative, Levi T. Piper.



John Peavey

1862, selectmen, John Haley, James Piper, William N. Roberts, clerk, John S. Leavitt; representative, Levi T. Piper.

1863, selectmen, John Haley, James Piper, William N. Roberts; clerk, John S. Leavitt; representative, William W. Blaisdell.

1864, selectmen, John Haley, James Piper, Thomas J. Hersey, clerk, John S. Leavitt; representative, William W. Blaisdell.

1865, selectmen, John Haley, James Piper, Thomas J. Hersey; clerk, John S. Leavitt; representative, George Fox.

1866, selectmen, Levi T. Piper, James Bickford, Stephen Piper; clerk, John S. Leavitt; representative, George Fox.

1867, selectmen, Levi T. Piper, James Bickford, Stephen Piper; clerk, John S. Leavitt and William W. Blaisdell; representative, Joseph B. Whitten.

1868, selectmen, John Haley, Thomas J. Hersey, Daniel Libby; clerk, J. L. Hersey; representative, Joseph B. Whitten.

1869, selectmen, John Haley, Thomas J. Hersey, Daniel Libby; clerk, John L. Hersey; representative, Greenleaf Piper.

1870, selectmen, Thomas J. Hersey, Isaac Bickford, Thomas F. Hodsdon; clerk, J. L. Hersey; representative, Greenleaf Piper.

1871, selectmen, Thomas J. Hersey, Isaac C. Bickford, Thomas F. Hodsdon; clerk, John L. Hersey; representative, Andrew W. Doe.

1872, selectmen, Thomas J. Hersey, James H. Neal, Henry D. McDuffee; clerk, John L. Hersey; representative, Charles W. McIntire.

1873, selectmen, Isaac C. Bickford, Thomas F. Hodsdon, Thomas J. Hersey; clerk, Orlando Richardson; representative, Andrew W. Doe.

1874, selectmen, Thomas J. Hersey, Thomas F. Hodsdon, Andrew J. Brown; clerk, Orlando Richardson; representative, Charles W. McIntire.

1875, selectmen, Thomas J. Hersey, Thomas F. Hodsdon, Andrew J. Brown; clerk, Orlando Richardson; representative, James H. Neal.

1876, selectmen, Thomas F. Hodsdon, Daniel W. Wingate, Calvin Fernald; clerk, James A. Bennett; representative, James H. Neal.

1877, selectmen, Thomas F. Hodsdon, Charles W. Pinkham, Calvin Fernald; clerk, James A. Bennett; representative, Daniel D. Wingate.

1878, selectmen, Charles W. Pinkham, John D. Morrison, Isaac C. Bickford; clerk, Orlando Richardson; representative, Daniel D. Wingate.

1879, selectmen, John D. Morrison, David M. Smith, John L. Fields; clerk, Orlando Richardson.

1880, selectmen, John D. Morrison, John E. Fox, John L. Fields; clerk, James A. Bennett.

1881, selectmen, John E. Fox, Joseph B. Whitten, Frank E. Hersey; clerk, James A. Bennett; representative, Thomas French.

1882, selectmen, John E. Fox, Joseph B. Whitten, Frank E. Hersey; clerk, James A. Bennett; representative, Thomas French.

1883, selectmen, John E. Fox, Joseph B. Whitten, Frank E. Hersey; clerk, James A. Bennett; representative, M. D. L. McDuffee.

1884, selectmen, John E. Fox, Lanson P. Lamprey, Frank E. Hersey; clerk, James A. Bennett; representative, M. D. L. McDuffee.

1885, selectmen, John E. Fox, George W. Copp, William O. S. Hodgdon; clerk, James A. Bennett; representative, M. D. L. McDuffee.

1886, selectmen, George W. Copp, William O. S. Hodgdon, John Neal; clerk, James A. Bennett; representative, M. D. L. McDuffee.

1887, selectmen, George W. Copp, William O. S. Hodgdon, John Neal; clerk, James A. Bennett; representative, Frank E. Hersey.

1888, selectmen, George W. Copp, John Neal, Herbert F. Hodgdon; clerk, James A. Bennett; representative, Andrew K. Roberts.

1889, selectmen, George W. Copp, Herbert F. Hodgdon, Everett D. Wiggin; clerk, James A. Bennett; representative, Andrew K. Roberts.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

COLONEL JOHN PEAVEY.

AMONG the first families to plant civilization in Tuftonborough, one whose influence has been most potent on the town to the present is that

of Edward Peavey, one of the continental army of the Revolution who died in service. Joseph Peavey, son of Edward, was one of the advance guard of pioneer occupants of Tuftonborough, locating at the Corner early in the time when the dense forest was being cleared away in small patches and "spotted" trees guided the way between the scattering settlements. Here he cleared a farm, brought up a large family, and did well his duty until his death.

John Peavey, youngest son of Joseph and Abigail (Canney) Peavey, was born in Tuftonborough, June 9, 1804, when everything was new and called for men of action and energy. Mr Peavey at an early age became absorbed in business, and while many of his age were attending school he was working and employing others in his business transactions. He established himself as a trader at the Corner in 1823 and continued merchandising until 1850. He soon opened a hotel there in which he continued until 1850. He did not confine himself to these avocations, and it was not long before he was the chief actor in all the varied branches of commercial activity of the town, and even of a much larger area. He employed many men and was engaged in lumbering, mill-building, tanning, farming, staging, anything and all things that offered a legitimate field for financial ability and persistent energy. In this way he was one of the fathers of the town, furnishing the means for the support of many families and the source of the income of others. At one time he was owner of the stage line from Dover to Conway, with a branch line from Union village to Tuftonborough. On this route he employed thirty-three horses. He was a large stockholder of and assistant operator in the incorporated company which owned and conducted the stage route from Portland, Maine, to Plymouth. For some years he was associated with Joseph L. Peavey and William Pickering in trade at Melvin village, and in connection with Jacob Nutter carried on shoe manufacturing. He also manufactured sale clothing, and for some years had a small store at Union wharf. In these varied industries he paid out much money to his many workmen and workwomen.

Mr Peavey was early in public life. In politics he was a Democrat until the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; since then he has been a Republican. He was elected moderator of the annual town-meeting of Tuftonborough in 1827 when but twenty-two years old, and for twenty-eight consecutive years was chosen to fill the same position. He was appointed postmaster at Tuftonborough by Amos Kendall, postmaster-general under President John Quincy Adams, and held the office until removed for political opinions by the administration of James Buchanan. He represented Tuftonborough in the legislature in 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, and 1838 and while a member of this body originated the division of Strafford county and worked zealously for it, during the discussion publishing an article over his signature in the Dover

Gazette giving twenty-four cogent reasons for the division. He obtained the incorporation of Wolfeborough Bank, and was an active laborer for the nomination and election of Benning M. Bean, Ira A. Eastman, and John P. Hale as members of Congress. During these years he was elected treasurer of Strafford county, serving two years in that office. He was appointed bank commissioner of New Hampshire by Governor Nathaniel S. Berry and held this position two years. He was commissioned as justice of the peace for the county of Strafford in 1833, and was continued in commission for the counties of Strafford and Carroll until 1850, when he was made a justice throughout the state, holding this commission until leaving the state. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1850, and was in practice until he left the state in 1864. He was twice elected president of Strafford County Agricultural Society.

Mr Peavey was active in the military matters of the old militia organization. When sixteen he was appointed orderly sergeant in the First Company of light infantry in the Twenty-seventh Regiment of New Hampshire militia: when twenty-five he was commissioned captain by Governor Benjamin Pierce: and at the age of twenty-seven (1831) was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment.

From 1850 to the present Mr Peavey has been largely engaged in the prosecution of pension claims and has had unusual success, many cases that had been abandoned by other attorneys being carried through by him.

In 1863 Mr Peavey removed to Wolfeborough, and in June, 1864, to Marshall, Michigan. He is now residing in Battle Creek in that state, and at the advanced age of eighty-six is full of vigor and conducting the prosecution of pension claims. His connection with affairs extends over a period of seventy years, and few can look back to such a long and useful career. In religion he is a Methodist, and all through his life his influence and assistance have been given to the furtherance and maintenance of the better elements of society.

Mr Peavey married, in 1825, Hannah Thing, of Ossipee. They have had seven children: Emily (Mrs George B. Canney); Frank (a prominent educator of Detroit); Charles C. (now living in Battle Creek, Michigan): John L. (see Wolfeborough); Lyford (left college at Ann Arbor in 1861 to become first lieutenant of Company C, First Regiment Michigan Volunteers, and died suddenly a few weeks later at Annapolis Junction, Maryland): Zebedee (served in the telegraph corps of the army of the Missouri under General Fremont in the Civil War, and died of disease contracted in the service): Lafayette (a lawyer and editor of Montana).

BROOKFIELD.

By Hon. Dudley C. Colman.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

Incorporation and Description — Early Settlers — First Town-meeting — Records of 1795 — Inventory of 1796 — Further Town-meetings — The Haven Farms — Religious Societies — The Great Rebellion — Business Interests, etc. — Prominent Families — Town Clerks — Selectmen — Representatives.

BROOKFIELD was a part of the early township of Kingswood which existed only on paper. Later it formed a part of Middleton, which was created in 1778. In December, 1794, Brookfield was incorporated, and William Chamberlin was appointed to call the first town-meeting and act as moderator. For many years Brookfield was united with Middleton in sending a representative to the legislature. Neither town had the constitutional number of votes to entitle it to a representative, and in 1826 David Davis, Esq., then a member of the legislature from the two towns, caused a special act to be passed allowing each town a member.

Brookfield is situated in the lower part of Carroll county, directly west of Wakefield. Wolfeborough lies on the northwest, New Durham on the west, and Middleton on the south. From the latter town it is separated by Moose and Willey mountains, which, lying partly in each corporation, form a towering natural bulwark between them. Copple Crown, another mountain, is nearly on the dividing line between Brookfield and New Durham, a part being in each town. Tumble-down Dick lies wholly in Brookfield, and is a favorite resort of summer visitors. A small pond, one and one-fourth mile long and three fourths of a mile wide, known as Cook's pond, is the source of one branch of Salmon Falls river.

Early Settlers. — Among the earliest settlers of Brookfield were Waldron Kennerson, John Drew, Josiah Johnson, Ezekiel Sanborn, John and James Chamberlin, William Chandler, Stephen Lyford, John Toscan, Richard Hanson, David Watson, Charles Stanton, Timothy Johnson, John Giles,

Benjamin Clay, Andrew Drew, Thomas Chamberlin, Walter Robinson, Moses Whitehouse, Josiah Robinson, Dudley Colman, Joseph Churchill. Some of these had been residents of the town when a part of Middleton.

John Toscan was a Frenchman, and lived on the farm now owned by Charles H. Witham. Colonel William Hackett lived there after Mr Toscan moved away, and afterwards the Hodge family. The "governor's road," leading to his farm in Wolfeborough, was laid out through this farm. Richard Hanson built the first frame-house in Brookfield. Josiah Robinson built the first tannery. William, Thomas, and John Chamberlin were quite prominent in the business and political affairs of the town. John Warren lived here over fifty years. One son was Dr Charles Warren, who died a few years ago in Exeter. Captain Jasper H. Warren, another son, received a captain's commission in the war, now lives in Wolfeborough, and is prominent in the Grand Army of the Republic post.

The first town-meeting was held at house of Richard Hanson, March 10, 1795. Chose John Chamberlin, town clerk; Colonel James Chamberlin, Moses Whitehouse, and Lieutenant Charles Stanton, selectmen: Dearing Stoddard and William Chamberlin, auditors: John Stanton and Timothy Johnson, assessors: Moses Perkins, sealer of weights and measures: Stephen Lyford, fence viewer: Samuel Wiggin, field driver; Ezekiel Sanborn, surveyor of lumber: Reuben Daniels, Stephen Lyford, Richard Wentworth, Captain Thomas Chamberlin, Dearing Stoddard, Walter Robinson, and Neal Cate, surveyors of highways. Voted that the town-meeting should be held at the house of Edmund Horne the present year. Voted to raise the sum of fifteen pounds for schooling the present year. They also made choice of Benjamin Clay for constable and collector; and Ezekiel Sanborn and Richard Wentworth were bondsmen for Clay.

Records of 1795. — The Selectmen of the town of Brookfield do recommend Richard Hanson of said Brookfield to be a suitable person to keep a Public House in said town, and recommend him accordingly for that purpose.

James Chamberlin,
Moses Whitehouse,
Selectmen.

Brookfield, March 14th, 1795.

We the subscribers do recommend John Toscan of Brookfield to be a suitable person to retail Spirituous Liquors.

James Chamberlin,
Moses Whitehouse,
Selectmen.

Brookfield, April 20th, 1795.

In the evening of the 12th day of November, 1795, Mr James Burke and Elizabeth Willey both of Brookfield were joined in wedlock by Mr John Buzzell, Teaching Elder.

A true copy. Attest:

John Chamberlin, Town Clerk.

Inventory of 1796. — John Toscan, one poll, three hundred and six acres of land, seventeen cattle, one horse, four hundred dollars stock in trade. Andrew Drew, one poll, twenty-eight acres, six cattle, one horse. Josiah Wiggin, one poll, eight acres, four cattle, one horse. Jesse Wiggin, one poll, eight acres, two cattle. Asa Wiggin, one poll, six cattle. Samuel Wiggin, one poll, one hundred acres, eight cattle, one horse. Benjamin Clay, one poll, forty-four acres, ten cattle. Jonathan Clay, one poll, twenty-eight acres, four cattle. Charles F. Whitehouse, one poll, thirty-four acres, two cattle. John Dearborn, one poll, one "cattle." David Watson, thirty-two acres, eight cattle, one horse. John Roberts, one poll, eight acres, one "cattle," one horse. Joseph Watson, one poll, eight acres. Samuel Watson, one poll, eight acres. John Palmer, one poll, ten acres, two cattle. Reuben Hanson, one poll, ten acres, four cattle. Richard Hanson, one poll, one hundred and thirteen acres, twelve cattle, one horse. Thomas Kennison, one poll, forty-one acres, three cattle, one horse. Levi Kennison, one poll, thirty-nine acres, nine cattle. Moses Kennison, one poll, one "cattle." Moses Perkins, one poll, eighteen acres, five cattle, one horse. Isaiah Perkins, one poll, forty-five acres, one "cattle." Thomas Chamberlain, one poll, two hundred and fifteen acres, thirteen cattle, one horse. James Chamberlin, one poll, one hundred forty-four acres, thirteen cattle, one horse. Joseph Ricker, one poll, twenty-four acres, one "cattle." William Willey, one poll, thirty-five acres, five cattle, one horse. Moses Willey, one poll, thirteen acres, one "cattle." Daniel Wentworth, one poll, sixty-four acres, one "cattle." Joseph Pike, three cattle. Josiah Robinson, one poll, fifty-eight acres, three cattle, one horse. Josiah Robinson, Jr, one poll. Walter Robinson, one poll, seven cattle. Stephen Lyford, one poll, sixty-two acres, ten cattle, one horse. John Funnal, one poll, seventy-six acres, fourteen cattle, one horse. Robert Lyford, one poll, forty-four acres, two cattle. Joshua Guppy, one poll. William Guppy, one poll, one "cattle." Turner Whitehouse, one poll. Moses Whitehouse, one poll, one hundred and eleven acres, ten cattle, one horse. Timothy Johnson, one poll, sixty acres, twelve cattle, one horse. Phineas Johnson, one poll, thirty-nine acres, eleven cattle, one horse. Widow Calder, twelve acres, seven cattle. Robert Calder, one poll, twenty-eight acres, five cattle. John Willey, one poll. Samuel Tibbetts, one poll, fifty-six acres, three cattle, one horse. William Tibbetts, one poll, forty-one acres, three cattle. Dearing Stoddard, one poll, fifty-nine acres, nine cattle. John Fouraignau, one poll, one hundred seventy-one acres, eighteen cattle, two horses. Paul Tuttle, one poll, seventy-two acres, three cattle. Captain Amelin, one poll. Charles Willey, one poll. John Durgin, one poll, seventy acres, three cattle. John Stanton, one poll, thirty-eight acres, ten cattle. Charles Stanton, one poll, one hundred twenty-four acres, eight cattle, one horse. John Martin, Obediah Daniels, one poll, one "cattle." Reuben Daniels, one poll, twenty-five acres, two cattle, one horse. John Tibbetts, one poll, forty-four acres, three

cattle. Samuel Tibbetts, one poll, forty-four acres, five cattle. Joseph Brown, one poll, twenty acres, one "cattle." John Weeks, fifty-three acres. Daniel Horn, fifty-three acres. Robert Pike, Jr, one poll, two cattle. Reuben Drew, one poll, one "cattle." Nathaniel Willey, one poll, forty-seven acres, one "cattle." William Watson, one poll. John W. Calder, one poll, fifty-one acres, one "cattle." Michael Sawyer, one poll, three cattle. Jacob Horn, one poll, fifty-four acres, one "cattle." Samuel Shortridge, one poll. John Tash, eight acres. Daniel Sawyer, Jr, one poll. William Trickey, one poll, forty-four acres. Obediah Drew, one poll, two acres, two cattle, one horse. Tobias Hanson, one poll, one hundred fifty-three acres, three cattle. James Edgerly, one poll, three acres, one "cattle." Neal Cate, one poll, fifty-five acres, two cattle, one horse. Daniel Delan, one poll, one "cattle." Samuel Delan, one poll, forty-six acres. John Delan, one poll, forty-six acres. Jonathan Delan, one poll. William Kent, one poll, two hundred ten acres, four cattle. Timothy Martin, one poll, one hundred five acres, three cattle. John Giles, one poll, twenty-five acres, two cattle. Charles Giles, one poll, eighty-seven acres, one "cattle." James Burke, one poll. Stephen Willey, one poll, forty-two acres, one "cattle." Turner Willey, one poll, six acres. Thomas Baker, one poll, one hundred twelve acres, seven cattle. Ebenezer Kent, one poll, one "cattle." Daniel Sawyer, one poll, sixty-three acres, six cattle, one horse. Richard Wentworth, one poll, thirty-six acres, three cattle. Edmund Horne, one poll, twenty-one acres, two cattle. Nathan Watson, one poll, one hundred one acres, fifteen cattle. John Chamberlin, one poll, seventy-two acres, nine cattle, one horse. William Chamberlin, one poll, seventy-six acres, sixteen cattle, one horse. Waldron Kennison, one poll, one hundred thirty-four acres, twelve cattle, one horse. John Perkins, one poll, twenty-nine acres, five cattle. Ezekiel Sanborn, one poll, one hundred two acres, nine cattle, two horses. Ezekiel Sanborn, Jr, one poll. Robert Pike, one poll, eighty-eight acres, five cattle, one horse.

Further Meetings, 1796. — The next town-meeting was held at the house of Samuel Watson, formerly owned by Edmund Horne, March 8, 1796. Chose William Chamberlin, moderator: John Chamberlin, town clerk: Robert Pike, Neal Cate, and Nathan Watson, selectmen. Voted against building a meeting-house.

On the twenty-first day of March, 1796, a meeting was held at the inn of Richard Hanson, consisting of the legal voters of Brookfield and Wolfeborough, to choose a suitable person to represent said towns in the general court the following June. Chose Henry Rust moderator and William Chamberlin representative.

Another meeting was held on the twenty-ninth day of August the same year, to vote for four members of Congress. The following candidates were voted for: Jeremiah Smith, of Peterborough: Abiel Foster, of Canterbury;

John Prentice, of Londonderry; William Gordon, of Amherst; Nathaniel Rogers, Woodbury Langdon, Samuel Hale, and John Sam Sherburne.

Another meeting was held at house of Richard Hanson the seventh day of November, to vote for presidential electors.

1797. Meeting held at house of Samuel Watson. Samuel Tibbetts elected moderator: John Chamberlin, town clerk; James Chamberlin, John Stanton, and Moses Whitehouse, selectmen.

1798. Meeting at Richard Hanson's. William Chamberlin, moderator; James Chamberlin, John Stanton, and Moses Whitehouse, selectmen.

In August a meeting was held at house of Benjamin Clay and voted to raise thirty dollars for preaching "as soon as convenient."

1779. In February a meeting was called upon petition of twenty-one freeholders to reconsider the above vote. They met and "reconsidered the same."

In March a meeting was held at B. Clay's. Chose John Chamberlin, town clerk; James Chamberlin, Charles Stanton, and Moses Whitehouse, selectmen; and voted "to lay out sixty dollars in preaching if Mr Russell would stay and preach with them."

March 18. The voters of Brookfield and Middleton met according to act of the general court, and chose Daniel Wingate, moderator; and William Chamberlin to represent said district of Brookfield and Middleton in the general court.

At a meeting held April 1, voted to pay Mr Russell sixty dollars for preaching. John Giles, John Chamberlin, and Waldron Kennison entered their protest against raising the same.

Another meeting was held June 10 at same place, the house of Benjamin Clay, to act upon the same subject. Voted to raise eighty dollars to hire Mr Russell to preach a longer time, and authorize the selectmen to lay out the eighty dollars to the best advantage for said town; also, voted to have meetings held at Josiah Wiggin's barn.

In September following they held another meeting and voted *not* to hire Mr Russell to preach any longer; but in October of the same year another meeting was held at the house of Mr Clay, and they voted to raise two hundred dollars to hire Mr Russell to preach one year. Chose Dudley Colman, Andrew Drew, and Thomas Baker, a committee to treat with Mr Russell.

1800. Chose Dudley Colman, town clerk; Thomas Chamberlin, Charles Stanton, and Phineas Johnson, selectmen. Meeting held at house of Josiah Wiggin.

1801. Chose Dudley Colman, town clerk; Dudley Colman, William Kent, and Robert Pike, selectmen.

At a special meeting held March 17, at house of Josiah Wiggin, the voters of Brookfield and Middleton chose William Chamberlin to represent said towns.

1802. March 9, chose John Chamberlin, town clerk; Thomas Chamberlin, Moses Whitehouse, and John Stanton, selectmen.

1803. Chose John Chamberlin, town clerk; Thomas Chamberlin, William Kent, and Waldron Kennison, selectmen; William Chamberlin, representative.

1804. Chose John Chamberlin, town clerk; Thomas Chamberlin, Waldron Kennison, and Aaron Boody, selectmen.

1805. Chose John Chamberlin, town clerk; Thomas Chamberlin, Charles Stanton, and Charles Giles, selectmen. Chose Thomas Chamberlin, representative, at special meeting, Brookfield and Middleton.

Brookfield belonged to the Masonian Proprietors, and about forty years ago eight of the best farms in town were owned by Alfred and George W. Haven, of Portsmouth. Good tenants were always ready to take these farms and carry them on at the halves. The Havens generally owned all the stock kept on the several farms. The hay, corn, and potatoes was fed to the stock and hogs. The tenant got one half the growth on the stock. In December or January, after the sledding became good, they would start for Portsmouth with their ox-teams loaded with the half of the products of the farms belonging to the Havens. They also took all of their own that they could spare, with which to purchase salt, molasses, fish, grass seed, and such other articles as they needed. These, with what things they purchased for other people, gave them a load back. The trip took five or six days.

The Havens always drove from Portsmouth to Brookfield (forty miles) with their own carriage. Their headquarters were at the house since owned by the Churchill family, where two rooms were kept for their accommodation. Their arrival in town was considered as great an advent as for the Governor of Oregon to arrive here now. Chief Justice Doe married a daughter of George W. Haven. She can probably remember coming to Brookfield with her father when a young girl.

Religious Societies. — The first record relating to religious societies was in 1798, when thirty dollars was voted to pay Rev. Mr Russell for preaching. They afterwards changed the amount to sixty dollars, and afterwards at another meeting to eighty dollars. And again they voted to lay out two hundred dollars to hire Mr Russell one year. This he declined, unless those who voted against raising the money were exempted from paying any part of the same.

In 1802 it appears that Elder Benjamin Randall, the founder of the Freewill Baptist denomination, held meetings at the house of Waldron Kennison. For many years the Freewill Baptists had a regular organization. Thomas Bailey was deacon for many years. After his death, Jeremiah Chamberlin, who had been clerk for several years, was chosen deacon, and held the office until his death in 1882. Such preachers as David Marks, Joseph Boody, Hezekiah Buzzell, Samuel Burbank, and, later on, Joseph Harvey, John Chick,

Cummins Paris, Silas Bean, Joseph Spinney, and many others, were frequently employed to preach, or were in attendance at quarterly or protracted meetings. Elder Moses Folsom, Elder James Mastin, Elder McDonald, and other ministers lived in town and preached in the town hall. Jeremiah Chamberlin held the office of clerk for thirty years, and George W. Chamberlin was chosen as his successor. Since the death of Deacon Chamberlin no regular meetings have been held in town by the Baptists.

Methodism. — Moses Chase was the first Methodist preacher to reside in Brookfield. He with his family, in 1849, lived in what was then known as the Thurstin house, now owned by George Hanson. About that time Nathaniel Hayes owned the farm and lived where Joseph Curtis now lives. He deeded one acre of land to the Methodist society on condition that "a Parsonage house should be built and occupied on the land for the use of the minister's family," and the house now owned and occupied by R. L. Chamberlain at Brookfield Corner was built. The first minister to occupy it was Henry Nutter: afterwards came Mr Heath, Charles Olin, Horatio Taplin, Joseph Emerson, Mr Johnson, and then for several years the church was supplied by ministers living in other towns. By the conditions of the deed, the land reverted to the original owners: the house was sold, and the proceeds went into the hands of members of the Methodist society of Cottonborough. Since then no minister has been located in the town, but the organization has been kept up by presiding Elders James Pike, Barrows, Judkins, and lately Mr Dunning. All have frequently held quarterly meetings here, and such men as James Crowley, Nathan Alger, Mr English, Henry Allen, James Stewart, and at the present time George A. Luce, of Wolfboro Junction, and others, have held services either at the town hall or in schoolhouses part of the time each year.

Second Adventism. — The first Advent meetings were held in Brookfield in 1840. Daniel Churchill and Elder William Thompson, of Wolfeborough, were the first to preach that doctrine. Mr Churchill was born in Brookfield, but in early life went to Lowell, where he became acquainted with Elder William Miller when he held meetings in that city. Mr Thompson was a lifelong resident of Wolfeborough, where he died a few years ago. Later Elder Joseph Spinney, a Freewill Baptist minister of Wakefield, adopted the Second Advent doctrine and preached in this town for nearly forty years. Owing to advanced age he seldom holds services except at his own church at South Wakefield. Within the last thirty years such men as Elder Miles Grant, H. L. Hastings, John Couch, A. Ross, L. Boutell, and a large number of the most prominent men in the Advent denomination have held conference and protracted meetings in the town hall, which have been attended by a larger number of people than those of any other religious society. At present Thomas L. Churchill and Charles Colman, both residents of Brookfield, hold religious services in the surrounding towns.

The Great Rebellion.—From President Lincoln's first call till the close of the war the quota was promptly filled. The first to respond to the call for troops, residents of the town, received but small bounty; afterwards a most liberal bounty was given when authority had been obtained, and promptly paid. Of our citizens enlisted Andrew Berry, Jesse Berry, Zenas Ricker, John Curtis, Henry Churchill (captain in the Thirteenth Regiment), Jasper H. Warren (captain), George W. Tibbetts, William Emerson, John Blake, George P. Blake, William O. Blake, Joseph Allen, Charles Hubbard, Thomas Goodhue, George Goodhue, Cronin Goodhue, Joseph Sanborn, Charles Whitehouse, Darius Ham, John Witham, Mark Remick, David L. Wentworth. J. T. Churchill gave an individual bounty of $100 each to the first five who enlisted. Ten citizens sent substitutes, paying $300 each for them. Dudley C. Colman, the agent to fill the quotas, reports seven substitutes secured at an expense of $2,565. This, with $3,875 bounty paid to volunteers, and Mr Churchill's amount, shows that the town in the whole paid $9,940 for soldiers. The town raised money for bounties as follows: September, 1863, $3,000; December, 1863, $4,200; June, 1864, $900; July, 1864, $4,000 and $2,000; October, 1864, $3,500; January, 1865, $3,000; total, $20,600. March, 1863, the town voted $300 for aid to families of soldiers. March, 1864, the town again voted $300 for the same purpose.

Business Interests, etc.—The town was formerly a profitable agricultural town, and this is now the principal industry. There were formerly a gristmill, several sawmills, a bobbin-mill, and shingle-mill in active operation here; also, several tanneries, public houses, and stores. The development of Wolfboro Junction has drawn most of our business life away to that flourishing centre, and Brookfield has become really a suburb of the Junction. We have had as storekeepers John Toscan, Wiggin & Pike, Dudley Pike, John Churchill, Joseph T. Churchill, Leon Chappotin, James Tibbetts, Wesley Cotton, Dudley Colman, Charles Colman, Luther G. Cate, Isaac Cate, and others; as shoemakers and tanners, Josiah Robinson, Thomas Chamberlin, Isaac Cate, Hill & Chamberlin, and others; carpenters, Thomas Burleigh, Ephraim Parsons, Moses Perkins, Alfred Lang, Smith Burley, Charles A. Hackett, Daniel Lang, Samuel Plumer, and others; blacksmiths, Thomas Wentworth, Daniel Wiggin, Josiah Warren, John Hackett, John Ferguson, Henry Peavey, William Pitman, and others; masons, Garland Allen, Samuel Allen, and others; shoemakers, James Perkins, Isaac Cate, Jacob Chamberlin, Samuel Lang, Spencer Wentworth, and others; mills and owners, Kunban saw and shingle mill, Willey's shingle-mill, Chamberlin's grist, saw, and bobbin mills, Churchill's sawmill; hotels, John T. Churchill, Richard Hanson, Dudley Pike, and several others in olden time.

The financial affairs of the town have been carefully conducted, and it is practically free from debt.

Robinson Family.—Josiah Robinson moved from Epping to Brookfield

about 1778. He purchased the farm now owned and occupied by his great-grandson, John F. Robinson, which then consisted mostly of wild land.

An anecdote is told of him that, during the "Dark Day" in 1780, his neighbors were alarmed, and called round to see how "neighbor Robinson" was affected: and being surprised to find him calmly at work at midday by the light of a tallow candle, expressed their astonishment at his composure. He remarked, "God will attend to his business, and I shall try to look after mine." He died in 1805, leaving six children. One son, Josiah, was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy, and became a lawyer in New York, where some of his descendants now live. Another son went to Ohio. His other son, Walter, born in 1761, lived on the homestead farm, and died in 1822, leaving eight children. One of them, Richard, lived in Lynn, Mass. Henry was a contractor and builder in Roxbury, Mass. Ebenezer C. was a farmer in Wakefield; Noah always lived on the old farm, and died there in 1880. He was a man who commanded the respect and confidence of his townsmen, held all the various town offices, and represented his town in the legislatures of 1842 and 1844. He left three sons. George lives in Plymouth; John F., with one son, Walter, who is the fifth generation from the first-named Josiah Robinson, lives on the old homestead; Albert O. resides at Wolfboro Junction, where he is chief clerk in the railroad office, which he has held since the appointment of Hon. John W. Sanborn as superintendent of the northern division of the Boston & Maine railroad.

Mr Robinson married Clara, daughter of Darius Davis, Esq., of Conway. [The old Exeter family of Robinson was well represented in the continental service, several of its members holding commissions therein. Caleb Robinson was a captain, John a lieutenant, and Noah an ensign. — EDITOR.]

Colman Family. — Colonel Dudley Colman, a native of Newburyport, Mass., who kept a public house in Boston, in 1797 bought a large farm in Brookfield, moved here, and died the same year, leaving children. One daughter married Leon Chappotin, and died several years ago in Providence, R. I. A son, John, died in Brookfield; another, Dudley, died in Dover. Charles lived in Brookfield and taught school over thirty years. He was a fine bookkeeper, and could speak and write several languages. Henry was educated at Harvard, was settled as a minister over Unitarian societies in Salem, Hingham, and other places, but in the latter part of his life devoted his time to agriculture, and went to Europe in the interest of the New England Agricultural Society, which published his report. He died in London in 1849. Dudley C. Colman and Charles Colman, now residents of Brookfield, are sons of Charles Colman mentioned above.

Hon. Dudley C. Colman has lived nearly his whole life in Wakefield and Brookfield, was in trade in Brookfield and Union village for a number of years. He manufactured clothing for some time. A school-teacher in

early life, he has been called by his townsmen to every position of public trust in their gift time after time, always discharging his trusts with ability, accuracy, and general acceptance; he has been moderator twenty-seven times at town-meetings, eight years selectman, nine years treasurer, two years representative, delegate to the constitutional conventions of 1876 and 1889, and member of the state senate in 1879. He is a liberal in religion, was a Democrat in politics until 1860, since then has been a Republican. He is a pleasant companion, has an easy flow of language, holds positive ideas, which he has ability to express and defend (if need be) with tongue and pen. The sketch of Brookfield in this volume shows his historical tastes. [Editor.

Rev. Charles Colman owns a farm in Brookfield, has been a school-teacher for over thirty years, a preacher of the Advent faith for twenty years, town clerk for several years, school committee and member of school board for twelve years, holding that position at this time.

Lyford Family. — One of the earliest residents of Brookfield was Stephen Lyford, who moved to this town from Newmarket as early as 1780. His ancestors were from Exeter. He had three sons, Stephen, Levi, and Theophilus W. Stephen studied law, became a member of the Belknap county bar, and resided for many years and practised his profession in Laconia. Theophilus always resided on the homestead of his father, was a prominent man in the town affairs, was selectman and treasurer for several years, and representative in 1852 and 1853. His eldest daughter married John S. Hutchins, of Wakefield, who died several years ago, leaving three sons, Stephen H., Samuel L., and Frank. Stephen has been a member of the school board and selectman of the town. He married Lizzie, niece of Professor George A. Wentworth, of Exeter, and lives on the old Lyford farm in Brookfield. Samuel Lyford Hutchins lives at Union village, Wakefield. He was in the hardware business for several years; he now manufactures excelsior and is doing a large and profitable business. Frank is a farmer in Brookfield.

Chamberlin Family. — One of the first settlers of the town to buy wild land and make what was afterwards one of the best cultivated and attractive farms in town was John Chamberlin. Subsequently his three brothers, Thomas, James, and William, moved into the neighborhood, and for one hundred years their descendants comprised a very respectable portion of the inhabitants. Ivory Chamberlin, born in Brookfield about seventy years ago, was a prominent journalist in New York City, where he died a few years since. William R. Chamberlin, a grandson of John, was a man of fine ability; he became a Universalist minister and was settled in Ohio and New York. Henry R., son of James Chamberlin, went to Manchester, where for the last twenty-five years of his life he was city treasurer. Freeman Chamberlin was for many years connected with the Pearl Street and Adams houses in Boston, and at one time was proprietor of the Pavilion at Wolfeborough. The later descendants have

nearly all moved to different localities. The early members of the family in Brookfield were all conversant with its town affairs, and the present town clerk is Robert L. Chamberlain.

Churchill Family. — Joseph Churchill moved from Newmarket to Brookfield, and the remainder of his life was passed on his farm in this town. He had a large family of children, most of whom left their home in early life. His eldest son, John T., was engaged in farming and staging, and at one time kept a public house. He represented the town in the legislature three years and was selectman several years. Joseph T., son of Joseph, passed nearly his whole lifetime in Brookfield, and died in 1874. He was the most prominent man in town for many years; representative in 1831, 1832, and 1834, and for a number of years one of the selectmen. One of his sons, Joseph, resides in Lowell; Charles and George reside on the ancestral acres; Charles now holds the office of selectman, to which he has been elected twelve years. The only daughter of Joseph T. Churchill married Henry H. Gilman, of Wakefield.

Town Clerks. — 1806–09, John Chamberlain. 1810–11, Ichabod Richards. 1812–16, John Chamberlain. 1817–18, Ichabod Richards. 1819, Daniel Wiggin. 1820, Thomas Chamberlain. 1821, Daniel Wiggin. 1822–24, Charles Colman. 1825–27, Theophilus Lyford. 1828–32, Dudley Pike. 1833, Theophilus Lyford. 1834–35, Dudley Pike. 1836–37, Theophilus Lyford. 1838–39, Dudley Pike. 1840–41, Noah Robinson. 1842–46, Charles Colman. 1847–48, Noah Robinson. 1849–51, Jeremiah Chamberlain. 1852–53, Dudley Pike. 1854, Noah Robinson. 1855, Dudley C. Colman. 1856–58, Charles Colman. 1859, George W. Chamberlain. 1860–61, Charles Colman. 1862–70, Moses C. Cate. 1871, Henry M. Libby. 1872–74, Moses C. Cate. 1875, Charles A. Hackett. 1876–77, Edgar M. Cate. 1878, John F. Hackett. 1879–81, Frank A. Hanson. 1882–86, John F. Robinson. 1887–89, Robert L. Chamberlain.

Selectmen. — 1806–08, John Chamberlain, Charles Stanton, Charles Giles. 1809, John Chamberlain, John Stanton, Thomas Chamberlain, Jr. 1810, Charles Giles, John Stanton, Robert Calder. 1811, John Stanton, Robert Calder, Samuel Guppy. 1812–13, Robert Calder, Trueworthy Chamberlain, Hatevil K. Stanton. 1814, John Chamberlain, Ichabod Richards, Robert Lyford. 1815, Robert Calder, Trueworthy Chamberlain, Hatevil K. Stanton. 1816–17, John Chamberlain, Hatevil K. Stanton, Robert Pike, Jr. 1818–19, Ichabod Richards, Daniel Wiggin, Eliphalet Willey. 1820, Hatevil K. Stanton, Robert Pike, Benjamin Trickey. 1821, Eliphalet Willey, Daniel Wiggin, Henry Tibbetts. 1822, Henry Tibbetts, Eliphalet Willey, Trueworthy Chamberlain. 1823, Robert Pike, Henry Tibbetts, Trueworthy Chamberlain. 1824, Daniel Wiggin, Samuel Lang, Charles Colman. 1825–26, Robert Pike, Henry Tibbetts, Trueworthy Chamberlain. 1827, Henry Tibbetts, Joseph T. Churchill, Samuel Lang. 1828–30, Joseph T. Churchill, Theophilus W. Lyford, William Blake. 1831, Theophilus W. Lyford, William Blake, Thomas Chamberlain. 1832, Joshua N. Cate, Thomas Chamberlain, Reuben Lang. 1833, Joseph T. Churchill, Thomas Chamberlain, Reuben Lang. 1834, Thomas Chamberlain, Reuben Lang, Noah Robinson. 1835, Joseph T. Churchill, Noah Robinson, James Hutchins. 1836, Joseph T. Churchill, Freeman Chamberlain, James Hutchins. 1837–38, Joseph T. Churchill, Noah Robinson, Reuben Lang. 1839, Dudley Pike, Theophilus W. Lyford, Joshua N. Cate. 1840, Joseph T. Churchill, T. W. Lyford, John Churchill. 1841, Joseph T. Churchill, T. W. Lyford, Henry Tibbetts. 1842–43, Joseph T. Churchill, T. W. Lyford, John Churchill. 1844, Dudley Pike, Henry Tibbetts, John Churchill. 1845, Dudley Pike, Henry Tibbetts, Albin Johnson. 1846, Joseph T. Churchill, John Churchill, Robert Pike, Jr. 1847, T. W. Lyford, Noah Robinson, Henry Tibbetts. 1848, T. W. Lyford, Albin Johnson, Henry Tibbetts. 1849, Joseph T. Churchill, William T. Cate, Samuel J. Deland. 1850, William T. Cate, William Blake, Jr, Samuel J. Deland. 1851, John Churchill, William Blake, Jr, William T. Cate. 1852–53, Noah Robinson, John Hodge, Albin Johnson. 1854, T. W. Lyford, Sias M. Giles, John W. Lang. 1855, William T. Cate, Albin Johnson, Jonathan W. Sanborn. 1856, Noah Robinson, John W. Lang, Garland Allen. 1857, T. W. Lyford, Garland Allen, Deren F. Stoddard. 1858, Garland Allen, Dudley C. Colman, George W. Chamberlain. 1859, Dudley C. Colman, Garland Allen, Jonathan W. Sanborn. 1860, Dudley C. Colman, John W. Lang, Mark F. Furber. 1861, Dudley C. Colman, John W. Lang, Joshua N. Cate. 1862, Noah Robinson, Jonathan W. Sanborn, John W. Lang. 1863, Joseph Pike, Jonathan W. Sanborn, Garland Allen. 1864, Joseph Pike, Joshua N. Cate, Garland Allen. 1865–66, Dudley C. Colman, William Blake, Jr, Joshua Neal Cate. 1867, Dudley C. Colman, William Blake, Jr, Garland Allen. 1868, Albert B. Chamberlain, Garland Allen, Jeremiah Chamberlain. 1869, Noah Robinson, John W. Lang, George A. Wiggin. 1870, Jeremiah Chamberlin, John W. Lang, George A. Wiggin. 1871, Jonathan W. Sanborn, George H. Robinson, Charles H. Neal. 1872–73, George H. Robinson, Garland Allen, Joseph B. Buzzell. 1874, Dudley C. Colman, John B. Lord, Thomas Goodhue. 1875, John B. Lord, Samuel H. Plummer, Orin J. Eaton. 1876, George H. Robinson, Charles Churchill, Thomas

Goodhue. 1877, Charles Churchill, William Blake, Jr, Thomas Goodhue. 1878, John B. Lord, Stephen H. Hutchins, James H. Willey. 1879, Charles Churchill, Noah Robinson, George E. Goodhue. 1880-81, Charles Churchill, Edgar M. Cate, John F. Robinson. 1882, Charles Churchill, Luther M. Sanborn, John W. Lang. 1883, Charles Churchill, Luther M. Sanborn, William A. Lang. 1884, Charles Churchill, Luther M. Sanborn, Thomas Goodhue. 1885-86, Stephen H. Hutchins, John C. Pike, William A. Bixby. 1887-88, Charles Churchill, Charles E. Thomes, Henry E. Wentworth. 1889, Charles Churchill, Charles Willey, John E. Lang.

Representatives. 1796, William Chamberlin, Brookfield and Wolfeborough. 1799, William Chamberlin, Brookfield and Middleton. 1801, William Chamberlin, Brookfield and Middleton. 1803, William Chamberlin, Brookfield and Middleton. 1805, Thomas Chamberlin, Brookfield and Middleton. 1807, Thomas Chamberlin, Brookfield and Middleton. 1809, Thomas Chamberlin, Brookfield and Middleton. 1811, Charles Stanton, Brookfield and Middleton. 1813, Thomas Chamberlin, Brookfield and Middleton. 1815, Charles Stanton, Brookfield and Middleton. 1817, Thomas Chamberlin, Brookfield and Middleton. 1819, Ichabod Richards, Brookfield and Middleton. 1821, Charles Giles, Brookfield and Middleton. 1823, Charles Giles, Brookfield and Middleton. 1825, Brookfield and Middleton voters met to choose a representative, and adjourned to March, 1826. 1827, John T. Churchill elected for Brookfield alone. 1828, John T. Churchill. 1829, Dudley Pike. 1830, Dudley Pike. 1831, Joseph T. Churchill. 1832, Joseph T. Churchill. 1833, Dudley Pike. 1834-36, Asa Wiggin. 1837, Loring Stoddard. 1838, John T. Churchill. 1839-40, Thomas Burley. 1841, William T. Cate. 1842, Noah Robinson. 1843, William T. Cate. 1844, Noah Robinson. 1845, John Hodge. 1846-47, Joseph Goodhue. 1848, John Hodge, Jr. 1849-50, John Churchill. 1851, Freeman Chamberlin. 1852-53, Theophilus W. Lyford. 1854, Henry Tibbetts. 1855, Freeman Chamberlin. 1856-57, Sias M. Giles. 1858-59, Ezekiel Prescott. 1860-61, D. F. Stoddard. 1862, no choice. 1863-64, Dudley C. Colman. 1865-66, Daniel D. Stevens. 1867-68, Peter Cook. 1869, William Blake, Jr. 1870, Joshua Neal Cate. 1871, no choice. 1872-73, Joseph Pike. 1874, William Blake, Jr. 1876-77, Plumer G. Lovering. 1878, John B. Lord. 1879, Henry Lang for two years. 1881, Middleton and Brookfield election "for two years" held in Middleton. Pro rata representative. 1883, James H. Willey, Brookfield and Middleton, for two years. 1885, Jonas D. Willey, Brookfield and Middleton, for two years. 1887, James C. Clark, Brookfield and Middleton, for two years. 1889, Cyrus D. Willey, Brookfield and Middleton, for two years.

At the constitutional convention, held January, 1889, an amendment was passed and ratified at March election, allowing all classed towns to send a representative to the legislature such proportion of the time as the population of the towns bear to six hundred. Brookfield, having a population of a little more than four hundred, will therefore be entitled to send a representative two thirds of the time after January, 1890.

At the March meeting, 1889, the town voted on the articles submitted by the constitutional convention. On the fifth (prohibitory) amendment the vote was thirty-nine in favor, thirty-one against.

According to a report made to state authorities, these statistics are given for 1888: pounds of butter made, 6,700; cheese, 2,240; gallons of milk sold, 550; wool grown, 904 pounds; commercial fertilizer used, 7.75 tons; received from summer boarders, $200.

WAKEFIELD.

By Rev. Albert H. Thompson.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

Wakefield — Original Name — Incorporation — Changes — Surface — Bodies of Water — Extract from Proprietors' Records — Petition for Incorporation — First Town Officers — Civil List.

THE church and town records of Wakefield are in spots quite bare, yet we can read between the lines, and image somewhat in our minds the lives of those settlers who were the first to identify themselves with this township, known since August 30, 1774, as Wakefield. Perhaps the name was given by some admirer of the famous "Vicar of Wakefield," or its author, Oliver Goldsmith, whose works were then in their early fame, and who died that very year in April. Wakefield, in England, in Yorkshire, long before had a history; a very ancient town, the site, some suppose, of an old Roman village as early as the fifth century, certainly having a corn-market down to now from the time of the Saxons before the ninth century, and in the eleventh allotted in the Norman conquest in Domesday Book and recorded as Wackefield; later made famous by the battle of Wakefield, December 31, 1460, when Margaret, the queen of the imprisoned Henry the Sixth, fought with Richard, the duke of York, who there met his death, the claimant to the throne for his son, who in a few months was indeed hailed by the people as king and crowned "Edward the Fourth." *Our* Wakefield is but a stripling in years compared with that old town. But into these years much has been put, making its name to many sacred.

Wakefield was incorporated August 30, 1774, by its present name by Governor John Wentworth; prior to this time it was called East Town, under a grant from the Masonian Proprietors. By act of the legislature approved June 22, 1820, a gore of land, containing all that belonged to Wakefield on the northerly side of Province pond, was severed from this town and annexed to Effingham. June 23, 1858, an act was passed severing a tract of land from

the town of Milton and annexing it to Wakefield. This town lies in the eastern part of the county. Its surface is diversified with hills, rocks, and ponds. The soil, when brought under cultivation, is very productive. It is bounded northwest by Ossipee and Effingham, east by Newfield, Maine, southeast by Milton, and southwest by Middleton and Brookfield, and is fifty miles northeast from Concord.

East pond (Lake Newichwannock), lying partly in Wakefield and partly in Acton, is on the line dividing New Hampshire and Maine, and is about three miles wide and six miles long. A little below the outlet of East pond is Wilton's pond, and below that is Horn's pond. Each of the three ponds is owned by the Great Falls Manufacturing Company. They have a canal thirteen feet wide, sixteen feet deep, and one hundred and forty-five rods long, at the outlet of East pond, where the original rise and fall of water was five feet, and now twenty-one feet, at a stone dam eighteen feet thick and thirteen feet wide, enabling them to draw off the water whenever they may need it for their works at Somersworth. Salmon Falls river takes its rise from East pond, and divides the state from York county in Maine, until it reaches Berwick, where it takes the name of Newichwannock, until it meets the Cocheco river from Dover, forming a branch of the Piscataqua river. Lovewell's pond is on the southeast side of Wakefield, and is about seven hundred rods long and two hundred and seventy-five rods wide; the right to the water is also owned by the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, and kept by them as a reservoir. One branch of the stream that carries the mills at Union village takes its rise in this pond, and the other branch takes its rise from Cook's pond, in Brookfield. Province pond is about four hundred and fifty rods long and four hundred wide, in the northeasterly part of Wakefield, and is a very pretty sheet of water, having no mill privilege at the outlet. Pine River pond is on the north part of this town, and is about one hundred rods long, and about the same width. Pine river takes its rise in this pond, flowing through Ossipee and Effingham into Ossipee lake.

Extract from Proprietors' Records. — At a Proprietors' meeting Leagely warned and held at the house of Capt. David Copp in East-Town so called by the proprietors of said East-Town, the 28th day of June, Anno Domini, 1774; And the proprietors at said meeting, Voted, That this Tract or Township of Land comonly called East-Town, be Incorperated, and the said proprietors at said meeting, Voted, That Capt. David Copp, Capt. James Garvin, and John Gage be a Commitee or agents to wait on the Governor & Counsel to gite the said Township Incorporated.

A true Coppy. Attest

John Gage, Pro. Clark.

Petition for Incorporation. — Province of New Hampshire.

To his Excellency John Wentworth Esqr Capt. General, Governor and Commander in Chief of said Province and the Honourable his Majesty's Council: Humbly shews,

David Copp, James Garvin, and John Gage that at a Proprietors Meeting held at East-

Town so called on the 28th day of June last your Petitioners were Voted a Committee to Petition your Excellency and Honors for an Incorporation of said Tract or Township:

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that the said Township beginning at the North-East corner of the Township of Rochester at Newichwanick River, and from said River running westerly by the head line of Rochester five miles, and from that extent upon a strait Line parallel with the General Course of the said River as a strait line may be run at the said River & continuing the breadth of five miles adjoining said River & bounds of the Province so far northwardly as to make equal to six Miles square in such form as that the head or northerly Boundary shall be a Line parallel with the head line of Rochester, and the westerly side Line to be strait from Rochester Line to the head Line of said Tract of Land, may be incorporated and invested with such powers & Privileges as other Towns in this his Majesty's Province usually have & enjoy; and your Petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Portsmouth 29th August, 1774.

David Copp.
James Garvin.

Terms of Charter. — By the terms of the grant to the proprietors, April 27, 1749, the land was divided into one hundred shares, and each lot of land was to contain, when surveyed, one hundred acres. "One of the shares should be for the first minister of the gospel who might be settled in the town and continue here during his life, or until regularly dismissed." "Another of said shares should be for the support of the gospel ministry. The one-hundred-acre lots belonging to those shares to be laid out as near the site of the meeting-house as might be conveniently done. That there be six acres of land left in some convenient place for building a meeting-house and school-house upon, and to be used as a training-field, a burying-place, or other public uses, as the inhabitants may have occasion to improve it for. One other of said shares shall be for the use and maintenance of a school forever." It was further provided that the grantees should settle thirty families in town within four years after the close of the war then raging between the English and the French and Indians, each family to have a house at least sixteen feet square and three acres of land cleared and fitted for mowing and tillage, and that ten more families should be settled by the end of five years from the close of the war; and that within six years from the Declaration of Peace a meeting-house should be built, and that the preaching of the gospel should be maintained from the end of seven years.

First Town-meeting. — Of the first town-meeting we have no record, but the following were probably elected: moderator, David Copp; clerk, John Horn: selectmen, Simeon Dearborn, Noah Kimball, Joseph Maleham. At the second annual meeting, March 15, 1776, were chosen: moderator, Simeon Dearborn: clerk, John Horn: selectmen, Jacob Wiggin, Nathan Mordough, John Kimball: assessors, Jonathan Gilman, Samuel Hall: auditors, John Horn, Joseph Maleham: hawards, Nicholas York, Samuel Hall; surveyors of highways, Jacob Wiggin, Daniel Hall, Jonathan Gilman, Joseph Perkins, Captain David Copp, John Wingate (if Captain Copp is absent); pound-keeper,

Captain David Copp; fence viewers, Captain David Copp and Lieutenant Andrew Gilman; tything-men, Samuel Allen, Jr. and Daniel Hall; constable, Ebenezer Cook. December, chose Simeon Dearborn representative. 1777, Lieutenant Jonathan Gilman, moderator.

Civil List. — 1777, clerk, John Horn; selectmen, Samuel Hall, Jonathan Gilman, N. Balch.

1778, clerk, John Horn; selectmen, Simeon Dearborn, Jacob Wiggin, Samuel Hall; representative, Simeon Dearborn.

1779, clerk, John Horn; selectmen, Avery Hall, Jacob Wiggin, Samuel Hall; representative, Nathan Dearborn.

1780, clerk, Avery Hall; selectmen, Avery Hall, Mayhew Clark, John Wingate; representative, Simeon Dearborn.

1781, clerk, Avery Hall; selectmen, Avery Hall, John Wingate, Mayhew Clark; representative, David Copp.

1782, clerk, Avery Hall; selectmen, Avery Hall, John Wingate, Mayhew Clark; representative, David Copp.

1783, clerk, Avery Hall; selectmen, Avery Hall, John Wingate, Mayhew Clark; representative, David Copp.

1784, clerk, Avery Hall; selectmen, Avery Hall, John Wingate, Mayhew Clark; representative, Captain David Copp.

1785, clerk, Avery Hall; selectmen, Avery Hall, Mayhew Clark, John Wingate.

1786, clerk, Avery Hall; selectmen, Avery Hall, John Horn, Jacob Welch.

1787, no record.

1788, clerk, Avery Hall; selectmen, Col. Jonathan Palmer, Lieut. Reuben G. Dearborn, John Wingate.

1789, clerk, Avery Hall; selectmen, Jonathan Palmer, David Copp, John Gilman.

1790, clerk, Avery Hall; selectmen, Col. Jonathan Palmer, David Copp, Col. John Gilman; representative, Capt. David Copp.

1791, wanting.

1792, wanting.

1793, clerk, David Copp; selectmen, Isaac Fellows, Avery Hall, John Gilman.

1794, clerk, David Copp; selectmen, John Gilman, Walter Neal, Jonathan Palmer.

1795, clerk, David Copp; selectmen, Jonathan Palmer, John Gilman, Walter Neal; representative, David Copp.

1796, clerk, Thomas Lindsay; selectmen, Jonathan Palmer, Isaac Fellows, John Gilman; representative, Col. Jonathan Palmer.

1797, clerk, Thomas Lindsay; selectmen, Isaac Fellows, Col. Jonathan Palmer, Col. John Gilman; representative, Col. Jonathan Palmer.

1798, clerk, Thomas Lindsay; selectmen, Col. Jonathan Palmer, Col. John Gilman, Lieut. James Young; representative, Col. Jonathan Palmer.

1799, clerk, Thomas Lindsay; selectmen, Isaac Fellows, Lieut. James Young, Lieut. Joshua Wingate; representative, David Copp.

1800, clerk, Luther Dearborn; selectmen, Isaac Fellows, Lieut. Joshua Wingate, Col. John Gilman; representative, David Copp.

1801, clerk, Luther Dearborn; selectmen, James Young, Joshua Wingate, Luther Dearborn; representative, David Copp.

1802, clerk, Luther Dearborn; selectmen, James Young, Luther Dearborn, Elisha Sanborn; representative, Col. Jonathan Palmer.

1803, clerk, Luther Dearborn; selectmen, James Young, Luther Dearborn, Elisha Sanborn; representative, Col. Jonathan Palmer.

1804, clerk, Luther Dearborn; selectmen, James Young, Luther Dearborn, Elisha Sanborn; representative, Col. Jonathan Palmer.

1805, clerk, William Copp; selectmen, Lieut. Jonathan Copp, Noah Robinson, Lieut. Joshua Wingate; representative, Elisha Sanborn.

1806, clerk, William Copp; selectmen, Jonathan Copp, Noah Robinson, Joshua Wingate; representative, Jonathan Copp.

1807, clerk, William Copp; selectmen, Jonathan Copp, Noah Robinson, Elisha Sanborn; representative, Jonathan Copp.

1808, clerk, William Copp; selectmen, Jonathan Copp, Noah Robinson, John Wingate; representative, Jonathan Copp.

1809, clerk, Joseph Wiggin; selectmen, Elisha Sanborn, Noah Robinson, Daniel Horn; representative, William Sawyer, Esq.

1810, clerk, Joseph Wiggin; selectmen, Noah Robinson, Capt. Benjamin Cook, Moses Gage; representative, Jonathan Copp.

1811, clerk, Joseph Wiggin; selectmen, Moses Gage, Benjamin Cook, John Fellows; representative, William Sawyer.

1812, clerk, Joseph Wiggin; selectmen, Moses Gage, Benjamin Cook, William Blaisdell; representative, Moses Gage.

1813, clerk, Joseph Wiggin; selectmen, Isaac Fellows, Noah Robinson, Jonathan Copp; representative, Moses Gage.

1814, clerk, Porter K. Wiggin; selectmen, Moses Gage, Benjamin Cook, James Hardy; representative, Joshua G. Hall.

1815, clerk, Porter K. Wiggin; selectmen, Moses Gage, Benjamin Cook, James Hardy; representative, Joshua G. Hall.

1816, clerk, Porter K. Wiggin; selectmen, Moses Gage, Benjamin Cook, George W. Copp; representative, Joshua G. Hall.

1817, clerk, Porter K. Wiggin; selectmen, James Young, Henry L. Wiggin, Noah Kimball; representative, William Sawyer.

1818, clerk, Porter K. Wiggin; selectmen, Henry L. Wiggin, George W. Copp, Elias Wentworth; representative, William Sawyer.

1819, clerk, Porter K. Wiggin; selectmen, Henry L. Wiggin, Elias Wentworth, Jonathan Copp; representative, Joshua G. Hall.

1820, clerk, Porter K. Wiggin; selectmen, Jonathan Copp, Elias Wentworth, Henry L. Wiggin; representative, Jonathan Copp.

1821, clerk, John Wingate; selectmen, Elias Wentworth, Jonathan Copp, Joseph Ayres; representative, William Sawyer.

1822, clerk, John Wingate; selectmen, Henry L. Wiggin, Jonathan Copp, Joseph Ayres; representative, Richard Russell.

1823, clerk, John Wingate; selectmen, Henry L. Wiggin, Joseph Ayres, Elias Wentworth; representative, Richard Russell.

1824, clerk, John Wingate; selectmen, Joshua G. Hall, Moses Gage, John Wentworth; representative, Richard Russell.

1825, clerk, Henry L. Wiggin; selectmen, Jacob A. Chesley, Joshua G. Hall, Benjamin Cook, Jr; representative, Henry L. Wiggin.

1826, selectmen, Joshua G. Hall, Josiah H. Hobbs, Benjamin Cook; representative, John Kimball.

1827, clerk, Henry L. Wiggin; selectmen, Josiah H. Hobbs, Ward W. Kimball, Benjamin Cook; representative, John Kimball.

1828, clerk, Henry L. Wiggin; selectmen, Josiah H. Hobbs, Ward W. Kimball, Benjamin Cook; representative, John Wingate.

1829, clerk, Henry L. Wiggin; selectmen, Benjamin Cook, Ward W. Kimball, Daniel G. Rollins; representative, William Sawyer.

1830, representative, John Kimball.

1831, representative, Benjamin Cook, Jr.

1832, representative, Amasa Copp.

1833, representative, Amasa Copp.

1834, representative, Amasa Copp.

1835, representative, James Garvin.

1836, clerk, William Sawyer, Jr; selectmen, Henry L. Wiggin, William Burley, Stephen D. Hutchins; representative, James Garvin.

1837, clerk, William Sawyer, Jr; selectmen, Henry L. Wiggin, John Wentworth, Ward W. Kimball; representative, James Garvin.

1838, clerk, William Sawyer, Jr; selectmen, Ward W. Kimball, John Wentworth, Henry L. Wiggin; representative, Amasa Copp.

1839, clerk, John Wingate; selectmen, Ward W. Kimball, John Wentworth, Henry L. Wiggin; representative, Amasa Copp.

1840, clerk, John Wingate; selectmen, Nathaniel H. Cook, Alpheus Nutter, Elphronzo G. Colby; representative, Amasa Copp.

1841, clerk, John Wingate; selectmen, Nathaniel H. Cook, Alpheus Nutter, Elphronzo G. Colby; representative, no choice.

1842, clerk, John Wingate; selectmen, E. G. Colby, John Gage, Ephraim G. Smith; representative, William Sawyer, Jr.

1843, clerk, Samuel Yeaton; selectmen, John Gage, Ephraim G. Smith, Ebenezer Garvin; representative, William Sawyer, Jr.

1844, clerk, Samuel Yeaton; selectmen, John Gage, Ebenezer Garvin, Jr, Alvah Bickford; representative, William Sawyer, Jr.

1845, clerk, Samuel Yeaton; selectmen, John Gage, Ebenezer Garvin, Jr, Alvah Bickford; representative, William Sawyer, Jr.

1846, clerk, Samuel Yeaton; selectmen, Ebenezer Garvin, Charles H. Sawyer, Morrill B. Smith; representative, Thomas W. Mordough.

1847, clerk, Samuel Yeaton; selectmen, Charles H. Sawyer, John Copp, Morrill B. Smith; representative, Thomas W. Mordough.

1848, clerk, Samuel Yeaton; selectmen, Charles H. Sawyer, John Copp, Joseph Hanson; representative, John Gage.

1849, clerk, Samuel Yeaton; selectmen, Ebenezer Garvin, Jr, Hiram Paul, Ephraim G. Smith; representative, Enoch D. Yeaton.

1850, clerk, Daniel Brackett; selectmen, Ebenezer Garvin, Jr, Hiram Paul, John F. Copp; representative, Enoch D. Yeaton.

1851, clerk, James A. Chesley; selectmen, Hiram Paul, Daniel Brackett, John F. Copp; representative, Ebenezer Garvin, Jr.

1852, clerk, James A. Chesley; selectmen, Daniel Brackett, Thomas J. Dearborn, Frederic A. Copp; representative, Ebenezer Garvin, Jr.

1853, clerk, James A. Chesley; selectmen, Thomas J. Dearborn, Frederic A. Copp, Jonathan Woodman; representative, Daniel Brackett.

1854, clerk, James A. Chesley; selectmen, Ebenezer Garvin, Jonathan Woodman, Albra Wentworth; representative, Daniel Brackett.

1855, clerk, George H. Wiggin; selectmen, John Gage, Jonathan Buzzell, Oliver Nutter; representative, Thomas J. Dearborn.

1856, clerk, George H. Wiggin; selectmen, Jonathan Buzzell, Jonathan Woodman, John W. Sanborn; representative, Thomas J. Dearborn.

1857, clerk, George H. Wiggin; selectmen, Jonathan Woodman, John W. Sanborn, Charles A. Wentworth; representative, William P. Burleigh.

1858, clerk, Charles Chesley; selectmen, Albra Wentworth, Alvah H. Sawyer, Simon M. Young; representative, John Copp.

1859, clerk, Charles Chesley; selectmen, Albra Wentworth, Alvah H. Sawyer, Joshua Brooks; representative, John Copp.

1860, clerk, James A. Chesley; selectmen, Alvah H. Sawyer, Joshua Brooks, Nathaniel Paul; representative, Albra Wentworth.

1861, clerk, Samuel H. Smith; selectmen, Ebenezer Garvin, Daniel Brackett, Charles E. Swinerton; representative, Jonathan W. Sanborn.

1862, clerk, Samuel H. Smith; selectmen, Ebenezer Garvin, Charles E. Swinerton, Joshua H. Cloutman; representative, Jonathan W. Sanborn.

1863, clerk, George H. Wiggin; selectmen, Ebenezer Garvin, Joshua H. Cloutman, Charles A. Wentworth; representative, Samuel H. Smith.

1864, clerk, George H. Wiggin; selectmen, Ebenezer Garvin, Andrew J. Hayes, John C. Philbrick; representative, Samuel H. Smith.

1865, clerk, Asa Brown; selectmen, Elijah Wadleigh, William A. Maleham, John G. Sanborn; representative, Joseph B. Wiggin.

1866, clerk, Asa Brown; selectmen, Elijah Wadleigh, William A. Maleham, John G. Sanborn; representative, Joseph B. Wiggin.

1867, clerk, Asa Brown; selectmen, Elijah Wadleigh, William A. Maleham, James McNorton Cook; representative, Luther G. Cate.

1868, clerk, William Sawyer; selectmen, Elijah Wadleigh, James McN. Cook, Isaac N. Fellows; representative, Luther G. Cate.

1869, clerk, William Sawyer; selectmen, Elijah Wadleigh, Ebenezer Garvin, James McNorton Cook; representative, S. W. Roberts.

1870, clerk, Andrew J. Milliken; selectmen, Ebenezer Garvin, James McNorton Cook, James Tucker; representative, Asa M. Brackett.

1871, clerk, Charles H. Smith; selectmen, Ebenezer Garvin, George H. Gage, John C. Philbrick; representative, Asa M. Brackett.

1872, clerk, Charles H. Smith; selectmen, George H. Gage, John C. Philbrick, James W. Hill; representative, Robert H. Pike.

1873, clerk, Charles H. Smith; selectmen, George H. Gage, Charles A. Varney, Albert F. Wood; representative, Robert H. Pike.

1874, clerk, Charles H. Smith; selectmen, George H. Gage, Albert F. Wood, Joseph Hanson; representative, Jonathan M. Burley.

1875, clerk, George A. Yeaton; selectmen, George H. Gage, Albert F. Wood, Joseph Hanson; representative, Jonathan M. Burley.

1876, clerk, George A. Yeaton; selectmen, Daniel Brackett, John F. Garland, Hiram R. Waldron; representative, Morrill B. Smith.

1877, clerk, George A. Yeaton; selectmen, Daniel Brackett, Samuel H. Smith, Hiram R. Waldron; representative, Morrill B. Smith.

1878, clerk, George A. Yeaton; selectmen, George H. Gage, Asa M. Brackett, George L. Wentworth; representative, Herbert F. Stevens.

1879, clerk, Horatio G. Sawyer; selectmen, George H. Gage, Asa M. Brackett, George L. Wentworth; representative, Herbert F. Stevens.

1880, clerk, Horatio G. Sawyer; selectmen, George H. Gage, Asa M. Brackett, George L. Wentworth; representative, Satchel Weeks.

1881, clerk, Charles H. Smith; selectmen, George H. Gage, Aziah C. Willey, George A. Yeaton; representative, Satchel Weeks.

1882, clerk, Charles H. Smith; selectmen, George H. Gage, George A. Yeaton, Phineas O. Cottle; representative, Ebenezer Fall (died), Hanson P. Gilman.

1883, clerk, George S. Dorr; selectmen, George A. Yeaton, Phineas O. Cottle, Hanson P. Gilman; representative, Hanson P. Gilman.

1884, clerk, George S. Dorr; selectmen, George A. Yeaton, Phineas O. Cottle, Hanson P. Gilman; representative, George H. Gage.

1885, clerk, George S. Dorr; selectmen, Phineas O. Cottle, Hanson P. Gilman, Ivory S. Loud; representative, George H. Gage.

1886, clerk, George S. Dorr; selectmen, Phineas O. Cottle, Hanson P. Gilman, Ivory S. Loud; representative, George H. Gage.

1887, clerk, George S. Dorr; selectmen, Phineas O. Cottle, Hanson P. Gilman, Fred. B. Shorey; representative, George A. Yeaton.

1888, clerk, George S. Dorr; selectmen, Phineas O. Cottle, Hanson P Gilman, Fred. B. Shorey; representative, James W. Garvin.

1889, clerk, George S. Dorr; selectmen, Albert F. Wood, Fred. B. Shorey, Edward E. Brown.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

Topography — Masonian Proprietors — East Town — Early Settlement — Lots — Early Settlers — Lieutenant Jonathan Gilman — Captain Jeremiah Gilman — John Horn — Captain David Copp — Deacon Simeon Dearborn — John Dearborn — Josiah Page — John Kimball — Noah Kimball — Colonel Jonathan Palmer — Andrew Gilman — Clement Steel — Benjamin Perkins — Rev. Avery Hall — Samuel Sherborn — William Moore.

WAKEFIELD, since 1840 the southern sentinel of the then new county of Carroll, has now for neighbors on the south five miles, Milton, before 1802 Rochester; on the west for three miles, Middleton since 1788, and Brookfield since 1794 for seven miles, and for about one quarter of a mile the privilege of Wolfeborough's companionship; on the north Ossipee, for three and a half miles, shares with Effingham two and a half miles the northern neighboring; albeit Province pond's inviting and calm waters, with a bit of Parsonsfield (1785) formerly, if not now, touched on the northwest; while on the east Newfield for four, East pond and Acton (formerly Shapleigh) for five, form the nine miles of that side. We must not forget that we are but joint owners with Acton of the Great Northeast pond, known also by the more romantic and hospitable name, the Indian Newichwannock, "come to my house," the lake from which proceeds the river of the same name, called also Salmon Falls river, which separates the sister states for a space; and though near its source never much noted, yet has furnished a water-power which the Great Falls Manufacturing Company and other mills of greater or less capacity have been perfectly willing to use.

"Walk about Zion: tell the towers thereof. Mark ye well her bulwarks, consider her palaces; that ye may tell it to the generation following."

Much of the early tradition has escaped beyond the reach of the historian, because the lips of those who knew the early settlers are silent, and there have been presented but few of the facts and anecdotes of informal annals that season the solid food of the more sober written history.

The twelve Masonian Proprietors, to whom in fifteen lots Mason sold the tract of land within the limits of the Masonian patent, long a subject of contention, were after lucre and for making money rather than history. In 1749, April 27, that section of their grant known as "East Town," or "Easternmost Township," said to have been a part of a town chartered in 1737 as "Kings-Wood," was granted by vote to John Ham, Gershom Downs, John Horn, and seventy-six others, proprietors, all described as being residents of Dover and Somersworth, with the one exception of Noah Emery, of Kittery, Maine, and survey made. In 1750, April 11, at Ann Slayton's inn in Portsmouth, the lot was cast, and the lots in East Town (in first and second divisions) fell to the several proprietors, very few, if any, of whom settled in the township. But others were ready to buy of them, and to go up and possess the land nearly twenty years later, after the long-continued and harassing French and Indian wars were over.

Until then the forest was not invaded by the foot of the white settler, though its trees were spotted by the surveyor, and also by the Indian long before, and his inveterate foe, the daring Captain Lovewell, whose name is preserved by the beautiful sheet of water, where once in winter, February, 1725, he slew the sleeping Indians by the frozen pond, and bore away to Boston in triumph their ten scalps. But the first tree felled within the township was in 1766. Whose was the axe neither history nor tradition tells us. According to a memorandum made by the first minister on the back of an old deed, the first family wintered in town in 1767, father and son by the name of Gilman, probably either Jonathan or Jeremiah his cousin, both of Exeter. And the first wave of colonizers seems to come from that old town, followed by waves from Dover and Rochester (the then adjoining township), and Portsmouth, and its adjacent Greenland and North Hampton. In 1769 the number of families had increased to eleven.

"Dover, Exeter, Hampton, Portsmouth, and Newbury, after they had been settled one hundred years, seemed to the active young men of 1760 to be getting thickly peopled. The best of the pine and the oak had been cut down. With succeeding generations and increasing numbers the farms had been divided and subdivided, until the young and enterprising turned their thoughts to nearer lands and easier avenues to wealth. The Masonian Proprietors were surveying their lands in this region and offering them

for sale. Visions of wealth loomed up to some from the pine forests of the Salmon Falls and Saco valleys. To others the thought of possessing broad acres and founding a new estate was a fascination, and so the young and stalwart from the older settlements below came and settled this town." Peace was declared in 1763. The first family in 1767 was increased to eleven in 1769, and in 1770 to thirty, when there should have been thirty in 1767 and forty in 1768.

Lots and Settlers. — The one hundred lots of 100 acres each would not make a township of six miles square as designated in the charter, but the second division of lots would secure this 23,000 acres. The lots, diamond in shape if not in value, first laid out were thus located: lot 1, southwest of the town at (now) Union village, the first division reaching north to the check-line near the brick schoolhouse at Wakefield Corner. The surface then, as now, "diversified with hills, rocks, and ponds; the soil stubborn, but when subdued and brought under cultivation, very productive." The second division was also surveyed, while the gore on the east side was not laid out in regular lots.

EARLY SETTLERS. — Lieutenant Jonathan Gilman, the first settler, in 1767, the son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Gilman, at forty-seven married, December 1, 1747, Mehitable Kimball, born 1724, the daughter of Caleb, the fourth by descent from Richard Kimball, the emigrant, born 1595. He was moderator and second selectman in 1777. He settled on the old main road from Wakefield to Milton, nearly opposite the house of the late John Kimball. His descendants for three generations have owned and occupied the farm where his great-grandson, Jonathan R. Gilman, now resides, on the road from Union village to Brookfield.

Captain Jeremiah Gilman came with his family perhaps as early as 1767, and built his house just opposite the "Old Maid's Tavern," where he lived up to the time of his death, May 1, 1791, his farm extending westerly to the river. He was born in Exeter, June 3, 1719, whence he removed to this town, and is the fourth in descent from Edward Gilman. His father and uncle were taken prisoners by the Indians while at work in a sawmill at "Pickpocket," in Exeter, in the spring of 1709. Andrew escaped and returned home, and his son probably imbibed some of his hatred for the Indian, and was a warrior before he came to East Town. Though his recorded exploits are not many, his military prowess made him a desirable man in the community. He married Sarah, sister of Jonathan Gilman's wife, who lived from 1720 to 1778. Of their nine children several married men of Wakefield, — Noah Kimball, Samuel Hall, Thomas Cloutman, John Gilman, — so that the Kimball and Gilman stock was quite plenty in the early days.

John Horn, third settler, perhaps in 1767, in age not far from thirty, of the same name as one of the proprietors, was born in Dover, February 22, 1738;

died in 1829, the day before Christmas, the oldest person in Wakefield, almost ninety-two: the first town officer, it being organized by the election of him as town clerk, and he continued as such for some years, and when his house was burned he bore away the records in a basket from the flame. His lot was probably 48, and he lived in the "Goudy field" on "Witch-trot" road.

Captain David Copp was for many years a conspicuous figure. He was born in Rochester, December 11, 1738, the son of Jonathan and Esther Copp, prominent members of the Congregational church, on whose record stands his name as having received infant baptism February 12, 1739. At the age of thirty, in July, 1769, he bought of Samuel Austin lot 37, below the G. W. Copp place, but he built his home on lot 15 on (now) Sanborn hill, bought earlier, it may be. He became an extensive landowner, and was clearly the foremost man of the town at its incorporation. He headed the petitioners and was appointed to call the first town-meeting "within seventy days from date of charter." His male descendants here are John and Frederic A. He was the first moderator at thirty-five, and for most of the next fifteen years shared that honor with Simeon Dearborn. He lived nearly eighty years, not dying until 1817. He was captain in the Revolution. His military bearing he carried in time of peace long after the war. He led men, and held offices without number in town, and was prominent in the state. He was first major in Colonel Joseph Badger's regiment in August, 1775: in November, 1775, he commanded a company for the defence of the Piscataqua harbor and fortresses; in November, 1780, he was lieutenant-colonel of militia.

Deacon Simeon Dearborn (1727–87) came from Greenland before 1770 (one of the numerous descendants of Godfrey Dearborn); he owned lot 42, next to the "minister's lot, 44." He lived for several years in a log hut and erected the first two-story house. He was a man of superior mind, and had a valuable library of books not usually found in those days. He was justice of the peace, and served the town and church well until he fell asleep at sixty. He was allied by marriage with the famous Haven family of Portsmouth. His first wife was Anne Gookins: his second, Martha, the talented sister of the Rev. Dr Samuel Haven, of Portsmouth, born in Framingham. Her brother, John Haven, came later, and was quite a dealer in lands, and, for the few years that he was a resident, a man of note. He sold in 1789 his house and home lot to Joseph Leavitt, and "Leavitt's tavern" became one of the institutions of the day. This was near the main road just below the present home of Charles Page (whose grandfather, Josiah Page, bought of Simeon Dearborn "10 acres in s. w. of 42" in September, 1773, and lived to the south of him). He had six sons and five daughters.

John Kimball, when twenty-seven, bought, 1768, lot 40, not far from Jonathan Gilman's, whose wife was Kimball's cousin. The lot has remained in the family since, only two generations occupying it, — Ward W. and John, — one

hundred and twenty-one years. John Kimball died October 14, 1807, fifth in descent from Richard Kimball, and his first wife was Dorothy Dudley, of Exeter. John W. Kimball and Alonzo are his grandsons. His younger brother, Noah Kimball, married Jeremiah Gilman's daughter Mehitable, living in East Town, bought the next lot above 38 in 1770, when he was twenty-six years old. He was one of the second board of selectmen, and father of "Master John," the last of the male line of descent. His daughter Sally is one of several reputed to be "the first white female child" born in the town, June 17, 1770. He died at sixty-six.

Lieutenant, later Colonel, Jonathan Palmer was younger than these, but became quite a prominent Federalist in the town and state. He was the son of Barnabas and Elizabeth Palmer, of Rochester, and brother to David Copp's wife. His father was the leading member of the church in that place. He "lost an arm at the siege of Louisburg in 1745." He was collector for the proprietors, 1770–74. His mother was the town physician, "skilled in the use of roots and herbs." His father lived to a great age, as did Colonel Palmer, who had a constitution of great strength.

Lieutenant Andrew Gilman was the son of Captain Jeremiah Gilman.

Clement Steele, from Brentwood, located, I judge, back of the Kimballs.

Benjamin Perkins, the story goes, came from Dover Point near 1768, felled the trees, went back to Dover, and returned in the fall to build a house into which he could move the next spring. His provisions failed just before his work on the house was completed; whereupon he went to the river, shot a duck, then sat down on a rock and sang a hymn of thanksgiving. He lived on the home place of Noah Kimball Nutter, and his brother Thomas not far away. In the war he was a drummer, so he seems to have been of a musical turn. Joseph was a fifer.

Rev. Avery Hall, a man of forty, came in 1777 from a nine years' pastorate of the Rochester church. He very soon was assigned a high place in the community. He was first selectman from 1779 for nine years, and for ten years town clerk after the pen of John Horn was laid down. He was a leader as well in the organizing of the church. He was called "Esquire" Hall, and obtained much land, and long retained an influence in the town affairs.

For the first ten years these men had a large influence in shaping the town. As one of our sons has said, "These early settlers were made up of more than common good stock. The older settlements furnished for the emigration hither of the flower of their youth and of the strongest and best of their men and women of middle life;" they came largely from families of prominence and high standing in the older towns. Generally they were well abreast of the times in matters of education, and no town in this vicinity could boast among its citizens so many men of liberal culture as Wakefield

in its early days. This will apply not alone to these mentioned as living within the area of the Piper district. This was the most thickly settled section (though the landmark of the Old Maid's Tavern may feebly suggest it) along the old road for two miles, some of it very near the range-line, as at Leavitt's tavern.

Samuel Sherborn lived just above, opposite the "minister's lot." William Moore, the first constable, lived over the hill beyond Simeon Dearborn.

CHAPTER XL.

Early Settlers Continued — Samuel and Joseph Haines — Robert Hardy — Extract from Diary of Robert Hardy — Josiah Hunford — Samuel, Samuel, Jr, and Abner Allen — Nathaniel Balch — Eliphalet Quimby — Daniel Hall — Samuel Hall — John Scribner — Reuben Lang — Jacob Lock — Weeks Family — Mayhew Clark — Nathan Mordough — Joseph Maleham — Daniel Horn — John Huggins — Benjamin Safford and Others — John Wingate — Eliphalet Philbrook — Captain Robert Calder — Captain Joseph Manson — Joseph Wiggin — Richard Dow — Isaac Fellows — Nathan Dearborn — Thomas Cloutman — Benjamin and David Horn — Simeon, Isaiah, and Jacob Wiggin.

TO the southwest now lies fair Union village, along the riverside. But before the Revolution this was occupied by no settler until, in 1775, came Samuel Haines, or his son Joseph, the grandfather of George W., who at one time owned all Union village — lots 1 and 2. Their dwelling was opposite Pike's hotel, long ago a very ancient structure. Samuel sold his homestead in Greenland in 1766. These two men lie buried directly opposite the railroad depot. The Haines' mill was long a useful institution, and to their gristmill in 1777, March 4, it was voted to clear a road from the governor's road, near Robert Hardy's, the road to be two rods wide on the easterly side of the marked trees. Robert Hardy was interested in the mills, and later his sons Dudley and James had some woolen machinery and cotton-mills.

The young men of this part of the town before the Revolution were not many in number, but they had the spirit of enterprise. The Gilmans, Nathaniel Balch, and others were advancing in years, but the next generation had young blood, and they stepped to the front, filling important positions in society before reaching the age of thirty-five. Several were boys together in Exeter. The two Kimballs, with Andrew Gilman and Robert Hardy, no doubt played in the streets of that town while Captain Jeremiah Gilman and his men were fighting the redskins in 1755. Seventeen years later found

those boys strong men in the new township which allured so many to heed the voice which told them of the rich unbroken soil where all they would have to do would be to "tickle the soil with a hoe and it would laugh out loud in a harvest."

John Kimball had bought in 1768; Noah in 1770. The same year, June 26, Robert Hardy bought one half of lot 4 (first and second divisions) for ten shillings, of the Hussey heirs. He lived on the Willey place. Edward Gilman was conspicuous in that important era in the life of Exeter and a right-hand man in the church. Godfrey Dearborn was also there in 1639, in the "combination" with parson Wheelwright. Their descendants may have made humbler history in Wakefield, but they had the inspiration of their ancestors.

Glimpses of the life of the little hamlet are given in the rather informal diary of Robert Hardy on the blank spots of his daybook, which I may be pardoned for quoting. "Left Exeter Dec. 25, 1771; arrived to Easttown Dec. 27." They journeyed in the winter, thus observing Christmas. His oldest boy, Dudley, then five years old, settled in Wolfeborough near 1788. In the next February, twentieth day, 1772, Robert helped his friend, Andrew Gilman, on the "mill" and "huen" timber two days for six shillings; sold him one-half bushel "pertaters" for two shillings. December 20 he charges him one day's work "boarding his house." Andrew helped him in the fall, September 17, with his oxen; October 9, "cuten stocks" and "binden up." Hardy also helped in June "2 days work on the frame," five shillings, and "laen a barn floor," six shillings. September 20, "one day on the house," three shillings. This looks like something more comely than the log hut. The same year he helped Josiah Hunford in May "clearing one acker" of land, £1 4s. June 4, one-half acre. August 15 he charges for "halen rye into the Barn." September 24, for "3 days' work on the barn," six shillings. November 24, for "six days' gathering corn and husking." December, for "digen the saler."

The building suggests that they have "come to stay." This Hunford lot, No. 28, east of Hardy's, was sold, I judge, in 1774, December 9, to John Haven, of Greenland, and by him to Avery Hall, "with building and one-half corn-mill." The next year he helped Jonathan Palmer on his barn, who had come from Rochester, the son of Barnabas, who was just "of age" in 1772, and who became the possessor of a very large farm, and was of considerable repute, but died in poverty.

Above Hardy's, in lots 5 and 6, Samuel Allen, Samuel Allen, Jr, and Abner Allen, across the way, came early. They carried on blacksmithing and run a mill (for sawing) near the Allen bridge. James Hardy, the son of Robert, naturally enough, married neighbor Abner Allen's daughter Lydia; and another daughter, Mary, married neighbor Page's son Daniel. That was later—1811. These families mentioned were nearly all occupying that section

of the town for the first few years, though much of the land came into the hands of David Copp or Avery Hall.

Already not a few homes above the "minister's lot" were dotting the landscape. The meeting-house, started in 1771, interrupted by war's dread alarms, was two miles north from the first settler, and Captain David Copp was beyond that: while in the district now called "Witch-trot," to the north and east of the meeting-house, was John Horn and the Horn brook.

Nathaniel Balch, on lot 64, "Runnell's place," bought in 1776, February 23, of John Horn. He was at this time fifty-eight years of age, the senior of most of the settlers; a man of wisdom, experience, and of dignity of character, as he was selected as the deputy to represent the town in the provincial congress at Exeter, and to be their trusty agent in war matters: a man evidently looked up to by our first citizens, and I am confident that he did much to arouse the patriotic spirit, though none of his words are preserved. His descendants of that name are not in town, but his daughter, Hepzibah, became Mrs Tobias, or Joseph, Hanson.

Beyond him to the south, on the Garvin place, Eliphalet Quimby, of Exeter, "pitched his tent" very early, for, June 30, 1768, his was the first white child that lived born in this town, and received the name of Dorothy Quimby. She married Nathaniel Willey, of Brookfield, father of the late Colonel Willey, and lived to see many years.

To the north of Nathaniel Balch, Daniel Hall with his wife, Patience Taylor, of Sanbornton, found a home for himself and his descendants. His only child, Hannah, married John Sanborn. Their son was Daniel Hall Sanborn, whose son is too well known in Wakefield to be here mentioned by name. Four brothers and sisters of this Hall family located here.

Two miles across lots to the north, on the slope of the hill, in from the homestead of Algernon S. Weeks, came Samuel Hall, born in 1747, a Dover boy who went south in 1777 and found a wife at the hospitable home of Jeremiah Gilman, his daughter Bridget, who lived but four years. Her little boy became one of the men of the very first rank of the years after 1800, Joshua Gilman Hall.

Only a little way to the east, this Samuel could visit a sister, Peniel, who became the wife of John Scribner, March 19, 1775, and to the south and west still another sister, Hannah, the wife of Reuben Lang. They both sleep in the little burying-ground near the "Lang" or "Lock" schoolhouse: for hard by Jacob Lock, born 1751, and Mehitable, his wife, settled and had a good-sized family, as was quite the custom in those days. His grandson carries his name just over the line in Brookfield.

The Weekses, John, etc., fitted in along here, coming from Greenland, the home of their common ancestor, Leonard, the emigrant, who came to Portsmouth before 1660, married Mary, daughter of Deacon Samuel Haines, and

held positions of responsibility. An old record says: "The Weeks family in England did not spring from obscurity." In this locality the name is far from run out.

Mayhew Clark must not be passed by. Hailing from North Hampton, a neighbor of Deacon Dearborn, he bought of Captain Copp, in May, 1772, lot 15, in from the road over Tuttle's hill; the cellar of his house is still standing. He was called "Ensign." He served five years on the board of selectmen, and probably died in office, February, 1786. The name Mayhew was retained in his brother's family, but none of his descendants are in town. To his home came Jacob, his brother, from the south, with his young bride; he located a mile across the lots, near the sweep in the North Wakefield road that brings us in sight of Mt Washington. He had three sons, Johnson, John, and Mayhew, the preacher.

To this fourth group add Nathan Mordough, of Greenland, another neighbor: he bought lot 11, south of the Weeks place (13, I suppose, and Clark, 15), in 1772; and 44 before that time, which takes in John F. Farnham's field. He sold one half of lot 11 to Judith Lang, perhaps the widowed mother of Reuben, who was then a young man. So the neighbors were not far apart. This may have attracted Joseph Malcham, who bought, December 13, 1793, most of lot 89, of Mayhew Clark, and sold to Daniel Horn the "Wormwood place." He built on the next lot, 90, in the second division, whose southwest "peeked" corner is just back of the brick schoolhouse. To this home he brought his second bride, Frederica Lang. His son, "Uncle Joseph Malcham," married Rachel, daughter of Daniel Horn. He was long known for his endurance and sturdy character. He was a successful farmer, living with acute faculties until only four years since, when he died at ninety-four. His father, Joseph, appears as the first of the third selectmen. At the battle of Bennington his scalp was plowed on the surface by a shot, but he kept on fighting. On being told by some one that if it had gone half an inch lower it would have killed him, he answered with a laugh, "If it had gone half an inch higher, it would n't have hit me at all."

The Huggins brook gets its name from John Huggins, who lived near it as early as 1790. Nathaniel, I judge, was a family name. Adjoining Nathan Mordough, were Benjamin Safford, on G. H. Gage's place, and beyond, Moses Gage, on Richard's lot, and the Lucas lot was occupied by Joseph Pike, whose brother Robert lived on Brookfield side.

We are now at lot 90, first division, below the schoolhouse, taking in Wakefield Corner to the guide-board, to become a beautiful village. Here John Wingate broke the first ground, though to Eliphalet Philbrook belongs the credit of constructing the first house, on lot 54 below the Philbrook farm (not now to be recognized in the pleasant Lieutenant Chesley house), occupied later by his son-in-law, Captain Robert Calder, who kept store, and others, including Dr McCrillis and Tobias Hanson, the tailor.

John Wingate was selectman in 1780; but when he located at Wakefield Corner I cannot say. He may have been the John Wingate born in 1739. The name is an honorable one in New Hampshire. His house was but a few steps from that of Philbrook, now standing; and the well, tradition says, is beneath the steps of the Sawyer office, next to the town hall. The large Wingate farm passed into the hands of Joseph Wiggin, whose family have long resided here.

John Wingate's brother (I think Joshua) is the reputed builder of the third house (sold and moved first to the orchard, this side of the Satchel Weeks place, which was his later home). He believed in witches. John was a marked man. So was the younger John, the merchant.

The Sawyer house was long the home of Timothy and Sarah Dearborn Sawyer and their sons and daughters, the latter of whom are enjoying a brisk and genial old age in the old homestead near the blacksmith shop, where Alvah Haven Sawyer wrought, mighty of brawn and mighty of brain.

Wakefield Corner seems now to be growing, for the new tavern was built by Captain Calder and bought by Captain Joseph Manson, of Kittery, whose daughter Lucy married William C. Frost in October, 1814. The Haven house below, Esquire Sawyer occupied when he first came. The "old tavern" and the Wiggin tavern, kept by Joseph Wiggin and his descendants, have become private dwelling-houses, and the days of their glory gone with the stage-and-four. The Corner became quite a centre of trade from 1800 on for an outlying population which had been spreading out over the town.

The "Scribner" road was a tributary. Richard Dow, from Kensington, had bought of Scribner in 1781, at twenty-eight. He had seven sons and three daughters, and was one of the church.[1]

His descendants live in the grand old mansion which crowns the eminence overlooking the waters of Lake Newichwannock. His neighbor at Kensington had a home near by, — Isaac Fellows, whose daughter married Levi Neal, — across on Tuttle's hill. Then Nathan Dearborn, father-in-law to Moses Gage, grandfather of the late Thomas J. Dearborn, lived where L. W. Lary does.

Beyond, about this time, Jacob Welch, Jonathan Binley, Ebenezer and John Hill, lived near East Wakefield station. The Pine-river settlement, now

[1] We abstract from an article in a newspaper of twenty years ago this mention: —

"Richard Dow, born March 22, 1753, and wife, Mary, born September 25, 1758, came to Wakefield from Portland, Maine. They had many children. The third one, Josiah, born December 27, 1782, went from Wakefield when a young man, with 'seventy-five cents and a fishhook in his pocket.' He began business in Salem, Mass.; its increasing magnitude carried him to Boston, thence to New York, where he did an immense business until the panic of 1837 nearly ruined him. He returned to Wakefield, where he died in 1850, previously losing one of his sons and a large amount of money by the burning of the steamer Lexington in 1840. Josiah was the founder of Dow's Academy, which went into operation in 1816. He furnished all the books and stationery necessary for the school for ten dollars a term, and boarded students for twenty-five dollars a term, and averaged seventy-five scholars during each of the four terms of the year. This academy was kept four years with a preceptor and two female assistants. The preceptors were Mr Thayer, Mr Alden, Mr Gordon, and Mr Aiken, under whose administration the school closed, many of the scholars following Mr Aiken to his next field of labor, Franklin Academy, Dover."

North Wakefield, had Jacob Clark, Simon, father of William Blake, Silvanus Wentworth, Lieutenant James Young, Nathaniel Cook, father of Colonel Benjamin Cook, the famous surveyor and militia officer, with a large family, and others.

Over the river descendants of Wentworth and Waldron families now live, while in the vicinity of Province pond in the northeast the farmer was found before 1800. Woodman's Mills is of perhaps recent origin. Passing through the Dow district we pass around East pond by Jude Allen perhaps, by the future home of Leavitt and Paul, over the bridge into Maine, course south by Horn pond to Horn's Mills, to which came Thomas Cloutman in 1799 from near the Piper house. He came from Rochester to Wakefield in 1780: at thirty-five married Sarah Gilman, daughter of Jeremiah, and died in 1833 at eighty-eight. But others came before: of the Horn name Benjamin and David made use of the water-power, and the former kept tavern. Further on in the southeast, and at the head of Lovewell's pond, we find the home of the Wiggin families, Simeon and Isaiah, and I think also Jacob, quite prominent in town, a sealer of leather and a selectman; James Hutchins, John Garlin, Samuel Chapman, who sold to David Spinney, Christopher Skinner, and William Blaisdell on the school lot, one-half mile to the west, to Jonathan Gilman's, where we started, and thus leave off at the bounds begun at.

Our "perambulation" is ended. Wakefield has been encompassed.

CHAPTER XLI.

Wakefield in the Revolution — Extracts from Records — Signers of Association Test — Captain Gilman — Militia Officers, Requirements and Supplies — Early Roads — Some Acts which make for Peace and Safety.

WAKEFIELD IN THE REVOLUTION. — Wakefield began its life as a town in the very midst of the fast-increasing shadows of the Revolution. Only a few months went by before the war-cloud burst, and the nineteenth of April went into history written with blood. The hardy sons of New Hampshire, to the number of five thousand, were in the service before the end of that year, and Wakefield, like other towns of the province, responded promptly and gladly to the several calls for men and means to carry on resistance by force of arms of the rebellious daughter against the mother country. Her soldiers are found on the state rolls of honor. Special

meetings were called early and late in the day, and the town was roused by successive alarms; but the pen of the town clerk indulges in no eloquence nor ornament, but records the particular votes that correspond to the several calls.

May 12. "Two men, Samuel Sherborne and John Gilman, released from enlistment. Lt. Andrew Gilman to have liberty to enlist two men in lieu of those dismissed. The action of Apr. 24 to stand good. Lieut Gilman to have six pence added to his wages. Each soldier that shall neglect his duty shall pay a fine of two shillings. The selectmen that were chosen at the annual meeting should act in all cases as usual. Lt. Gilman to pay four shillings for every neglect of duty. Mr Balch impowered to buy ½ bbl Powder and 2 cwt-lead, 2 gross flints; to hire a man to come into town to mend the guns; and that the Town pay the extraordinary charge; to buy 12 fire-locks; the soldiers to meet at 4 o'clock each day of exercise." This sounds like war, and we can almost smell the powder and hear the click of the flintlock. Unfortunately, we have no record of the action of April 24, but without doubt it expressed that thrill which answered the tidings of Lexington and Concord. In July one article was to see what method the town will take with those men that "inlisted as minit-men, and it was voted to dismiss them." The minutemen of the Revolution are heroes in history, and those from New Hampshire responded with alacrity, and furnished over one half the troops at Bunker Hill, maintained their ground through the entire action, fought with bravery, and thrice hurled back and nearly annihilated British regulars. The old Indian hunters and rangers of the woods were "dead shots." Wakefield had a hand in that, and was proud of her Captain David Copp in command of a company, and Andrew Gilman, his lieutenant, with very likely others of those "minit-men" dismissed in July whose services were not then called for. Following the battle of Bunker Hill many meetings must be held before peace smiles upon the young republic.

1775, October 30. The voters are requested to meet at dwelling-house of Captain David Copp to "choose an agent to petition the Congress for a new regiment, and also to see what men will inlist to join the army now raising at Portsmouth under Maj. Gen. Sullivan," and Simeon Dearborn, John Haven, Joseph Maleham are chosen "a committee to sign the petition to send by Nathaniel Balch to the Congress to divide Col. Badger's Regiment."

1776, July 10. They had likely not heard of the Declaration of Independence. They meet at Captain Copp's "to raise the men that are required for the present expedition into Canada." They vote $80 to the five men that went: Josiah Wiggin, Benjamin Horn, Samuel Scribner, Henry Wentworth, Jesse Wiggin.

Signers of the Association Test. — David Copp, Nathaniel Balch, Samuel Willey, John Wentworth, Joseph Perkins, Simeon Dearborn, John Horne, Joseph Maleham, Daniel Hall, Ebenezer Cook, Jacob Wiggin, William Moor, William Blaidell, Richard York, John Carr, John Hills, David Hains, Elisha Piper, Samuel Allen, Jr, Nathaniel Balch, Jr, Eliphalet Quimby, Nathan Mordogh, John Wingate, John Cook, Eliphalet Philbrook, Benjamin Philbrook, Richard York, Samuel Haines, Jeremiah Gilman, Jeremiah Gilman, Jr, Noah Kimball, Benjamin Perkins, Isiah Wiggin, John York, Andrew Gilman, John Gilman, Jonathan Gilman, Jonathan Gilman, Jr, Joseph Haines, Samuel Hall, Moses Copp, Stephen Hawkens, Joseph Sanborn, Joseph Leavit, Robert Hardy, Nathaniel Cook, Thomas Parkines, Jon. Palmer, Jonathan Copp, Samuel Scribner? John Kimball, Ben Kinnem Gilman, Clemt Steel, Clemt Steel, Jr, Samuel Allen, Abner Allen, Josiah Page, Tobias Hanson, Simeon Wiggin, Reuben Davis, Henery Robens, Samuel Sherbourne. 62.

According to the request of the Honourable Committy of Safety for the Colony of New Hampshire this instrument has been presented to the inhabitants of this town and unavasely approved of and sind by them.

Jacob Wiggin,
Nathan Mordogh, } Selectmen

Wakefield, Septembr th 11 day 1776.

1777, March 2. "Voted to raise nine men including those already enlisted as the Quota." April 1, Quota, 17. Voted to give two dollars to each of the three who will enlist for three years. July 22. "The qualified voters of Wakefield, together with the whole train-band and alarm list in said town, agreeable to Court order, are hereby notified to meet at the meeting house on tuesday the 22d day to raise a number of men to go into the service of the United States; fail not, as you will answer to the contrary." Voted, "to take the men in course, they beginning at lower end of the town; that Charles Hilton be added to Hardy's mess; that the list of messing the men be accepted." December 20. "At meeting house to see if town will vote to raise the money upon the poles and estates to defray the charge of raising the last 16 soldiers for to serve two months in the service of the united states or how much they will vote to raise for each, if not the whole sum it cost each class to hire said men." It was voted to raise $20 for each class that raised the sixteen soldiers that went with Colonel Stark in Captain Gilman's company. He was the hero that year. "An Indian fighter, and a captain in the old French and Indian war, he marched, armed with gun and sword, adopting largely the Indian methods of fighting. Among the incidents of his soldier-life he used to relate that at one time, exhausted by the heat and protracted fighting, he quenched his thirst by drinking from a pool of water reddened by the blood of the combatants." In 1777, when the descent of Burgoyne's army upon New York was imminent, he raised a company here, joined Stark's forces, and took part in the battle of Bennington. At that time he was fifty-eight years of age, and his wife, claiming that he had done his part as a soldier, endeavored to persuade him not to again enter the service; but on a July afternoon the little company was formed in front of the captain's house. The captain, stepping in front, said, "Come on, boys," and all hands started down the road on the double-quick, bivouacked that night in a barn in Rochester, and marched thence to Exeter, where they joined General Stark's forces. After a desperate fight of two hours at Bennington, the British entrenchments were carried, Gilman being, as his soldiers said, the second man to follow Stark over the breastworks of the enemy, where a hand-to-hand conflict was terminated by the utter rout of the enemy. Bennington was followed by the victory at Stillwater, when our boys came home at the close of their two months' service.

1778, June 15. In answer to order to send two men to Rhode Island from Colonel Badger, voted "two to serve till Jan. 1. Addition be made of 200 dollars as encouragement for two soldiers, Capt. Copp to enlist them."

1779, May 31. "Endeavor to raise the men called for by Col. Badger;" four, I think. Captain Copp to have Simeon Dearborn and Captain John Haven additional committee. Selectmen to pay the bounty to three continental soldiers. If raised get them for three years (no signs of the war closing); if not, for one, and one soldier for Rhode Island for six months. No war record of enlistments after this.

In this year the militia officers chosen were John Haven, Esq., captain, Mr Joseph Malcham, first lieutenant, Mr Jonathan Palmer, second lieutenant, Mr Daniel Hall, ensign. Before the war the organization was not kept up in all places according to the requirement of the old militia law, "that every inhabitant from sixteen to sixty should be provided with a musket and bayonet, knapsack, cartridge-box, one pound of powder, twenty bullets, and twelve flints." This militia was organized into companies and regiments subject to frequent drills. The muster day and review was a great occasion. Every town was obliged to keep in readiness one barrel of powder, two hundred pounds of lead, and three hundred flints for every sixty men. To fill this requisition was doubtless the vote of June 10, 1775. But no list of militia officers is found before this one. This may be under the new law.

1778, January 19. Ten pounds were voted for the support of the families in Continental army; how many not given; Captain Copp to distribute it. This was the winter of Valley Forge. August 30. A committee chosen to lay out a road to Parsonstown and Leavittstown agreeably to a petition of Thomas Parsons and others. The laying out of roads now becomes quite a feature.

1780, February. Committee appointed to procure our quota of beef cattle for the army: Captain David Copp, Esq., and Jonathan Palmer and Samuel Hall. Voted, "the clother that shall be settled here shall be doomed for faculty," which, I interpret, "not taxed for business, to encourage a new industry," or the opposite, "shall be taxed for business." December 13. Plan of government proposed; rejected by the state.

The minutemen, the train-bands, the alarm list, the regular soldiers of the Continental army each had their work, but the enthusiasm of 1775 would not be expected to burn so brightly in 1779, and without doubt the task of raising men became harder and harder, and the advent of peace ushered in by Yorktown was as welcome as Lexington.

Some of the acts which make for peace and safety. — 1781. Attempt perhaps to settle a clothier, followed same year by an article "to see if the town will give any encouragement for killing wolves." They preferred sheep to wolves. In 1780 they offered a minister the inducement of a salary of 400 bushels of corn. In 1779, September 13, voted that the "plan of government" be accepted. 14 in the affirmative, 8 in the negative, 4 neuters; 26 voters present. 1788, June 2. "The civil constitution for the state of New Hampshire" went into effect, and Wakefield gave General John Sullivan 47 votes for president of the state. For senator, 1788–90, Captain David Copp was put up against Hon. Ebenezer Smith, 25 to 19; 43 or 48 to 35.

CHAPTER XLII.

Transition State — Petition for Repeal of Lumber Act — Petition Relative to Arrears of Taxes — Tax List of 1795 — Town Business — War of 1812 — John Paul — Wakefield in 1817 — Extracts from Town Records and Action of Town — From 1817 to 1842 — The Poor in Town — The Mexican War — War for the Union — Action of Town in the Rebellion — Town Debt.

OF the transition state between the close of the war and the inauguration of the first President we get an occasional hint in the records. Without doubt Wakefield shared in the rejoicing of that hour. The next ten years was a period of development in peace. Men in taverns and stores discussed the French Revolution, and politics did not take the form of bloodshed, but men differed as to means and measures. Parson Piper is said to have been not averse to political discussion, and some years later had one

with his friend, Hon. Nathaniel Upham, of Rochester, son of the minister of Deerfield and a member of Congress, which was carried on for two or three days in the stores at Wakefield before interested listeners. Men's minds were sharpened.

Petition for a Repeal of the Lumber Act, Addressed to the Legislature. — The Petition of us, the Subscribers, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the town of Wakefield, humbly sheweth that we are largely concerned in lumber, and understand Your Honours has passed some late acts at your last Session very hurtfull and injurious to us, and we believe to all other towns concerned in the lumber way. Therefore Humbly Request you would repeal the Act that requires all boards to [be an] inch thick and square edged, and other lumber in proportion —

And likewise to repeal the Act that prohibits any British vessel from carrying lumber to the British Islands in the West Indies that can procure British papers for that purpose, and to repeal the other act in regard to duty laid on tunnage on Ships or Vessels belonging to Foreigners which duty we look upon to be equal to shutting up our Ports against them. But if Your Honours dont see fit to grant the prayer of this Petition, we would request a Paper Currency on loan, or in such other way as your Wisdom may direct you to support the credit of said money — As in duty bound we ever pray —
Wakefield, Augst 1785.

David Copp, Jeremiah Gilman, Jonathan Palmer, Andrew Gilman, Noah Kimball, John Wiggin, Isaiah Wiggin, John Garland, Solomon Huchins, James Hutchins, Josiah Moor, Samuel Chapman, William Blasdell, Simeon Blasdell, Phinehas Low, Clement Steel, John Chapman, Thomas Lindsay, Winthrop Wiggin, Jonas Rich, John Wingate, Nathan Mordogh, Porter Gilman, Elijah Allen, Nathan Watson, Dudley Gilman, Benj^{a} Gilman, Mayhew Clark, Benjamin Dodge, Benjamin Perkins, Jacob Welch, Eliphalet Philbrook, Reuben Gove Dearborn, John Kimball, Spencer Wentworth, Dudley Hardy, Sam^{ll} Hall, Daniel Hall, Joseph Chapman, Joseph Haines, Thomas Pirkins, Nathan Derborn, Richard Wintworth, Simeon Wiggin.

In 1791 the selectmen addressed a petition to the legislature relative to arrears of taxes thus: —

That Whereas the Expenses of hiring and paying Soldiers for the Continental Army in the course of the late War, amount to about ninety pounds more than have been already taxed on said Town; therefore Your Petitioners pray the Honorable Gen^{l} Court may be pleased to pass some order impowering the Selectmen of said Town to Levy the same on the Inhabitants; with a proportional part on the Non-resident Lands in said Town; with power also, to appoint a proper person to collect the said Tax; or otherwise relieve your petitioners as you, in your Wisdom, shall think most meet, and your petitioners will as in duty bound pray —
Wakefield, 26th Novem^{r} A.D. 1791.

Avery Hall
Isaac Fellows } Selectmen.
John Wingate

Tax List of 1795. — Samuel Allen, Samuel Allen, Jr, Abner Allen, Josiah Allen, Charles Babb, William Blaisdell, Simeon Blaisdell, William W. Blaisdell, Thomas Bickford, John Blake, James Bryant, Benony Brown, Jonathan Burley, Captain D. Clark, Jacob Clark, Estate of Mayhew Clark, Samuel

Chapman, John Cloutman, Thomas Cloutman, Robert Calder, Ebenezer Cook, Nathaniel Cook, Nathaniel Cook, Jr, Peter Cook, Jonathan Cook, Captain David Copp, Dodavah Copp, Jonathan Copp, Moses Copp, Moses Colby, William Chamberlain, Esq., Lieutenant Joseph Dearborn, Benjamin Dearborn, Luther Dearborn, Joseph Dearborn, Nathan Dearborn, Jeremiah Dearborn, Samuel Dearborn, Samuel Dame, Samuel Dinsmore, Captain Richard Dow, Miles Davis, Joshua Edgerly, Isaac Fellows, Moses Fellows, Samuel Fellows, Shadrach Folsom, Captain Andrew Gilman, Colonel John Gilman, Dudley Gilman, Samuel Gwin, Ebenezer Garvin, John Garlin, Joseph Gage, Moses Gage, Otis Goudy, John Goudy, Lieutenant Joseph Haines, Daniel Haines, Robert Hardy, Ebenezer Hill, John Hill, Reuben Hill, Avery Hall, Esq., Benjamin Hall, Major Daniel Hall, Captain Samuel Hall, Solomon Hutchins, James Hutchins, John Horn, Esq., David Horn, Daniel Horn, Joseph Hodgson, Samuel Hodgson, Tobias Hanson, Samuel Hard, John Huggins, Stephen Hawkins, James Hawkins, Thomas Hawkins, David Jewell, John M. Johnson, Lieutenant John Kimball, Major Noah Kimball, Waldron Keniston, Joseph Leavitt, Captain Leavitt, Dr Lindsay, Reuben Lang, Jacob Lock, Simon Lock, Samuel Moody, Nathan Mordough, Dr John Manning, Robert Moulton, Thomas Nudd, Thomas Nudd, Jr, Simeon Nudd, Joseph Nudd, Ebenezer Neal, Esq., Anthony Nutter, Colonel Jonathan Palmer, Barnabas Palmer, Josiah Page, Benjamin Perkins, Benjamin Perkins, Jr, Thomas Perkins, Daniel Perkins, Joseph Perkins, Nathaniel Perkins, Eliphalet Philbrook, William Peare, Josiah Robinson, Jonathan Quinby, Jonathan Quinby, Jr, Joshua Rundlett, Henry Rollins, Nathaniel Roberts, Clement Steal, Jacob Sanborn, Reuben Sanborn, John Sanborn, Elisha Sanborn, Benjamin Safford, Timothy Sawyer, Samuel Sherborn, Christopher Skinner, Thomas Smith, Thomas Thurston, Benjamin Tuttle, Joshua Vickery, Widow Sarah Wentworth, Stephen Watson, John Watson, Jonathan Watson, Jacob Wiggin, Isaiah Wiggin, Simeon Wiggin, Jeremiah Wiggin, Henery Wiggin, Henery Wiggin, Jr, Nathaniel Willey, Colonel Wingate, Lieutenant Joshua Wingate, John Weeks, Jacob Welch, Spencer Wentworth, Sylvanus Wentworth, Lieutenant James Young, Joseph Young, Jonathan Young, Jonathan Yeaton.

In its civil capacity the town met at the meeting-house for fifty years or more, in its early days usually adjourning to Captain David Copp's for a half-hour, sometimes only a quarter or twenty minutes, for refreshments, and to "complete the slate." In 1811 it took but five hours to transact all the town business, and, adds the relieved town clerk, "the like of which was never known in this town before." Now that would be a long time. Politics sometimes ran high, and party lines were sharply drawn. Each of the two policies of the parties found warm advocates, to say the least. The fires were kept hot, and the air was filled with the resounding blows upon the iron. Tradition's voice has told us of the methods of warfare, but they need not be revealed. The Republicans, under lead of Captain Copp, admired Jefferson. The Federalists, or followers of Hamilton, were led by Jonathan Palmer; later by Joshua G. Hall and Luther Dearborn.

WAR OF 1812. — The second war with England may not have received much favor from Wakefield. The record is blind to it. We learn from other sources that when Portsmouth was threatened with an attack from the British in summer of 1814, a call or draft for ninety days was made, and some rushed to the front; but the enemy did not come; among these Major J. G. Hall and Lieutenant or Captain James Hardy stationed at Fort Constitution. The new Dr Russell went on the privateer "Polly" as surgeon, was captured and released, returned to practice and entered the state of double blessedness.

John Paul, a sailor boy from Maine, who was obliged by the embargo to leave his vessel at New Orleans, in company with three shipmates set out for home on foot and tramped fifteen hundred miles, part of the way among the Indian tribes of the Gulf states, and gladly reached his distant home in Sanford, Maine, in some three months, not having exactly served in the War of 1812; but he was always proud to tell of this incident, and since then his walks away from home have been few. He used to tell, too, of the "expected" growth of that locality where he settled in Wakefield near 1816. The disappointment he survived, and lived on the same quiet spot, near the outlet of East pond, seventy years, reaching the green old age of ninety-three, and saw his children's grandchildren.

In 1814 Mayhew Clark, then of Ossipee, was drafted and sent to Portsmouth. He had been a licensed preacher some years, and wishing still to serve the Captain of his salvation, at daybreak one morning he went through the barracks singing a religious song and summoning the soldiers to a prayer-meeting at the cook-house. The third morning he was called up by the commanding officer and, instead of the rebuke expected, he received a request to hold a regular service and was excused from all other duty. This he did, and also, at four in the afternoon, when clear, by the riverside, and quite a number of the soldiers became Christians.

The New Hampshire *Gazetteer* thus describes Wakefield in 1817: "There is here a meeting-house, a cotton factory, a carding-machine, three grainmills, three sawmills, three fulling-mills, and a handsome village containing several stores." President Monroe's 1817 to 1825 "era of good feeling" was participated in by our villages. The population in 1854 had increased to 1,405; 299 polls. Inventory, $309,165; value of lands, $177,278; stock in trade, $2,900; value of mills and factories, $3,550; sheep, 699; neat stock, 1,473; horses, 24; money at interest, $9,800. (Each *Gazetteer* enlarges somewhat.)

FROM 1817 TO 1842. — Most of the records for sixteen years up to 1837 are missing. The chief events are building the new meeting-houses and developing. In 1818 the town negatived the proposition, "how much it will raise to board and shingle the new meeting-house, even with the proviso that it should be free for regular preaching of all denominations of Christians and for holding of town-meetings." This action may have led to the building of the

North Wakefield house of worship. Yet on November 5, 1820, town met in "new meeting-house." The proposal to move the old meeting-house to a more convenient site or invest in the new was rejected, as was the proposal in 1845 to build a hall.

In 1837 the town treasurer is authorized to take care of the *surplus revenue* and also of ministerial and school funds. It is voted that the interest arising from the ministerial fund belonging to the town be equally divided between the three religious societies in this town, namely, the Congregationalists, Methodists, and Freewill Baptists: to be paid over to the proper official of each society duly authorized to receive the same. This fund came from the sale of the "parsonage lands," which, after the death of Mr Piper, reverted to the town. The income or interest was for years $53.73. Fifty years later it was, by vote of town, extended in its blessing to the Episcopal and Adventist societies.

Town-house. — The town took the fund in 1838 and put it, in part, into a new town-house, which had long been "in the air," for which they paid Thomas W. Mordough the sum of $525. From that day to this it has stood. In 1842, "paint" it and "inhabitants can have it for religious purposes." About this time enthusiastic Advent meetings were held in the meeting-house. In 1843, "prohibit the use of Town Hall as a place of Deposit for Goods and Farming tools, etc."

The Poor in Town. — "The poor ye have with you always, and when ye will ye may do them good." Idleness and poverty are not sisters in every case, but the old rule was to warn out of town any who had no visible means of support, and in Wakefield in 1790, not to encourage ignorance nor shiftlessness, they instruct the selectmen "carefully to look out and bind out to service all the idle inhabitants in town and such as neglect to provide for their families." Located tramps are not to be town charges. Still, when misfortunes and old age brought poverty the town would not see suffering, and some who in younger days had given an impulse to our activities were forced to appeal to the town, and were struck off to the lowest bidder.

In 1839 the town's importance called for a poor farm, and one was bought by the selected committee at a reported cost of $2,150, including "Purchase $1,500 & stock $500." George W. Copp, Joseph Malcham, and John Gage, committee. The bargain was not satisfactory to all, and the examiners appointed to see made report of our poor farm that it was lacking in wood and water privilege. Attempts were made in 1840, that year, to get a vote to sell it or "exchange it for a good convenient productive farm well wooded." A long discussion did not secure any action, and it was not sold until the vote of January, 1866. March, 1867, it was voted to abolish pauper settlements, and throw entire support on county.

1838, Wakefield voted against dividing the county into three unanimously.

In 1839, 193 to 16, but in 1840 Carroll struck out for itself, and our town has acquiesced since.

THE MEXICAN WAR, declared May 11, 1846, did not seem to affect New Hampshire much; but one home in town, that of Ephraim G. Smith, felt the cloud, for his son, Lieutenant Joseph Parker Smith, a native of Wakefield and a graduate of West Point, a brave soldier, fell at Chapultepec and lies in the family burying-ground near to his brother, the late Morrill B. Smith, who went into the war of 1861 from Concord as major of the Eighth.

FROM 1840 TO 1865 four fifths were days of peace and progress. The coming into town of the railroad, while taking away some of the triumph of the rolling stage-coach, yet brought us nearer to the large cities and developed Union village and impressed upon us that we had a *future*.

WAR FOR THE UNION, but political questions were boiling. The old idea of 1793 and 1830 that emphasized state rights came out in practice in the extreme proposition that a state has a right to secede from the Union. To disprove that right government resorted to force and many a heart and home felt the War for the Union.

The war of 1861 is of recent date, and the votes in the town taken give but little idea of the pain even in patriotism which came to the loving and loved ones when the boys went to the front and when news came from the battlefield. In 1861 some answered the call to help to sustain the government, among whom was William Grantman, then in Boston, who, later, returned severely wounded, and for him was secured the commission of captain of that company in the regiment to which belonged our boys.

Action of the Town. — The first recorded action of the town revealing the existence of the war was in March, 1862, when "$300 are to be appropriated by the Selectmen for the support of families of soldiers who have enlisted in the service of the U. S." August 21. Voted, "to pay each man resident of this town who has enlisted or who may hereafter enlist in the service of the U. S. under the last call of the President for volunteers the sum of two hundred dollars until the quota shall be filled or the time of enlistment expires and to pay the sum of one hundred dollars to each man resident who shall enlist in said service under call of the President for soldiers by draft for the term of nine months until the quota shall be filled or time of enlistment expires to be paid at the time such soldiers are mustered into service, and that the selectmen be authorized to borrow the same on the credit of the town at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent." October 20. The President calls for 300,000 by draft. The town votes one hundred dollars in addition to sum already offered, etc., 65 to 14. Motion for indefinite postponement made by Alvah H. Sawyer had failed by 65 to 23. Five hundred dollars were voted for aid to soldiers' families. October 23. The Selectmen are authorized to enlist *non*-residents under last call for 300,000 by draft at a bounty not exceeding $200. "After many remarks" this action taken, 26 to 0.

1863, August 15. "$300 for each one who may be conscripted or drafted for the suppression of the Southern rebellion or for each person who shall serve as substitute; selectmen to borrow and pay soldiers in ten days after mustered into service." "Unanimous." November 27. "Selectmen authorized to raise $15,200 for bounties under last call for 300,000, and to pay out in such sums as they shall see fit."

1864, April 4. $5,000 for bounties under last two calls of the President for volunteers. Selectmen authorized to hire said sum on credit of the town and give note. June 29. Selectmen to raise $10,000 for those who may hereafter volunteer, enlist and be mustered in, such enlistment to be with the consent of the selectmen; authorized to hire and give note. Selectmen authorized to pay each drafted man or his substitute three hundred dollars when mustered in. Unanimous. August 26. Voted to each man who has volunteered to serve as substitute for any drafted or enrolled man in said town, and has been mustered in, $100 for one year's service, $200 for two years, $300 for three years, to them or their assigns, provided that no assign shall receive a greater sum than he has actually paid. April 30. Aid to soldiers' families, $800. November. The town raises $10,000 for bounties to those who may enlist or furnish a substitute, the selectmen to pay, as expedient, one, two, and three hundred dollars for men for one, two, or three years.

Men, bounties, aid to soldiers' families were contributions of our town offered in reply to the calls for help: forty thousand and six hundred dollars in bounties to volunteers, drafted men, and substitutes: sixteen hundred dollars for aiding soldiers' families and men some of whom lost their lives: others lived to suffer from the effects of wounds, disease, and exposure, and all who lived and were brave are still reckoned as heroes. But none were sorry when the last battle was fought, the last victory won, and the last soldier was mustered out. War never has been, and may it never be, our nation's highest opportunity or delight. At the close of the war the town debt was $27,000: reduced since then in 1872 to $12,000 by the reimbursement by the state for bounties $11,000: decreased steadily till it was, March 1, 1889, $6,000.

CHAPTER XLIII.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Centennial Poem — First Church — Organization — First Members — Early Action — Rev. Asa Piper — Rev. Samuel Nichols — Rev. Nathaniel Barker — Martin Leffingwell — Joseph B. Tufts — Rev. Daniel Dana Tappan — Rev. Alvan Tobey — Rev. Summer Clark — Rev. George O. Jenness — Rev. Albert H. Thompson — Rev. Lyman White — Early History of Church and Society — Deacons — Other Members — One Hundredth Anniversary — Second Congregational Church — Organization — Original Members — Ministers — Deacons — Sunday-school — Freewill Baptist Churches — Methodist Episcopal Church — Second Advent Church — Episcopal Church — Meeting-houses, etc.

Behind the dusty bars of time
Is rung to-day a century's chime;
A century dim, with all it holds,
To-day the grasping past enfolds.

We bid you all remember well
The struggles none may fully tell,
Of Parson Piper and the few,
Who "builded better than they knew."

O'er these hills their feet have trod,
Their ancient plows upturned this sod;
They builded homes, they churches raised,
Within whose walls their God they praised.

A century old — this church and town
Outlasts many a gilded crown;
To-day we place a golden star
Within Time's swift revolving car.

A golden clasp — this bright To-day —
Binds two centuries on our way;
Behind we hear a last faint chime
Mingle with that of coming time.

And may we, who stand to-day
Where stood those long passed away,
Leave a record bright and pure,
Which, like theirs, shall long endure.

— *Centennial Poem, by George S. Dorr.*

FIRST CHURCH. — September 22, 1885, was celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of the First Church and ordination of the first settled minister, Asa Piper, of the town of Wakefield. At this time the history of the church was given substantially as follows: The church was made up of nine members; five were the men and four the women, making a beautiful picture of these homes consecrated to God by the united love of both the partners. No church could have a better start, no community be blessed more richly, than in a church made up of consecrated homes. These husbands and wives were likely not the only Christians in Wakefield on that clear September morning in 1785, but their names are worthy of record. Samuel Haines, Avery Hall, Abigail Hall, Richard Dow, Mary Dow, Simeon Dearborn, Martha Dearborn, Mayhew Clark, Mary Clark. Descendants they have who may well praise the God of their fathers who gave them such an ancestry, not descended from royal blood, but princes and princesses in the everlasting kingdom.

What led to the organization of this church at this time? They tell us in part, and we know two facts that would be likely to affect their action. The war of the Revolution had ended four years before; its thunders had died away, and the people were settling down to the labors and arts of peace, to build up the young nation whose liberty they had purchased on the bloody battlefield. And to this end the Christian church would add its great influence. Again, the town for several years had cared for its own religious welfare instead of allowing private individuals so to do, as now, and voted each year to have preaching four, six, or eight weeks by some minister designated by the town, with attempts at permanent settlement in 1779–80–82. Now, increased

in population and resources, and possibly more awake to the religious need, the people, in town-meeting assembled, proposed to have a minister the year round, just as much as a selectman or pound-keeper, and to keep alive and awake the religious spirit, as well as to keep the roads and bridges in good condition, that society may have a safe journey. And very likely they were shrewd enough to see that the material prosperity would be enhanced by the spiritual.

The earliest accessible record is in that eventful year of Concord and Lexington, when the colonies began the struggle to free themselves from the yoke of the "tyrant." Yet our early settlers did not forget to pray and to worship. For in May, 1775, the town met "(1) To see if the town will vote to have any preaching this summer, and if any, what method they will take to hire it. (2) To see what method the town will take with those men that inlisted as minit-men. (3) To hear the request of William Blaisdell relative to exchanging more or all of the school lot with said Blaisdell. Signed, Simeon Dearborn, Noah Kimball, Joseph Maleham, selectmen." So they were probably chosen at the first meeting. At the next meeting, July 17, it was voted "that there be preaching:" "that there be eight Sabbaths preaching here at the expense of the town unless the proprietors are bound by charter to supply this. Voted that Mr Henshaw be the man; that Mr Jonathan Gilman, Simeon Dearborn, Esq., and Mr John Horn be a committee to apply to Mr Henshaw, or some other suitable person, if he cannot be had." Each year the military and religious concerns occupied the mind of the citizens as the chief concerns — to supply the army with soldiers and the town with preaching. These are the names of the preachers mentioned: 1775, Henshaw; 1776, Chickering or Henshaw and Hall, perhaps Avery Hall, who had moved in from Rochester, where he was pastor for nine years up to 1775; 1777, Mr Porter, very likely later the distinguished Dr Nathaniel Porter. 1778, Rev. Mr Dutch and Cummings; 1779, Mr Henshaw, and Mr Dutch was called to settle; 1780, Rev. Josiah Badcock; sixty voted for his settlement, fifteen against; 1781, Rev. Mr Kendall; 1782–83, Rev. Moses Sweat, who seems to have got a hold of the affections of many, and a mild contest took place, according to the record, whether or not he should be the permanent supply. Once the town voted "to have no Sweat that year." The next they voted yes, but he declined. The reason given by tradition is not given by the uninspired town clerk, and I will not give it, only advise all ministers to be careful in their horse trades. He seems to have had a reputation more as a Greek and Hebrew scholar to whom great scholars looked as an authority. His home, as pastor for many years, was in Sanford, Maine, where he died in 1824, at the age of threescore and ten.

In the year 1782 the earnest desire for constant religious worship showed itself in the call for all the legal voters to meet at the meeting-house "for the

purpose of consulting upon our religious affairs, and to come into and prosecute such measures as the Town shall think fit when met, in order to have the Gospel preached among us. The matter of Religion, with the means appointed for the promoting of it, are so important that we shall be acquitted of Blame, yea, commended for calling the Town together at this busy time, and desiring all concerned to attend as above mentioned. Avery Hall, John Wingate, Mayhew Clark." At the notified meeting, August 26, Captain David Copp, moderator, it was voted to adjourn one week. Then it was voted "to keep Thursday, 12th day of instant September, as a Day of Fasting and Prayer for Direction in the calling and settling of a minister." "Voted also to invite the Rev. Messrs James Pike, Jeremy Belknap, Joseph Haven, Isaac Hasey, Nehemiah Ordway, to assist and advise on that occasion." This was a council called not by a church, but by the town, Esquire Dearborn, Captain D. Copp, and Avery Hall to be a committee to write to these ministers. No permanent minister was advised, but Esquire Dearborn, Captain Copp, Mr. Nathaniel Balch, Mr. Richard Dow, and Mr. Avery Hall were chosen to hire for a term not exceeding two months.

Their desires were at last gratified in 1784. In the spring of that year it was voted to have eight Sabbaths preaching. Captain Copp, Ensign Clark, and Major Palmer, a committee "to apply to some suitable person to preach with us on probation 4 Sabbaths at first." In the August meeting, Lieutenant Jonathan Gilman, moderator, "voted to hire eight Sabbaths preaching in Addition to what was voted last spring. Simeon Dearborn, Esq., Avery Hall, and Mr. Richard Dow to be a new committee to hire a candidate on Probation at Discretion, and meeting dissolved." November, the town met and voted to give a call to the man selected by this committee (at Cambridge), and he accepted. This ended the yearly supply. I have given the names of the successive ministers who served the town only a few weeks, but long enough to show their excellence and the taste of the people. And judging by the later renown of Sweat and Porter, that, even in their younger days at Wakefield, they must have shown some of that power of mind, we may judge that all these early town ministers of Wakefield were fully up to the average of those days. Their service was limited, and we pass them by with a brief notice, which they surely deserve. They were the forerunners of the settled minister.

A new era dawns upon the town, when, in 1784, there appears in Wakefield a young minister, twenty-seven years old, of stanch English stock, whose great-grandfather came from Dartmouth, England, about 1650, when "Charles the First had his Cromwell." This ancestor settled in Ipswich, Mass. The struggle in the land of his birth, without doubt, had its impress on his character and that of his descendants.

This young minister was not a soldier of the Revolution, but a thorough

patriot, a good scholar and priest of the Most High God. Nine and forty years he lived not far from the beautiful lake, until on the 17th day of May, 1835, he died very suddenly, much lamented by the church and the citizens of the town generally — Rev. Asa Piper, the first pastor of this church, the first and only settled town minister. He stands at the head of the line in time and talent. His successors must have mention, though it be brief. In 1828, September 17, Rev. Samuel Nichols was ordained as colleague pastor, serving as such until March 7, 1833, when he was dismissed by council. He was a graduate of Bangor Theological Seminary, 1826, a native of South Reading, Mass., where he died in 1844, in the forty-sixth year of his age. As a preacher he may not have ranked high for brilliancy, but the comparatively large number of additions in his short ministry, of over forty to the membership of nine at his arrival, speaks well of the spiritual condition of the society. Six weeks after our first minister was laid away in his peaceful grave, but a few steps from the sacred house where was his throne, there came another minister, not quite forty years of age — Rev. Nathaniel Barker, and he lived among you, lo, these many years, that life of a holy man, until a few years since he was called away, at fourscore and seven, to the reward of the faithful. He also was a college graduate, sharing with Dartmouth the honor of one of her sons in 1822. Revolutionary blood and the martyr spirit was in his veins. His father, Samuel Barker, a soldier of the Revolution, was of heroic mold; his mother, Betsy Rogers, was the daughter of Major Rogers of royal descent, tracing back his ancestry to the fires of Smithfield and to John Rogers the martyr. He was born in Rowley, Mass., January 6, 1796, and bred in a Christian household, educated for the gospel ministry, a graduate of Andover, 1825, ordained at Mendon, Mass., soon after, where he served a few years, with a heart bound up in the cause of the Redeemer; he was led by providence to Wakefield. He once told me, speaking of the liquor traffic, then quite brisk, "I thought if I did my duty I should n't stay long." But the Lord gave him nearly fifty years longer as the village pastor and upright citizen, and never did his voice or heart shut up to the blight of that curse, or any other which sin has brought into the world. He now sleeps in the burial-place on the brow of the hill, revered in the memory of all. He had a mind of no small grasp, and as a theologian he has not had his equal in the county. He was true to his convictions, that to him admitted of little opposition. Of the church he writes in 1854, "The tide is always going out. But the Lord is the stay of his people." Yet to the twenty-nine at his arrival, forty-five had been added, and his great moral influence had reached many hearts. He died October 13, 1883.

His successors were: Marvin Leffingwell, of Methodist training, who did a faithful work of four years before 1860; Joseph B. Tufts, a graduate of Harvard in 1849, from 1861 to 1864, during which period several were added to the church. These are all dead. From November 19, 1865, to April 1,

1871, the now venerable, still vivacious and exact, Daniel Dana Tappan, a graduate of Bowdoin in 1822, labored in season and out of season for the upbuilding of Zion, and the full harvest is not yet. From his pen, gifted even down to fourscore and seven years of age, is this grand hymn: —

God of the centuries! thy truth
  Has through the ages kept its way,
And still maintains a vigorous youth
  With ever-widening, lustrous sway.

So, too, thy Church, her Guide in view,
  From times remote has kept her course,
Dispensing good like early dew,
  Of human weal a failless source.

This hundredth year of her birthday
  This little flock thy care would own,
And grateful homage here we pay
  As thus we bow before the throne.

This aged minister still retains his vigor. Though born in 1798, October 30, this last winter, at over ninety, he has led a prayer-meeting every week, and several times has preached.

During his service, five days before Christmas in 1867, the bell, weighing 819 pounds and costing $388.73, of which $100 was contributed by friends away, was joined to the church, the first church bell in town, to call with its silver tones the people to the house of God.

Rev. Alvan Tobey served the church for a short time, in 1871, I think. Rev. Sumner Clark, our near neighbor and firm friend, had agreeable memories of the three years from May, 1872, that he spent with his Wakefield parish, and still holds in their hearts a large place. He was born in Framingham, Mass., October 4, 1812, and died in Wolfeborough, December 20, 1887. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1840.

The five years before 1880 were marked by a signal display of the grace of God, especially among the young, in the ministry of Rev. George O. Jenness. This parish will not forget the dominie and his helpmeet.

During the eighties, the feeble light of your historian has been shed, and it is to him a pleasure and a pride to have served in this centennial year this ancient church, and recount the deeds of the pious ancestors.

Albert Henry Thompson, the third of four sons of Edward Kneeland Thompson and Elizabeth Dearborn Smith, was born January 27, 1849, at Chelsea, Mass., and brought up in Searsport, Maine, after his father and mother were lost at sea on the brig "Albert Perkins," of which his father was "master." He went to common schools in Searsport, and assisted his grandfather in his drug and book store, until in May, 1865, he took a course at Comer's Commercial College. In the fall he entered Phillips Andover Academy, and at the end of three years had missed but three recitations, and graduated June 30, 1868, with the second rank as salutatorian.

He then entered Amherst College, where he was graduated July 11, 1872, with B.A. He took first prizes in English composition and Greek. He entered the junior class of the divinity school of Yale College, September, 1872, and was graduated with the degree of B.D., May 13, 1875; was approbated to preach by the New Haven West Association of Ministers, May, 1874. He was ordained as an evangelist February 26, 1879, at Bingham, Maine, and preached in summer vacations, 1873, at Enfield, N. H., and 1874, South Sanford, Maine; also, in Georgetown, Conn., from May 8, 1875 to 1877; Bingham, Maine, 1877–79; Cromwell, Iowa, 1879–80; Wakefield, N. H., 1880–87; and from May, 1888, to the present at Raymond. He married, January 13, 1885, Mrs Arvilla Hardy Pitman, daughter of Loammi Hardy, of Ossipee.

Two, the first and last, of their three children are living: Elizabeth Hardy, Rose Standish, Arvilla Haynes.

Rev. Lyman White, of excellent repute among the churches of our order, commenced a pastorate here in June, 1888. He was a native of Roxbury, born July 23, 1818; was graduated from Dartmouth in 1846, and died May 30, 1889. He was held in much esteem in his pastorates, was a man of noble character, and an excellent preacher and wise adviser.

The earlier preachers were educated men, who believed in studying the Bible in the languages in which it was written, the Hebrew and Greek. Without sacrificing the religious nature, they aimed to develop the mind. They were the patrons of learning, and without doubt had something to do in forming that literary taste which has prevailed in Wakefield. These preachers were loyal citizens, not monks seeking retirement from the world in cloisters and caves. They were ever fearless in the discharge of what conscience told them was duty. I should like now to see the service in the old meeting-house, with its square, high-backed pews or pens, its three galleries, its huge sounding-board over the stalwart form of the minister dressed in knee breeches, ancient coat, powdered hair, preaching to our ancestors that good old sermon ninety-nine years ago, on the reverence due to the house of God. And they came from near and from far, on horseback and on ox-sleds, and barefooted, to save their shoes when they should enter the sacred place. Those were the days when sacrifices were known.

Eight weeks of preaching seems to us small, but it cleared the law, and eight weeks' preaching then might be as good as three times that now. But that did n't satisfy them. According to custom, the town of Wakefield did for the first ten years support preaching, and then called to a permanent settlement Rev. Asa Piper, who had already preached nineteen Sabbaths. This call was given in November, 1784, through a committee of seven: S. Dearborn, N. Balch, A. Hall, Lieutenant Jonathan Gilman, Captain J. Gilman, Major Jonathan Palmer, and Ensign Mayhew Clark. The terms of settlement or the proposals were: Mr Piper was to receive,

In addition to the rights sequestered to the use of the Ministry in the Town, one Hundred Pounds lawful money towards building him a house, to be paid in Labor and Materials for building, common labor at 3s. per day, the man finding himself; Pine Boards at 4 Dols. per 1000 ft.; Shingle at 9s. per 1000; Clapboards, rough, at 4 dollars per 1000, each of said articles to be delivered on the spot, and in any other articles that may be wanted at cash price, and also lay out one hundred Days' work in Fencing and clearing the Minister's Lot. That the town will give said Mr. Piper as an annual salary, Seventy-five pounds, lawful Money, forty pounds of said sum to be paid in Money, the other thirty-five in produce of the country, — twelve pounds in Indian corn at 3s. per bushel, six pounds in Rie at 4s. per bushel, five pounds in Beef at 2 1-2d per lb., twelve pounds in pork at 5 pence per lb. It is to be understood, that for the two first years, they will give only sixty pounds annually as salary, and after that adding to the sixty pounds yearly five pounds, until it amount to seventy-five pounds, his stated annual salary.

Also voted to give the upper part of the town above Ensign Mayhew Clark's a proportional part of the preaching. The proposals were modified in June, so that one half of the one hundred pound settlement shall be paid the first year, the other half the next. "The work shall be done the coming fall. The Rie shall be at 3s 9d per bushel; Money part to be paid quarterly." The minister wanted less pork and more corn, so the twelve pounds in pork was changed to the same value in Indian corn. To this call, borne by S. Dearborn, Esq., Captain David Copp, and Avery Hall, Mr Piper made the following answer in the affirmative: —

WAKEFIELD, June 20, 1785.

Friends and Brethren, — It is some time since I received an invitation to settle with you in the gospel ministry — a work that is not to be undertaken without a solemn pause and mature deliberation upon the reasons operating for or against compliance. Notwithstanding the great distance from my particular friends, which is a circumstance disagreeable both to them and to me, and other objections, — so remote from my brethren in the ministry, whose society and kind offices would be a source of satisfaction and edification, and likewise the difficult and laborious duty of the ministerial office to which I feel myself so unequal and unworthy of, — yet, as there appears so great a degree of unanimity (as far as I have obtained information) among the people, and as you have so far complied with what was proposed as an amendment to the former conditions, after consulting with those whose advice I esteemed, and seeking direction from the great Head of the Church, with whom is the residue of the spirit, who is able to supply every weakness and deficiency and qualify the most unworthy for his service, and on whose blessing success depends, I have finally thought it my duty not to refuse your request, and do accordingly accept your invitation. Relying, however, if a union should take place, on your Christianity and benevolence, that, should the future prosperity of the Town admit of it, you will make me such further allowance as shall be necessary. And I shall expect, likewise, the privilege of absence a number of Sabbaths yearly in order to visit my friends and acquaintances to the westward.

ASA PIPER.

"Friends and brethren" he calls the citizens of the town. But the friends thought another step needed to secure a permanent minister, and we have what now would be a strange sight: a council called by the town for the ordination of a religious teacher, and at the same time the "brethren" and

their wives were embodied into a church by the town's council. The town leads, the church follows. Now, in calling a minister, the church leads.

The church was broad in its foundation, with a very limited creed and a generous covenant: "We profess a serious and full belief that the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments are given by inspiration; that they teach us the doctrine of man's apostasy from God, and the only means of recovery is by faith in Jesus Christ as the only Saviour of lost sinners." A little later in some towns the first church organized had no creed, simply a covenant to join together Christians of different names. This short confession of faith was later and in 1828, at the time of settling the colleague, enlarged and arranged in eight articles. The covenant seemed to be the main thing on which they depended for mutual help, though of course the covenant was based on the kinship of belief and practice and the object of upbuilding the kingdom of grace. It had an "exception" as a relic of the "half-way covenant," which allowed people to be church members, have their children baptized, and yet not partake of the Lord's Supper.

One excellent woman, without doubt, was taken into the church on "exception" in 1787, her conscience forbidding her to partake of the Lord's Supper, and for over forty years she was deprived of that privilege, and she died before she could use the rite. The Articles of Faith have been amended in 1828 and again in 1867. This church now is supposed to be in general accord with other churches of the Congregational name, but at the outset that name was not used. Neither is it called the first church of Christ, though they make a solemn surrender of themselves to the Deity in Trinity, and "regard it our incumbent duty in our present situation to form ourselves into a church for fellowship and communion." But it was the first church of Wakefield, and I am glad that it was not the last one; but other Christian bands, bearing different names, have had the name of Christ written on their hearts and have done a good work.

The moderator of the special town-meeting which called Asa Piper was Simeon Dearborn. The moderator of the new church meeting was Avery Hall. The voted call was unanimous, and this was the answer given that very day before his ordination: —

Wakefield, September 22, 1785.

I now declare my acceptance of the call given me this day by the church of Christ in this place to be their pastor.

Asa Piper.

The town had already called him to be their minister, and he had accepted three months before. The town led, the church followed. And when the town totally ceased to lead, at the passage of the Toleration Act about 1819, the church remained as the organized spiritual body, competent to call and

settle a minister, and the First Congregational Society was chartered by the legislature in 1815, which embraced Joseph Wiggin, Richard Dow, Luther Dearborn, William Sawyer, Joshua G. Hall, John Kimball, Elisha Sanborn, and associates.

The members of the ordaining council were ministers Hasey, of Lebanon, Maine; Haven, of Rochester; Adams, of Acton, Mass., the early home of the young minister; Newhall, of Stowe, Mass.; Ripley, of Concord, Mass.

Thus, on the twenty-second day of September, 1785, Asa Piper saw this church organized, received its call and accepted it, was ordained, and married his first couple in Wakefield — Joseph Maleham and Frederica Lang. The next year or so he brought to his home at Simeon Dearborn's his young wife, Mary Cutts, of Portsmouth, and not long after moved a few steps to the new mansion which still stands on that site of remarkable beauty, which from that day to this has been the happy home of his descendants. Esquire Dearborn's house was near the road over Copp's hill. There was the "prophet's chamber" in the early day. And there they met and chose the first two deacons, October 26, Simeon Dearborn, Esq., who had been deacon of the church in Greenland, and Avery Hall.

The church thus organized received additions from time to time, but the number was small, only two hundred for the century. The history of the church for the first quarter of a century is not very marked. No mighty revivals, convulsing society, when men quaked before the majesty and purity of God, but we may believe a steady stream of good influence was flowing on, blessing society. Later we find revivals, 1828, 1837, 1840, 1875, 1881. Infant baptism was then regarded important, and a few families consecrated their children, whose children's children are rejoicing in the God of their fathers. The first child baptized was William Maleham, whose parents, Joseph and Frederica, now took upon themselves vows to love the Lord, as they had vowed one year ago to love each other. Great-grandchildren of Joseph Maleham are of this church, and in the Sunday-school the third and fourth generations, unto whom the Lord is showing mercy.

Richard Dow, one of the original members, became deacon, and in 1826 was, at his own request, relieved because of age and infirmity, and died in 1835, the same year as his pastor, full of years. His son, Asa, was one of the first to receive baptism. Several of his grandchildren were baptized at this font, and to the memory of one of these, who, sixty and four years ago, a babe in the arms of the aged minister, had placed upon her brow the sacred water — to her, as wife and mother, we owe the memorial of our Town Library and High School — Ellen Almira Dow, the mother of our honored friend, the daughter of Josiah, the granddaughter of Richard Dow. Our communion set, also, is the gift of one here consecrated in infancy and of her husband so recently called away. The granddaughters of the

first deacon, bearing another name, Sawyer, are in a hale old age, still interested, as always, with other grandchildren, in the service of the sanctuary. Descendants of the second deacon are not in town, but the name of Avery Hall was long honored as of one very helpful in civil and religious affairs. "In his last years his means were quite limited, but he died, as he had lived, a good man, held in high esteem by all who knew him."

Luther Dearborn, the son of the first deacon, was chosen, I judge, to succeed Deacon Dow in 1826. He seems to have succeeded to his father's mantle in church and town. He married Sally Pike, January 2, 1792. His daughter, Lucy Ann, born March 2, 1804, is the oldest and best informant of those days of seventy-five years ago, one of the few and valued links between the old and new that to our sorrow must soon break.

Asa Piper Wiggin is reputed a deacon. His mother, Elizabeth Gerrish, was the firstborn of the parsonage. His father, Porter Kimball Wiggin, united with the church on his dying bed and received the emblems of Christ's love from the hands of his minister. That was in 1840. She journeyed on alone for forty years, until in 1881, on Memorial day, she had reached almost ninety-two years before God took her.

The surviving deacon, Satchel Weeks, who since 1879 has served the church, is descended from Deacon Samuel Haines, of Portsmouth church (1671), and grand-son-in-law of Deacon Richard Dow. So we see that the deacon timber has been so far limited to certain families. The son of the first minister, Edward Cutts Piper, as deacon for nearly half a century from 1833, and the father (as minister up to that time and a little later, so that they were together) cover nearly the whole hundred years of the church as office-bearers. He quietly passed away [in the month of February, 1881, just ninety years from that winter month when he was consecrated to God. Of him it is written: "He was the good old deacon permitted for more than half a century to embellish in his ancestral home a hard-working farmer's life with the culture of a Christian gentleman. He had an apostolic beauty of character, and led a blameless life."

Of the members at large we may not speak in particular. Several covered fifty years of church life, as did Deacon Dow and Deacon Piper, who joined in 1831. At the same time joined Belinda Evans (still living in Ossipee as Mrs Isaac Thurston) and Emily Peare, later Mrs Rollins (deceased December, 1886). The same year Mrs Lucy Bradbury Chesley entered upon her fifty-two years of living as a member of the church in Wakefield to which she had come as a bride some years before. She retained her elasticity of spirit and beaming countenance until the great age of ninety-one.

Mrs Rhoda Hobbs completes her half-century in January. Yet of the five original male members two, and perhaps three, died within eighteen months after they joined the little band, Deacons Hall and Dow surviving Simeon Dearborn, Mayhew Clark, and Samuel Haines.

Two of the members have become ministers, John H. Mordough (1831, ordained evangelist 1836). He died in 1869. Jonathan Byron Cook, son of Benjamin, as a lad by the side of the village lawyer, joined the church in 1839, September 8: settled as colleague pastor with Rev. Joshua Dodge, at Moultonborough, 1850–53; pastor at Wells, Maine, 1855–67; at Salisbury, N. H., 1869 to 1874; for several years, until very recently, at Hebron. Dr Charles Coffin Barker, son of the revered minister, though never a member of this church, for some years has labored for his Master as a preacher of the Adventist faith. Some of the members married ministers. Olive Haven, who joined in 1787, married Rev. Joseph Willard (first settled minister of Lancaster): Mary J. Robinson married Rev. N. Barker: Mary A. Smith married (1858) Rev. Leo Baier: Ellen M. Wiggin married (1863) Rev. Henry L. Foote, Episcopal; Alice Haven Malcham married (1875) Rev. James C. Flanders, Episcopal.

The founders wanted a "learned, orthodox ministry." Their descendants may have thought more of the "learned" than the "orthodox" part. But in getting the one they got the other. The church was virtually the state in a religious capacity, providing, as its duty, preaching at the central place, at the expense of the town, and each man on the grand list taxed. To this the majority assented. A few protested, but perhaps not more than would oppose other acts of the majority, such as a new road. Their protest was noticed. The sentiment grew quite strong against "taxation without representation," in this sense, that the preaching did not express their views, from some near the church as well as more remote. Some preferred preaching of a different sort, and some then, as now, probably preferred no preaching, and did not wish to pay for the support of any highway they did not travel on. There was also an idea that the minister should not be a "hireling." Still, if anything was to be given, let it be a freewill offering.

As early as 1788, within three years from the settling of the first minister, several "who called themselves a Baptist society" the town voted "to exempt from paying a tax to the town minister, and shall hold them excused so long as they support preaching among themselves according to their perswasion, or attend upon the ministry in their way: and at the same time we wish their attendance with us, and leave it to their generosity to contribute what they please for the support of Mr Piper." Their names will interest you: Samuel Allen, Samuel Allen, Jr, Ebenezer Cook, John Horn, the first town clerk, John Hill, Jacob Wiggin, Simeon Wiggin, Isaiah Wiggin, and Tobias Hanson. Each year nearly some were excused. But the *town* only could excuse. It held that right, as well as to tax. A variety in religious as well as in political views may be expected, even among a small population. Each view may be of hearts loyal to God or to the nation. And this variety is shown in the history of our town, as the number excused grew larger. In 1788, these ten I have mentioned: 1794, fifteen: 1798, thirty-seven out of one hundred and sixty-two

voters: 1804, forty-four; 1807, ninety-eight out of one hundred and ninety-two, over one half; 1810, the "contract" was "dissolved," and practically, from that time on, support was voluntary, Asa Piper not being the paid minister of the town, but pastor of the church for another quarter of a century until, in 1819, taxation for preaching was abolished by the "Act of Toleration."

The town improved in the quarter century when they had their first and only town minister. This is shown in the eloquent and pathetic document when Parson Piper on his part dissolved the contract, January 1, 1810.

The five and twentieth year is now in part elapsed since my induction into the important and sacred office of a religious Teacher in this place. At that time the people were few in number, and had but imperfectly subdued a wilderness and prepared the soil to yield support to the inhabitants, who being collected together from various places, were many of them far from abounding with the conveniences and delicacies of life. . . . Fears were entertained by some at that time that the people would not be able to fulfil their engagements without bringing poverty and distress upon themselves. But a present view of the case will show how groundless were those fears. Instead of those temporary, humble cottages first erected, and which they would now think could scarce give shelter to their herds, we now behold comfortable and even elegant habitations. Thus hath a kind providence blessed us: and thus is there exhibited unto my eyes irresistible proof that what I have received from the town hath not impoverished them. In justice to myself, I must say that I have ever cherished a lively sympathy with the people, and made it my constant endeavor to lighten the burdens and not forget the poor. In all their afflictions I was afflicted: and an omnipresent Deity can witness my secret intercessions for unity, happiness, and spiritual welfare of all. . . . Desirous as I am of meeting the wishes of the people, I have uniformly declared my readiness to absolve them from every obligation to contribute to my support, whenever they should express such a desire; and had such an event taken place several years ago rather than at this time, the probability is that it would have been more for my temporal happiness. Because, having expended a considerable sum in fencing and subduing my farm and the like, I shall probably not find any one disposed to compensate me, should it become expedient to dispose of my property. Besides, the season of gray hairs admonishes me of approaching infirmities, and darkens the prospect before me. Nevertheless, I should prefer a "dinner of herbs where love is unto a stalled ox and hatred therewith." It has lately been signified to me that a dissolution of the contract is wished for by some, and thought expedient by many. I do not feel disposed to throw obstacles in the way: and therefore declare my readiness to dissolve the civil contract. I would therefore say that I will agree unto its dissolution on the following conditions: 1st. That all sums now assessed by virtue of the contract be paid in conformity to its provisions. 2d. That I enjoy all immunities, as heretofore, while my relation to the church shall continue. 3d. That I receive, as an indemnification in part for this concession, four hundred dollars.

To the inhabitants of the Town of Wakefield, this day in Town meeting assembled.

January 1st, 1810. Asa Piper.

At that town-meeting, Major Joshua G. Hall, moderator, it was voted to dissolve the contract according to Mr Piper's proposals.

Thus in 1810 the town ceased to support preaching, but the town minister continued as pastor for twenty-five years more, with a colleague from 1828 to 1833, until his death in 1835. The amount for his support must have declined,

but the civil contract was looked after by the society incorporated in 1815. He supplied in Milton, 1810 to 1812, and perhaps did some missionary service, but he ever remained a commanding figure of society. Old people now living remember "the old priest," as he was called, and delight to tell of him, a man of massive frame, great dignity, and upright character, who did much to upbuild society in this town. He was a citizen, and one of the best. He was always at the polls, and his fellow-citizens parted as he marched up through with stately step to deposit his ballot. He was a leader in making improvements in husbandry. He beautified his own premises, lifting agriculture out of the rudimental condition, and sought to combine the beautiful with the useful. He made the address at the first agricultural fair in this region, at Rochester, and the splendid shade-trees planted by his hand are a monument to his foresight, as they adorn the avenue in front of the ancestral grounds. We cannot measure either the direct or indirect influence of the church upon this community in upbuilding morality and education as well as spirituality. But the record is on high. The presence of the church, even with a small nominal membership, has acted as a restraining influence to keep back from impiety and wickedness. Like a tower of granite it is to stand as a protest against sin; and as a beacon tower to guide to a better and happier life.

The Lord be thanked that that seed was planted in 1785. We have a right to sing the song of the tiny acorn, and then go forth to help to make the new century, more than any other since the world began, God's century and years of the right hand of the Most High.

For its financial support the church depends upon voluntary subscriptions supplemented by annual grant, the New Hampshire Home Missionary Society and the income from the Fund, the Rollins Fund, and the Sawyer Fund, making the salary $550 and parsonage. Few have left memorials in the shape of bequests. Elisha Rollins, at his death in 1872, left $300 for himself, and $200 for his wife, Prudence, who died in May, 1871. Both were members of the church from 1832. Luther Dearborn Sawyer, a constant attendant up to the last Sabbath before his death on July 9, 1884, bequeathed $200. The communion service was the gift of Mr and Mrs E. A. Rollins, of Philadelphia.

The One Hundredth Anniversary. — This was celebrated September 22, 1885. The day was a day of beauty, and five hundred gathered to pay tribute to the character of their ancestors and to praise the God of their fathers. This anniversary was observed with fitting services. Hon. John W. Sanborn presided with his customary courtliness and dignity. Order of exercises: Service of ancient songs, Freeman D. Pike, precentor; address of welcome, Hon. J. W. Sanborn; response, Hon. J. G. Hall; invocation, Rev. G. S. Butler; responsive reading led by Rev. Wm. Lloyd Himes; prayer by Rev. Sumner Clark; hymn composed by Rev. D. D. Tappan; address, Hon. Seth Low, of Brooklyn; poem by Miss Harriett N. Hobbs. In the afternoon addresses were

made by Hon. J. G. Hall, Rev. Wm. Lloyd Himes, Rev. G. S. Butler, Rev. Sumner Clark, Captain Nathaniel Meserve of the Freewill Baptists, Rev. Charles Dame, of Acton, Maine. Letters were read from Rev. D. D. Tappan, Rev. G. O. Jenness, Hon. Charles Chesley, interspersed with songs of devotion. It was a "red-letter" day in the history of the church.

Second Congregational Church. — For many years there were members of the Congregational church living at Union village, at which place Rev. N. Barker preached occasionally, as did Rev. W. Jenness. In 1879 Rev. Charles F. Goldsmith, then preaching at Union, was ordained to the work of the ministry as an evangelist by a council called by the First Congregational Church. In 1880 Rev. Joseph Fawcett began his ministry of two years. November 25, 1881, the Second Congregational Church was organized and recognized by council. Its thirteen members were: Rev. Joseph Fawcett, Mrs Ann G. Fawcett, Mrs Maggie Field, Asa Merrill, Mrs Susan C. Merrill, Mrs Josephine Nute, Mrs Catherine Meikle, Mrs Mary M. Heggie, Mrs Elizabeth Nute, Lewis Plumer, Lovey Sanborn, Mrs Martha J. Burley, and Mrs Clara A. Burley. "Sterling preached, Christie charged, Secretary Greeley prayed, and Thompson right hand." This church had a healthy growth during the pastorate of Rev. Gardner S. Butler, an earnest, consecrated man, ordained in 1877, who came to Union in the winter of 1883 and remained five years. The last two years were especially fruitful and bore testimony to faithful efforts: over forty added. The church has now a membership of nearly seventy. Much successful religious and temperance work, largely by members of this church and congregation, has given tone to public sentiment and greatly strengthened the walls of society. The present minister is Rev. William France, just ordained, with prospect of a successful pastorate. The deacons from the start were Lewis Plumer and Asa Merrill. The "Union" Sunday-school is large and flourishing: it has 143 members, and has had for a number of years as its wise and energetic superintendent, Edwin W. Junkins, whose departure to Washington Territory is deeply regretted. His successor is Charles W. Horne. A bell was presented to the church some three years since by Alonzo Kimball, Esq., of New York, whose father, Noah, grandson of John, was a member of the Congregational church. A hall and chapel combined has been lately erected by members of this society near the railroad station. Rev. Frank I. Nute, son of Samuel F. Nute, of Union, and great-grandson of Josiah Page, who has been some years in the ministry, is a member of this church. The entire church membership of the town is not far from three hundred, and the number is on the gain.

Freewill Baptist Churches. — Of the so-called Baptist society in 1788, we have no further history. Samuel Allen, Samuel Allen, Jr, Ebenezer Cook, John Horn, John Hill, Jacob Wiggin, Simeon Wiggin, Tobias Hanson may have been interested in the Free Baptist ideas just

spreading, and Benjamin Randall lived in New Dedham near. In 1806 he wrote a letter to a branch of the Lebanon monthly meeting, which then was composed of quite a number, most of whom lived in the Weeks district and likely met there. Mayhew Clark, who began exhorting about this time, John Clark, his brother, Nathaniel Lock, John Watson, John Weeks, Josiah Allen, Joseph Hill, Reuben Lang, William Maleham, James Hutchins, Betsy Clark, Deborah Weeks, Moley Allen, Sarah Tuttle, Betsy Weeks, Patience Watson, Bridget Hall, Sarah Blake, Abigail Lock, etc., may have constituted the first Free Baptist church, said to have been at North Wakefield. After the first became extinct, the second Free Baptist church was organized in 1831, and was a centre of influence for many years in the Spinney neighborhood, or South Wakefield, its original members including David Spinney, Joseph Spinney, Solomon Wiggin, Paul Farnham, Francis Berry, John Farnham, Joseph Libby and Nathan, David Archibald, James Hutchins, Solomon Lewis, Alva Spinney, John Hanson, Bert Cook, Sarah Cook, Susan Horn, Charlotte Wiggin, Hannah Archibald, Lydia Garvin, Agnes Garvin, Lorumanah Farnham, and others. This church was supplied by different preachers until 1835, when the meeting-house was finished and dedicated, and the members gladly saw Joseph Spinney, a young man of their own number, ordained. He was their pastor for many years, and broke unto them the bread of life. In 1852 he became a zealous advocate of the immediate second advent of our Lord, and April 9, he and twenty-two members, followed later by twelve others, withdrew from the church. After that the church had as pastors, Elder Cummins Parris, Elder John Chick, and Hiram P. Mansur, who was ordained October 30, 1862, and served quite a number of years (their last pastor); after that he served for some years as pastor of the Acton Free Baptist Church, Milton Mills, one of the five Free churches in that first year of Benjamin Randall's ministry, 1780. His son, Herbert Mansur, is a recent graduate of Bates College and Theological School, Lewiston, Maine.

The Third Free Baptist Church was, I judge, at East Wakefield, but owing to diminished numbers is practically extinct. James Hill and wife Sally, who lived to old age, Moses Perkins and wife, and others are reputed members; perhaps also Captain Nathaniel Meserve, an old and respected citizen for many years, active among the Free Baptists. Of Union is Deacon Samuel B. Ames, with his large frame and warm heart, and J. Morrill Woodman, a very active member, a few years ago ordained to the ministry. To the same church belonged Rev. John D. Waldron, now at Springvale, Maine. He has united to churches by baptism 424 persons in twenty-one years.

The Fourth Free Baptist Church was the fifth and last organized at Union village, July 22, 1868, with nineteen members, of whom eight remain, including the clerk, Charles W. Horne, Nathaniel Durrell, Job H. Burleigh, Sarah A. Edgerly, Emily A. Hall, Joseph O. Rines, Sarah J. Rines, Charles W. Horne,

Mary F. Horne, Rowena D. Brackett, Mary E. Cate, George W. Dicey, Susan A. Dicey, Sally A. Junkins, George W. Morrison, Lizzie W. Morrison, Benjamin Roberts, John Wallace, Dorothy Wallace, Victoria A. Wentworth. It had but one pastor, Rev. Joshua A. Stetson, who served one year. Rev. Samuel P. Fernald preached in 1859 and 1860.

Methodist Episcopal Churches. — The first Methodist preaching in Portsmouth, and, it may be, in New Hampshire, was when Jesse Lee visited it, 1790–91. Along in 1810 Rochester was supplied by a preacher from the Tuftonborough circuit. Wakefield, as early as 1828, may have been in the same circuit, for they had a class that used to meet at the house of Francis Chapman, and the Word was dispensed to them by circuit preachers, as Roswell Putnam and Herschel Foster, who also went to Brookfield and to the Dow district. A church was at Union village for many years in active operation. Milton circuit, October, 1831. A. H. Houghton, preacher in charge, J. Worster, assistant circuit preacher, held quarterly meetings at Milton, Union village, Brookfield, and Wakefield. October, 1832. Wolfeborough, Milton Mills, Milton Three Ponds, Brookfield. John Adams, L. E. Gordon, assistant. 1833, July. Circuit divided into Milton and Wakefield circuits: quarterly meeting at new meeting-house: John Adams and Moses Chase, preachers. 1834, last quarterly conference at the old meeting-house in centre of the town. 1839, Joseph Smith, preacher: Elisha Mills, local preacher and class leader at Union: stewards, Thomas Chapman, Luther Wentworth, Joseph Walker, Samuel Applebee. 1842, January 8, Caleb Dustin, preacher: 1844, John French: 1846, I. C. Emerson; 1853–54, Lorin H. Gordon; 1857, Daniel W. Barber, preacher, James Thurston, presiding elder. The last minister appointed was Rev. Joseph P. Frye (Milton Mills and Union) in 1882.

At North Wakefield there is reported to have been an organized Methodist Episcopal church years ago, but not far from 1880 a new church, or class, was organized and the Lord's Supper observed in the new Wesley chapel. Rev. H. T. Barnard, Free Baptist, preached for a time at Leighton's Corner and North Wakefield. Rev. W. Burrell also preached and was largely instrumental in securing the new place of worship. North Wakefield was then in the Tuftonborough circuit, embracing Tuftonborough, East Wolfeborough, and North Wakefield. The old meeting-house was, I believe, a union house and had a long line of ministers; Elders Taplin and Hayes among the Methodists, and Elder Walker and Olin Page of Baptists. Rev. Henry E. Allen since 1880 will be long remembered for his zeal and kind heart among his parishioners at Brookfield, Hackett Schoolhouse, and at North Wakefield. Frank Chamberlain, a local preacher, supplied for a season.

A church was organized at Wolfboro Junction in January, 1887, with seven members, and a new circuit was formed embracing Wolfboro Junction, Brookfield, East Wolfeborough, and North Wakefield, and April,

1887, Rev. George A. Luce was appointed minister in charge. He lived at the Junction, and to his hearty labors with the hand and voice and heart is due largely the new church at the Junction and the general prosperity of the circuit. He served two years, and was followed in 1889 by Rev. J. Mowry Bean. The church building was dedicated in November, 1887. There are now forty communicants.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH. — Earnest meetings were held by followers of William Miller in 1842 and onward, and April 9, 1852, Elder Joseph Spinney and twenty-two members, followed later by twelve others, withdrew from the Free Baptist Church and became a separate society, and have maintained from that day to this a somewhat vigorous existence, holding meetings all these years, still looking for that blessed Hope. Their early minister still ministers, and the young man who there began his ministry, now venerable with age, is at this writing opening up this summer season of 1889 near the place where he was ordained fifty-four years ago. For these many years he has been almost the town minister, so wide has been his circuit and influence, joining in marriage many happy pairs and called from near and far to bury the dead of his former acquaintance — Elder Joseph Spinney, of winning face, long white beard, and snowy hair, a patriarch in looks, yet young in heart. Abial W. Sibley, born in Wakefield, in 1833, ordained in 1862, at Chelsea, his first pastorate, has been a leading spirit in the Advent Christian denomination, now numbering 100,000 in the United States. He has been teacher and preacher for twenty-two years, and elected annually secretary of the Advent Christian Missionary Society. There are a goodly number of Adventists in town of varied types. A flourishing society exists at Woodman's Mills and has had regular preaching for several years from Elders T. Lindsay Churchill and Charles Colman, both of Brookfield, and other ministers. Interesting meetings for prayer and conference have also been held with Brother Alonzo Wentworth.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH. — The new village of Wolfboro Junction was not complete without this sacred edifice. On Saint John the Baptist's day was laid the cornerstone, and the mission church of Saint John the Baptist at Wolfboro Junction was consecrated by the Right Reverend William Woodruff Niles, D.D., Bishop of New Hampshire, September 14, 1877. The church was built partly by gifts from the people of the town, largely from those of friends in Brooklyn, N. Y. To a lady of that city was due the building of the rectory. All the triangular piece of land on the north of the church has been, by A. Augustus Low, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y., given to the village for a park, to be in charge and under the care of the wardens and vestry of the church and others whom they may elect from time to time.

The first rector was Rev. W. B. T. Smith. The longest ministry has been that of the Rev. William Lloyd Himes, six years, winter of 1881 to that

of 1887, years of faithful Christian toil. At the beginning of the mission there was but one communicant; present number, thirty-two. Sixty have been baptized. There is but one other Episcopal church in this county, Christ Church, North Conway, although there are scattered communicants in various parts.

The officers for the ensuing year, as for several years past, are Charles A. Hackett, senior warden; Hiram W. Nichols, junior warden; James W. Garvin, treasurer; John H. Garvin, secretary.

This mission has furnished two lay readers for the diocese of New Hampshire. Rev. William Stanley Emery succeeded Rev. William Lloyd Himes in September, 1887.

Meeting-houses. — Eight years had elapsed, instead of the six required by charter, since the Declaration of Peace in 1763, when the frame of the first meeting-house was raised. The finishing of it was interrupted in 1775 by the Revolution; yet as late as 1800 it had not reached its full development, for, September 6, 1785, it was voted that "no porches are to be built"; "vendue of pew privileges," on the 8th: "S. E. and S. W. corner privilege not to be sold, leaving room for the stairs"; 1793, April 29, "commenced to build and sell pews": 1800, May 3, "how much will the Town raise to finish the Meeting House and inclose the Burying Ground." After that there were attempts to build a hall at Wakefield Corner, the then rising village, and then to move the meeting-house. But for over sixty frosts of winter and heats of summer it stood, somewhat the worse for wear, until 1838–39, when it was transplanted to the more congenial soil of Union Village, and from time to time improved and beautified, so that now the first builders would fail to recognize their former temple. Before 1820 the new meeting-house, in lot 90, Wakefield Corner, began to lift its massive frame toward the sky. In 1818 the town would not agree to take the new meeting-house and finish it for its own use. Finished when, no one knows, but dedicated in 1831, this stately structure with imposing columns in front, above the broad, well-hewn granite steps, with its lofty steeple ever a source of pride, and the huge interior including rooms above and below, still stands as a monument to our fathers' ideas: while the time-honored edifice at North Wakefield has gracefully yielded to the far less spacious Wesley Chapel, the gift of Adam Brown and others, and since then Time's cold and wintry blast has brought it low, although it was made of the best lumber which the forest could then produce.

The parsonage at Wakefield Corner was bought in 1846, for three hundred dollars. In the fall of 1886 it was improved at an expense of nine hundred dollars, and since then by other additions. The next meeting-house was the "Spinney," in 1835. But this "old" Spinney meeting-house was replaced in 1872 by the very neat and tasty structure built as a "Union" house by the Free Baptists and Adventists.

The latest addition to the churches of the town was in Wolfboro Junction, when, in 1887, the Methodist Episcopal Church was dedicated; a comely structure within and without, the contribution of many purses. Thus six localities have been marked by church buildings, but as many as twelve churches or societies, have been formed to supply the supposed needs. "Meetings" have been held in private houses and schoolhouses and in groves, "God's first temples."

CHAPTER XLIV.

Education, Early Provisions for — Teachers' Wages — First Schools — Districts — School Committees — Common Schools — Dow Academy — Wakefield Academy — Collegiates — Teachers, etc. — Libraries — Societies.

EDUCATIONAL. — Very early the town made provision for at least the limited education of those days. The school lot, by the provision of the charter of the grantees, must be set apart for the use and maintenance of a school. For twenty-five years William Blaisdell seems to have occupied it. As the income from that would not be adequate, our fathers voted so much. In 1776, "8£ for schooling, one half to be laid out in the summer, the other half in winter." In 1777, Captain David Copp, Mr Daniel Hall, Mr William Moore, and Mr John Kimball were chosen as the first school committee, and £11 voted for schooling, "one half to be laid out below the pond, the other half above." In 1778, no division was specified as to season or place, but the school was to be kept near Mr John Kimball's, below the pond. The amount was increased to £30; in 1779, to £60; in 1782, money sufficient to support a "man school" for six months; in 1785, the interest of the school lot and £24; in 1786, £64; in 1789, an article "to see if the town will let 30£ of the school money to Dr Thomas Lindsay;" in 1794, "3 months' schooling to people above Pine River." £60 including interest from Blaisdell; in 1798, $200 including interest; in 1804–07, $200; next year (I think) $300, exclusive of interest money, and $300 for town expenses.

Teachers and Wages. — "In 1807, in Hall district, paid Mr Sanborn for boarding Elizabeth Piper, and glass, $8;" in 1808, Richard F. Dow, teaching in Middle district, $63, and in Hall district, $54.87; Sally Copp, for teaching in the Clark district, $21, Samuel Fellows, $24. The earliest teachers before this (1791) were paid: Master Nicolson, 12 shillings; Master Robinson, £2, and by Colonel J. Wingate, £3 9s. 9d.: Master John Basdel, 7½ months at £3

per month, he boarding himself, £22 10s.: Master David Glody, 9¼ months at 60s., £27 15s., and in 1792, £6 18d.: Isaac Fellows, for boarding, £1 12s.: Captain Andrew Gilmon, for pay to Master Robinson: Joseph Gage, for pay to Master Glody, £8 18s. 4d., and Walter Neal to same: Abner Allen paid in specie, for gun lost in war, £1 10s.: in 1794 Lieutenant Daniel Hall, for boarding Master Evans, £1 17s. 6d.: in 1795, Master John Dame, and one Newlson: and since then a small army of school ma'ams and masters, at varied wages, from 60s. or $10 a month and board themselves. From 1791 to and in 1889, from $28 to $40 a month was paid to the teachers of the seven out of eight districts in the town, which had nearly $1,600 from all sources for the 302 scholars, of whom 286 registered during the year: 16 between 5 and 15 not attending: 8 under 5; 270, 5 to 15; 10, 16 and over. The board of education asks for at least $750 more than that required by law ($1,120). The school funds are diminished more than a thousand dollars by the town's applying the savings bank tax to other purposes.

Schools, etc. — 1805, December. Act of legislature authorizes towns to divide into school districts. Before this was done by arrangement of the inhabitants or by selectmen. In 1827 the former town system gave place to the district system, in order to secure for the large number of scholars in rural towns the most prudent distribution of time, money, and education in the schools. In 1885, after forty-eight years of absence, the town system returned to receive the criticism of those who thought that "the fathers fixed it about right," not thinking that the town system is much older than the district system.

The first schools were probably in private houses, but in the fall of 1796 a schoolhouse was built, the first recorded, and the next spring it was voted to excuse the Hodgdon district from paying anything towards its building, and also all below Hardy's from paying towards building, probably the same schoolhouse. To the question, "Shall the district 'cawled' the Wiggin district remain a district, or belong to the lower or south district?" it was voted that it shall be a district by itself, if it build its own schoolhouse. This it likely agreed to, for the next year, 1798, March 12, we find due in the districts, and it is one: "Lower," $33.50, or south (now Piper): Wiggin, $31.33 (Oak Hill): Wingate, $45.42 (Corner): Fellows, $4.67 (Dow); Horn, $20.33 (Witch-trot): Clark, $23.00 (Pine River): Wentworth, $12.40 (over the river): total, $170.55. The sums may give some idea of the number in each district.

In 1799, July 4, Abner Allen was paid for building a schoolhouse in lower district, $129.00. March 4, Levi Neal, for one in upper district, $129.90, "he to put on a few shingles near the chimney and some laches." March 4, Jacob Welch, $129.00, for building one, where I cannot say. He lived in Dow district, which later, in 1812, was set off from No. 2 and called No. 8.

Appropriated, February 17, $225 to build a schoolhouse, to be finished by the last day of September and to be twenty-eight feet long, twenty-two wide, eight and one-half high, set on southwest side of the brook running near the mouth of the road to Jacob Welch's. The names of those set off to form No. 8 indicate also the locality in which they lived, namely, Jeremiah Dearborn, Joshua Wingate, Moses Copp, Jonathan Copp, Richard F. Dow, Isaac Fellows, Nathan Fellows, Nathan Dearborn, Nathan Dearborn, Jr, Jonathan Burley, Daniel Welch, Ebenezer Hill, Richard Cook, and, on road to Parsonsfield, Jacob Welch, Joseph Welch, John Whittier, Benajah Brown, Noah Horn, and Jonathan Brown.

In 1811, March 11, the following were set off from No. 3 and called No. 7: Jacob Lock, Reuben Lang, Reuben Lang, Jr, John Lang, John Weeks, John Weeks, Jr, Nathan Weeks, Phineas Weeks, John Watson, Nathan Watson, Samuel G. Vickery, John Clark, Nathaniel Lock, and the northeast line of the land adjoining Jonathan Copp, Joseph Ayres, Thomas Clark, Widow Mary Johnson: and Daniel Horn is the dividing line between said district No. 3 and the persons above named when schoolhouse is built. No. 7 is now classed with No. 2. Through this Lock and Lang district runs Jockey street, laid out in 1799. The Corner schoolhouse must have been built earlier. In 1813, the limits of the school districts were set. The eight of these have increased to twelve (last two added since 1853), and reduced to eight since the new system.

School Committees.— In 1827, June, a law was passed "requiring towns to choose a committee," and in 1828 "teachers to be examined and obtain certificates before beginning school." In Wakefield, as early as 1777, a school committee was elected, but none mentioned from that time till 1814, when Rev. Asa Piper, William Sawyer, Esq., and Luther Dearborn were chosen at the famously "short town-meeting." For nine years in succession the first two were on the school board, Jonathan Copp for three years, John Wingate for five. Others, under the "1827 law," have had long experience, especially Parson Barker, for many years within the memory of those now living, giving reports prepared with great pains, serving his town even up to fourscore and three. The following have been in this office: Frederick A. Copp, Morrill B. Smith, Charles W. Varney, John Tredick, John W. Sanborn, Charles W. Sanborn, Dr S. W. Roberts, Haven N. Cook, and others for short terms. In 1886 were elected the first board of education: Frederick A. Copp for one year, John G. Sanborn for two years, Morrill B. Smith for three. The latter died in office December 25, 1887. In 1887 George H. Gage was elected for three years; in 1888 Rev. George A. Luce for one year, to fill vacancy; Mrs Ella E. Moulton for three years, the first woman thus chosen in town; at the last election, Dr Charles F. Roberts for three years.

Common Schools. — The report of 1882 notes the progress of the preceding period of nearly thirty years since reports first published. "It is evident that there have taken place many and marked changes in the condition and welfare of the town in general, and in the state and condition of the public schools in particular. Former ten districts are now twelve: five new schoolhouses erected and several of the old ones materially repaired and improved. The contributions for the support of schools have increased from some $600 to $2,000 per year, while the number of scholars has decreased from 370 to about 300. From two dollars per scholar each year, the appropriation has increased to nearly seven dollars, affording much longer terms of schools and better facilities for educational improvement. Thirty years ago but one district raised more than eighty dollars to be expended in the cause of letters, while several failed to raise one half that amount. Now the smallest amount in any district is much more than the largest of any district at that time. Instead of but few weeks most districts now furnish for half a year educational advantages, and some more than this. Some that had only one short term have two long ones, and others three such. The youth have about all the opportunity they need, or can use to advantage, in acquiring a useful education. If the standard of scholarship in our schools has not reached a higher point, intellectually considered, by longer terms, improved methods of teaching, and superior textbooks, it is reached at an earlier age." The studies: reading and spelling, 283; penmanship, 261; arithmetic, 205; geography, 152; grammar, 112; history, 58; composition, 29; vocal music, 61; algebra, 21; bookkeeping, 16; philosophy, 9; physiology, 4; astronomy, 2; chemistry, geometry, and surveying, 1 each. From 1882 to 1889, scholars reduced from 303 to 302. In 1889 the town voted for schools $500 above what is required by law: $2,000 town expenses, and $7,000 to repair highways, $1,000 to pay on town debts. Each can compare for himself 1889 with 1789 in our common schools. The education thus secured has changed somewhat, and advanced perhaps not more than it ought. The "master" is now "teacher," but the days of some "discipline" may need to continue.

Academies. — The town will never lose by giving the best of common school education to its boys and girls. At the "deestrict" school many have had started and fed aspirations for something higher. Some of the fathers were themselves college learned, and the first minister and other leading men took a great interest in education. In some towns the parish minister was the only educated man. Not so in Wakefield. College graduates this town had right along. At Dartmouth, Harvard, Bowdoin, and Yale not a few graduates have hailed from Wakefield, not to speak of those other graduates, the sons of other towns, who have entered the bowers of our Edens and carried off the fair daughters of Wakefield.

In 1815 a rare opportunity came to the youth. Mr Josiah Dow, a leading

merchant of Boston, in high business and social position, built and established upon his father's farm, at his own expense, Dow Academy. This was dedicated November 6, 1815, in the presence of over five hundred spectators. The founder gave the address, broad and liberal in its educational and religious sentiment, designed to arouse in the community a larger interest in higher education, setting forth his motive in establishing a school for the benefit of his children in the county, and to extend its advantages to all around. Rev. Andrew E. Thayer made the invocation: Rev. Joseph Haven, of Rochester, the closing prayer. The "Ode on Science" was performed by the Wakefield band: and two hymns were sung, after which the company partook of refreshments at Captain Richard Dow's. This institution flourished for several years, having an extensive patronage from some of the first families in and out of the state, and I have heard that the first stage-coach was put on for their benefit. The room itself is placed over the church room to fulfil the condition of the gift of the land that "the meeting-house should always be used for ecclesiastical and educational purposes." Not a few still cherish "memories of the old academy room, with the mellow autumn sunlight streaming through its broad southern windows upon busy pupils, all happy and free from care." Since its incorporation, it has had two or three lives, with temporary deaths intervening.

The Dow Academy building stood for many years, until removed to the Junction in 1886, and now serves as a hall for the societies, and is called "Brackett's hall." In 1820 that school-life went out, but nearly sixty years later the son of the founder's daughter revived the Wakefield Academy by the gift of one hundred dollars annually; providing, in case of failure to sustain the school, the amount to go one half to the Dow district, the other half to the Corner. So that, to-day, this time-honored institution, through the generosity of the Hon. Seth Low, is taking a new lease of life, having had as principals Dr A. P. Chesley, Dartmouth, 1880; Emery Pinkham, Bates College, 1883; Arthur P. Greeley, Dartmouth College, 1882; Professor Joseph A. De Boer, Dartmouth College, 1884; Rev. James C. Flanders, Dartmouth College, 1884. Elmer Ellsworth French, Tufts, 1890, has taught some four or five terms; John F. Manson, Fred. A. Fernald, Dartmouth, 1887, John Gage, and Justin L. Moore at present.

The roll of students in the male and female departments of Dow Academy, dated August, 1819, exhibits sixty-three students in all, a large number for that day. They came from Portsmouth, Rochester, Dover, Wolfeborough, and from Roxbury, Boston, Charlestown, and Salem, Mass., etc. "Men learned in their professions, examples of good breeding and high character, when advanced in years never tired of talking of their days spent at Dow Academy, and there was no praise too high for them to bestow on its teachers and its founder. They not only remembered the excellence of the work done daily in the classroom, but they delighted to dwell on the pomp and circum-

stance of exhibition days, which the founder always attended, and when they had martial music and a procession." The first preceptor was Rev. Andrew E. Thayer, afterwards the first principal of Franklin Academy, Dover. In 1819, Adam Gordon, A.B., was preceptor, Miss Rebecca Phippen and Miss Eliza Bailey, preceptresses, and at one time the late Hon. John Aiken, of Andover, Mass., was preceptor.

In 1827 Wakefield Academy was incorporated through its trustees, Josiah H. Hobbs, William Sawyer, Joseph P. Wiggin, Alvah H. Sawyer, Henry L. Wiggin, George W. Carter, Charles Carter, William Sawyer, Jr, Ichabod Richards, Elisha Rollins, Porter R. Wiggin, Thomas Lindsay, Jr, Benjamin Pierce Gove, William Sawyer, president of trustees. According to catalogue of 1832, the year of the first term, Nathaniel Shotswell Dodge was preceptor, and there were thirty-two male and twenty-six female students.

Parson Barker, in the first years of his Wakefield life, was principal of Wakefield Academy in perhaps its palmiest days. His gifted wife, once Katharine Knight, of Boscawen, was his assistant. From 1840 to 1885 the following were preceptors: Charles G. Weeks, Caleb Emery, Charles Cummings, George Copp, E. B. O. Jewett, in 1845; F. A. Dean, with an assistant, now Rev. Jotham B. Sewall, Samuel W. Roberts, J. E. Swallow, Daniel R. Carter, and E. P. Hodgdon.

Collegiates. — Early the boys got into the habit of going to college, and it has been kept up. The first minister was a graduate of Harvard, 1778; Avery Hall, of Yale, 1759. The first native graduate was from Dartmouth, in 1811, Amasa Copp, the youngest son of Captain David, at the age of twenty-three. Josiah Hilton Hobbs, the lawyer, was a graduate of Bowdoin in 1820. From Dartmouth, 1822, came Rev. Nathaniel Barker, minister from 1835; Bowdoin, 1826, George Yeaton Sawyer, son of William: Bowdoin, 1828, Luther Dearborn Sawyer, son of Timothy; Bowdoin, 1832, John Copp: Bowdoin, 1842, George W. J. Copp; Yale, 1847, Frederick Augustus Copp, — three sons of George W. Copp: Dartmouth, 1847, John Paul: Dartmouth, 1850, Edward Ashton Rollins, son of Hon. Daniel G., and living in Wakefield in 1828; Dartmouth, 1851, Joshua Gilman Hall, Jr; Bowdoin, 1852, Charles Chesley, son of Isaac B.: Dartmouth, 1857, Daniel R. Carter, who died 1865, at thirty: Harvard, 1858, George Albert Wentworth; Dartmouth, 1859, Josiah Hilton Hobbs; Dartmouth, 1860, John Tredick: Dartmouth, 1862, George Frank Hobbs: Dartmouth, 1862, Augustus Wiswall Wiggin: Dartmouth, 1872, Charles William Sanborn; Harvard, 1874, Robert William Sawyer, son of Charles H. and grandson of William: Dartmouth, 1876, Edward Augustus Paul, son of Hiram; Tufts, 1877, Daniel Rollins Brown, son of Asa: Dartmouth, 1887, Sidney E. Junkins, son of Edwin W: Dartmouth, 1887, Aziah C. Willey, Jr. Henry A. Roberts, son of Dr S. W., graduates from Dartmouth in 1890, and Walter J. Weeks, son of Algernon S., from Bowdoin.

1890. Herbert Mansur is a graduate of Bates Theological School, Lewiston, 1888. John H. Mordough graduated from a three years' course at Yale Theological Seminary, 1836; Jonathan B. Cook, from Bangor, 1849.

Of those who became *physicians*, Augustus W. Wiggin took M.D. at Georgetown Medical College; surgeon in the army; died in 1875, at thirty-three. John Tredick, M.D., 1867, Jefferson Medical College, practised at Perrymansville, Md; dead. Benjamin Hobbs, M.D., 1863, Dartmouth, died three years later at twenty-six. Daniel R. Brown, M.D., 1881, Bellevue, is in practice in Brooklyn, N. Y. George A. Smith, M.D., 1881, Bellevue, was of Wakefield stock. Charles C. Barker, D.D.S., at Meriden, Conn.

Of the teachers John Copp was one of the finest before taking up agriculture and horticulture. He is spending the evening of his days in a genial old age at Wakefield. George W. Copp died in 1864, at forty-four. Frederick A. Copp has continued farming, milling, and some years the duties of superintending school committee, and at times been one of the town fathers of Wakefield or of Brookfield.

Professor George Albert Wentworth, youngest son of Edmund and Eliza (Lang) Wentworth, born July 31, 1835, a graduate of Phillips Exeter Academy, 1855, entered the sophomore class in Harvard and graduated in class of 1858, being then, since April, tutor in Greek at Phillips Exeter Academy, with which he has been connected since 1859 as professor of mathematics, in which realm he has no peer in this country. He has helped to fit more boys for college than any other living man and is the author of many superior textbooks. Alvah Sawyer, brother of William, born 1799, was a graduate of neither college nor professional school, but was regarded as a man of extensive knowledge, acquired by reading. He was the "learned blacksmith," of keen intellect, and a mind of grand cast; died May, 1882.

Libraries, Societies, etc. — In 1797, under the influence of Parson Piper and others, a charter was secured for the Wakefield and Brookfield Union Library, — shares $3, later $4, — which had a vigorous life until in its sixtieth year. November 3, 1856, the then twelve members, William Sawyer, Jr, Amasa Copp, Alvah H. Sawyer, Jonathan Gage, John Wingate, John Clark, Theodore W. Lyford, Mandana Carter, John A. Chamberlain, Freeman A. Chamberlain, and Hubartis Neal, agreed to divide the books and dissolve and annul the act of incorporation, which they did March 15, 1857. Only one shareholder of that number now survives, Hubartis Neal. Since 1879 the Wakefield Public Library has had life, due to the Hon. Seth Low and others, including Mrs E. A. Rollins, and is becoming of considerable value as the years roll on. For some years Union Village had a library to gratify the taste for reading (from 1854 to 1886), but it has been divided among stockholders. Wolfboro Junction has its "village library," started in 1881.

A musical society was incorporated in 1815.[1] "Brookfield Social Library"

[1] Laws of N. H., vol. xx, p. 370.

was incorporated in 1811; called in 1833, "Brookfield, Wolfeborough, and Wakefield Social Library." Union Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1833; Union River Manufacturing Company, 1868; Unity Lodge of Freemasons, 1875; Pine River Lumber Company, 1857 and 1877. *From index to laws of state, 1679–1883.*

The lodge of Independent Order of Good Templars, instituted at Union Village October 9, 1879, now numbers ninety-six members, and has done a vigorous, aggressive, and helpful work. The first chief templar was Rev. C. F. Goldsmith; the last, Fred. E. Stevens; C. W. Horne was chief templar for several years, also grand secretary of the Grand Lodge; Mrs C. W. Horne was secretary for sixteen years. Grand Chief Templar George A. Bailey, who instituted the Union lodge, also instituted the "Newichiwannock" at Wolfboro Junction, February, 1886, but it had a short life.

The Law and Order League of Wakefield, Brookfield, and Milton, under the leadership of Daniel S. Burley, Esq., has strengthened public sentiment.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union and Band of Hope had for some years an active lodge at Woodman's Mills.

Union Village has "Lovewell" lodge, No. 1185, Knights of Honor, thirteen members; and for some three years near 1876, Council No. 28, Sovereigns of Industry. Wolfboro Junction has "Syracuse" lodge, No. 27, Knights of Pythias, which was instituted March 17, 1886, by Grand Chancellor John P. Young; a large number of knights were present from various New Hampshire and Maine lodges; thirty charter members, and ten since added; leased Brackett's hall. The first officers were: P. C., G. F. Mathes; C. C., G. M. Smith; V. C., A. D. Robinson; prelate, J. F. Tucker.

Improved Order of Red Men, on the sleep of the first sun, worm moon, G. S. D. 397, Songonombee Tribe, No. 15, was instituted (in the language of the palefaces) March 1, 1888, in the Hunting Grounds of Wolfboro Junction, by G. S., C. C. Bunce, of Dover. The tribe started with thirty-six charter members and has rapidly gained in valuable membership. The first chiefs were: prophet, G. S. Dow; sachem, Arthur L. Foote; senior sagamore, Eli W. Nute.

CHAPTER XLV.

Development — Union Village — Railroads — Wolfboro Junction — Manufacturing — Population — Politics — East Wakefield — Taverners and Traders — Early Prices — North Wakefield and Wakefield Corner — Physicians — Longevity, etc.

WAKEFIELD increased rapidly in population and wealth until 1837, when many of the leading citizens became embarrassed by the eastern land purchases; but with these heavy losses they tried to keep up their former position, but as there was no railroad communication it became an isolated town, and for several years made little progress in either population or wealth.

The railway at last came to Union Village. This place, which had since 1820 been of some importance, having a factory for spinning yarn, a tannery, sawmill, gristmill, carding-works, store, and blacksmith's shop, improved rapidly. Many were the loaded teams that brought their wheat, butter, cheese, etc., to the station, and left their money with the merchants, and gladdened the hearts of the hotel-keepers, prominent of whom was Robert H. Pike, who has accumulated a fortune from the proximity of his house to the station, and has to-day one of the most elegant hotel offices and dining-rooms in northern New Hampshire. Business thrived, demanded more men, and families moved in.

Union Village, with its trim houses and manufacturing industries, is a decided growth on the few houses it had up to 1827. Noah Barker was here a clothier as early as 1802; he also in 1817 set up, near John Paul's, a carding-mill. James Hardy did a large business in cloth dressing. He had one of the first, if not *the* first, cotton-mills in the state. Ira Fish followed Noah Barker, and Dr Lindsay's sons, John and James, succeeded Hardy. Joshua G. Hall followed both, and was one of the leaders in society. "He was one of the brightest men this town ever raised," says one who knew him well. July 4, 1822, a party met here to celebrate the day and name the place. It was proposed to call it Federal Village from one of the political parties of that day. A Republican, however, objected, and a compromise was effected on Union Village.

Hon. John W. Sanborn and others were not satisfied with the facilities afforded at Union, and labored for the extension of the road. By the energy of Mr Sanborn this was accomplished, and the Wolfeborough Branch railroad constructed. This was the beginning of a new and a prosperous era. The junction of this last road with the main line is near the head of Lovewell's pond, and in the vicinity of the spot where Captain Copp's grist and saw mills alone broke the silence one hundred years ago.

Originally the site of the thriving village of Wolfboro Junction, fed by and feeding the railroad, was full of ravines and huge bowlders, and covered with a dense forest. A small clearing was made, rocks and stumps cleared away, and buildings erected to accommodate the business and mechanical works of the Conway or Northern division of the railroad that were moved to this place. A hotel, the Sanborn House, was built, a fine schoolhouse has been erected, and an Episcopal chapel now graces the roadside on the hill. From its start in 1871 the village has progressed rapidly and solidly. Hon. John W. Sanborn, superintendent of the Northern Division of the Boston & Maine railroad, here has his home and offices, and supervises his many and important business interests. Albert O. Robinson is assistant superintendent, and performs his duties with rapidity and accuracy. The railroad shops of the Northern division are here located. James Tucker is chief of engineers; Charles A. Hackett, master mechanic; Edward Leavitt, roadmaster. All of the officials and employés are courteous, gentlemanly, and capable.

The Sanborn House, heated by steam, is kept by C. B. Remick, and accommodates thirty guests. James W. Garvin & Co. is one of the veteran mercantile houses. Besides trading, Mr Garvin has an extensive manufactory of sale clothing, and furnishes employment to many. John M. Haynes deals in stoves and tinware. John T. Garland supplies the meats for the community. P. O. Cottle has a general store. William H. Willey carries a stock of grain, groceries, etc. Edwin A. Himes is the new postmaster, succeeding J. W. Garvin, who followed George F. Piper. Beacham and Foote attend to law and insurance; and George S. Dorr, one of our most busy men, is editor and proprietor of the *Carroll County Pioneer*, established October 4, 1881. "The Pioneer labors to remove the underbrush from the Forest of Humanity."

A majority of the people are engaged in farming, but manufacturing and mercantile trade are becoming important branches of business. I need not trace the manufacturing industries, great or small, from the first rude cornmills of Captain Copp and Joseph Haines to the Union Brass Foundry looking for gains. Sawmills appeared early: perhaps, in order, Copp's first, and Haines's, the Allen, Captain Hall's, and so on down to the latest of the portable steam-mills which take away some of the beauty of the forests to transform it into homes for men. At Union are the excelsior mills of George E. Hart & Co., and Samuel L. Hutchins's feltmills, now silent, Stevens's marble shop, and others. Reuben Sanborn for thirteen years has had a chair factory, employing twenty persons, and turning out yearly some six thousand or more chairs, and several thousand sawhorses.

In 1868 there were seven mills in town: one near the Ossipee line running a gang of saws, where lumber, heading, and sugar-boxes were produced.

This was owned by the Pine River Lumber Company. One was at Union, operated by Luther G. Cate; and one cutting a thousand feet an hour was near Wakefield Corner, run by John W. Sanborn and others. Six shingle-mills were in operation, and shoe and salt boxes, flannel boards, etc., were made. Tinware was quite extensively manufactured, and so were shoes. In 1872 Wakefield ranked in point of wealth the fourth, and in mechanical business the third, town in the county.

Population. — East Town, 1773: Unmarried men from 16 to 60, 20; married men, 16 to 60, 49; boys, 16 and under, 65; men, 60 and over, 1; unmarried females, 64; married females, 48; no widows; 1 male slave. Total, males, 156; females, 112; 248 in all. 1775 showed 320 population; May, 1786, 505; 1790, 446; 1830, 1,470; 1840, 1,596; 1850, 1,405; 1860, 1,470; 1870, 1,185; 1880, 1,392. The families in town in 1767 numbered 2; in 1769, 11; 1770, 30; 1784, 90; 1800, 150.

Politics. — Since 1800 the town has flourished under the different banners of Federalist and Republican, Whig, Democratic, and Republican, about as follows: From 1800 to 1850 the Federalists and Whigs had it two thirds of the years; from 1850 to 1890 the Democrats have had thirty years, three quarters of the time.

The tide of business first struck Piper road and Wakefield Corner in 1800, Union in 1855, and Wolfboro Junction in 1871. The Piper road, once the village, is now a delightful locality to visit; Wakefield Corner is quiet and beautiful; East Wakefield is a distributing station for stages. Here come many summer visitors to get our balmy air and enjoy the beauties of nature. It has two hotels, Davis House and Sunnyside.

Taverners and Traders. — Taverners were not few, if we judge by licenses granted by the selectmen from 1793 to 1803 to sell ardent spirits — in varied phrase, as "retailer of spirituous liquors;" "to keep public house and liquor;" "on account of his situation and employment of a public nature;" "provided he keeps a good orderly house;" "to sell rum;" "to keep spirituous liquor and mix the same, or in other words to keep a public house of entertainment;" "at his store, under such rules as the law directs." Under taverners are David Copp (his "flip-stick" survives, but it has lost its cunning), Joseph Leavitt, and Samuel Sherborn before 1780, and running in 1793 to 1798, perhaps later; Mrs. Eunice Leavitt, 1801. In 1794 and on, Stephen Watson, Captain Andrew Gilman, Josiah Robinson, Thomas Cloutman, 1799; David Horn, Benjamin Dearborn, Joshua G. Hall, 1808; Jacob Welch, Ensign James Hardy, 1806; George Whitton, 1813; Samuel Pike, 1811; Israel Hodgdon, John Dame, Porter K. Wiggin, 1819. In 1827 five licenses were granted — one reading "wine and spirits in any quanity not less than one

pint, to be sold, delivered, and carried away." About this time a "Temperance Society" was formed. Ten years later temperance sentiment in the state is said to have been at its highest point, under the reign of no law.

Of the taverns, some were rather unpretentious, aiming to supply a felt need of the public, both traveling and local, and the chief ones were also a combination of a market-place, auction-block, and lyceum where the great questions of the day were discussed, if not settled, as well as at the country grocery stores. It would be interesting to compare prices then with now — of molasses, cambric, crackers, rum, and cheese, thread, sugar, salt, and calico. In 1750 four hanks thread and one gill rum cost 8 shillings; four yards linen, £2; four pounds sugar, £1 6s.; one gallon molasses, 22 shillings; fifteen hundred shingle nails, 52s. 6d.; 2 1-2 punch, 20 shillings; 1,000 "bord nales," £4 10s.; one handkerchief, 35 shillings. That was "old tenor." From 1775 to 1800 prices were up, and continental money between 1777 and 1781 became so depreciated that $100 of it were only equal to one dollar in gold, and it became practically worthless. In 1818: one gross pins, 1s. 6d. = 25 cents; one pound tobacco, 2 shillings; one mug "egg pop," 1s. 6d.; one straw bonnet, $1.50; one yard ribbon, 25 cents; one yard cotton cloth, 30 cents; one yard calico, 2s. 3d.; one pound of rice, 10 cents; one gallon rum, 9 shillings; one-fourth yard crape, 27 cents; one almanac, 4s. 2d.; two quarts molasses, 2s. 3d.; one vest pattern, 4s. 6d.; one ounce indigo, 25 cents. In 1802: "1 yard tobacco," a selectmen's bill, seven half-pints rum, 7 shillings; four dinners, 4 shillings; six suppers, 6 shillings. In 1770 a man got two pounds for "one day plowen." In 1819: a bushel corn, 5 shillings; one pint New England rum, 12 to 14 cents; one glass, 4 cents; one gill, 8 cents; one pint brandy, 20 cents; one yard cambric, 5 shillings; one yard calico, 2 shillings; one New Hampshire Register, 20 cents; carding nineteen pounds wool, $1.19; one pound cheese, 9 cents; one bowl punch, 25 cents; one-half yard shirting, 23 cents; butter, 12 1-2 cents; sugar, 18 cents; tea, 84 cents; No. 8 yarn, 72 cents; one-half pound salt, 4 shillings; lamb, 5 cents; broom, 25 cents. Of traders, Captain David Copp was very likely the first. James Hardy had a store at Union about 1800. Joshua G. Hall had one near the Piper schoolhouse, but followed Hardy to Union in 1827. His son Andrew Gilman Hall, Joseph Pike Gilman, Elijah Wadleigh, and A. F. Wood were among the other traders.

At Wakefield Corner about 1800 Captain Robert Calder, William C. Frost for some ten years from 1807; Captain Salter, Chesley Drew, Captain Joseph Manson. In 1810, John Wingate, for himself or for Mr. Upham, on Russell Hill. In 1818, Henry L. Wiggin; he and Joseph P. Wiggin were in business in 1827; Daniel G. Rollins, 1826; William Sawyer, Jr. for many years; Henry R. Chamberlain, Joseph Pike, Otis Wiswall, Asa P. Wiggin, Amasa Copp, Asa Brown, George Gage; A. J. Milliken, who was deputy and sheriff for many years and in trade twenty-one years. George A. Yeaton, Porter K.

Wiggin, Henry L. Wiggin, Joseph P. Wiggin, and George H. Wiggin have kept the town records: also, William Sawyer, Jr, Asa Brown, George A. Yeaton, and A. J. Milliken.

At North Wakefield several have traded, the latest, Daniel M. Emerson, postmaster. The postoffice has usually been kept in one of the stores. At Union from 1827 Major Joshua G. Hall, John Tredick, C. E. Swinerton; John Tredick, 1861 to 1866; Joseph P. Gilman, 1866 to 1869; Charles A. Varney and Elijah Wadleigh to 1885; Joseph P. Gilman to 1889; Jacob S. Adams. At Wakefield Corner were Henry L. Wiggin, William Sawyer, Jr, Samuel Yeaton, Hiram Paul, 1885; A. J. Milliken, 1889; George E. Goodhue. At Woodman's Mills, J. M. Woodman is postmaster; East Wakefield station, Ivory S. Loud; Horn's Mills, John G. Sanborn.

Wakefield is not a seaport, and few have made their home upon the deep; but one of our citizens, Captain Samuel Yeaton, was a prosperous sea-captain for years, commanding the swift "clipper" ships once so famous in the East India carrying trade.

James A. Chesley entered the United States naval service October 30, 1861, and served twenty-two years on ships, monitors, and ironclads as assistant-navigator, navigator, watch and division officer, navigator, and first lieutenant, first lieutenant in command on the ironclads "Manhattan" and "Mahopac" for eight years, until retired as lieutenant January 22, 1884.

Physicians. — The first doctor was probably some woman skilled in administering herbs. Dr Howe, of Rochester, used sometimes to come to Wakefield. Whether the early physicians were wholly supported by their fees, we do not know; in most places they combined the art of healing with cultivating the soil or other business.

Dr John Manning (if in practice) had, I judge, other business, and was likely a man of means, and associated somewhat with his neighbor and friend, Captain Copp. He was of Chester, 1781 to 1785, and probably at Wakefield from 1790 to 1800. John Manning, Harvard, 1813, M.D., may have been his son.

Dr Thomas Lindsay must have come early, as he married, in 1787, Polly Nudd, and for his second wife, in 1821, Elizabeth Clark, both of Wakefield. He moved to Lincoln, Maine, in 1832, and died at Chester, Maine, December 10, 1840, at eighty. He was collector of the minister's tax in 1795–96, which was over one half the town tax. He was a member of the Strafford Medical Society in 1810. He had a long and successful practice. His two sons were in the factory at Union.

Dr John McCrillis was one of the original members of the Strafford Medical Society and fifth president in 1832. He practised for many years with one or two absences.

Dr Richard Russell, a medical graduate of Dartmouth, 1813, came to

Wakefield soon after, was surgeon on privateer "Polly"; was captured and confined in Dartmoor prison; when released, he came back to Wakefield, and near Christmas, 1815, married Sarah, daughter of Captain David Copp, and practised, with the exception of four years at Concord, from 1815 until 1833. The last twenty years was at Great Falls, where he died in 1855 at seventy. These men made lasting reputations.

Dr Thomas Lindsay, Jr, Strafford Medical Society, 1825; secretary, 1828–30; began practice at Wakefield about 1827, at twenty-five. He moved to Lincoln, Maine, with his wife, the daughter of William Sawyer, Esq., and practised at Lincoln until he died, March 3, 1864.

Dr Nathaniel Grant and Dr Jones (here in 1836), natives and neighbors of Lebanon, Maine, both came and went between 1830 and 1840, the former to Centre Ossipee, the latter to his native town.

Dr Sumner Gilman practised some years at Union and Wakefield Corner, and married a Wakefield daughter — Miss Susan Wentworth. He was of Dartmouth Medical School, 1833, and died at Wakefield in 1841, aged thirty-six.

Dr Charles L. Swasey came from Limerick about 1840, and went from his practice here to New Bedford, and died the past year.

Dr S. B. Twitchell came about 1849, married Miss Sarah E. Swasey, and removed to Rushville, N. Y., but returned to Wakefield to practise until October, 1854, and died the following year at thirty-nine.

Dr Samuel Woodbury Roberts, a native of Alton, in 1825, a graduate (the first from his native town) of Dartmouth, 1850, of the Medical School in 1823, soon came to Wakefield. His five-and-thirty years have given him the longest circuit over these hills in time of any physician except the first. For many years he has been a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, and its last president, 1887–88.

Dr William B. Reynolds, of Acton, Maine, came to Union in 1855, and went into the army. After the war he went from Union to Lynn, Mass., the place of his death.

Dr John Langdon Swinerton was born at Newfield, Maine, 1805; graduated from medical school of Bowdoin, 1841; a member of Strafford Medical Society in 1845; practised the medical profession during nearly fifty years at Brookfield, Wolfeborough, Milton Mills, and Union, where he died in the fall of 1882, November 2, at the age of seventy-nine, regretted by all who knew him as a kind friend, a safe counselor, a good physician to the sick and suffering.

Dr John E. Scruton, born in New Durham, November 23, 1846, had the educational advantages of Farmington high school, West Lebanon, Maine, academy, and Milton Classical Institute; commenced the study of medicine with the noted Dr D. T. Parker at Farmington, and attended the medical school at Portland, and was graduated from the Medical School of Maine,

(Bowdoin College) in June, 1870, and began practice at Union, January 1, 1871. He has been a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society since 1870, and has been very active in connection with the Carroll County Medical Society, of which he has been, first, vice-president, and president since June 26, 1889. He has an extensive practice in Wakefield, Milton, Middleton, Farmington, Brookfield, etc., and is frequently called into consultation in a much wider area. Dr Scruton is an earnest student in his special field, keeps himself well up with the latest discoveries and approved methods of treatment, and is a sympathetic and kind-hearted physician of more than ordinary ability and success, and enjoys a deserved popularity.

Dr Charles F. Roberts was born in Lebanon, Maine, August 5, 1860, and moved to Brookfield in 1866; took a four years' course at Great Falls high school and graduated in 1879; studied medicine with Dr James Farrington, at Rochester: attended lectures at Dartmouth and Columbia colleges, and was graduated second in a class of one hundred and twenty-five at the latter college, participating in the "Hansen Prize." This honor also brought him an appointment, without competitive examination, to the staff of Bellevue Hospital, where he served the regular term, and then came to Wolfboro Junction in January, 1885, where he is now in practice.

Longevity.— Whether the air of Wakefield has some virtue above common air or not, certain it is that a considerable number have been "with long life satisfied," and have reached the ninetieth milestone. The oldest person who ever lived in Wakefield was Robert Macklin, who, born in Scotland in 1672, lived in Portsmouth for several years as a baker, and died here in 1787 at the great age of one hundred and fifteen. He was a noted walker in his day, frequently going on foot from Portsmouth to Boston, sixty-six miles, in one day and returning the next or third day. This journey he made when he was eighty. The next oldest was known by many of us, and admired in his placid old age. He fell asleep on the twenty-ninth of September, 1882, at the age of one hundred and four years. David Evans was a native of Madbury, May, 1778, two years before the Dark Day, of which he spoke in my presence on that Yellow Day, September, 1881, when he wrote in a plain hand his autograph, long to be prized. He had that mildness characteristic of the Friends, or Quakers, with whom he was reckoned, until, as he jocularly remarked, "I transgressed, in marrying one of the world's people." But he was buried with the simple ceremony of his early Society. Mrs Mary Jones was born in Portsmouth in 1743, and died here in 1844. Her daughter was the wife of Deacon Piper. Mrs Mehitable Kimball Wiggin reached ninety-three years, nine months, three days, June 26, 1859. Her son's wife, Elizabeth Gerrish Wiggin, lived to almost ninety-two years. Mrs Elizabeth Wiggin died May 15, 1826, at ninety-three years, seven months, twenty-three days, leaving eight children, forty-six grandchildren, sixty-eight great-grandchildren. John Horn in 1830



John W. Sanborn

attained ninety-two. Colonel Joseph Palmer, at his death near 1840, was not far from ninety; Mrs David Copp, his sister, died 1839, at ninety. Colonel Benjamin Cook was nearly ninety at his death in 1867. Mrs Rebecca Maria Dow (wife of Josiah) was ninety-two. Within ten years no fewer than thirteen of natives or residents have reached ninety. Mrs Bickford died at North Wakefield at one hundred and four. Daniel Quimby was reputed ninety. Joseph Malcham died March, 1885, at Great Falls, at ninety-four years, three months. John Paul, October 11, 1887, at ninety-three years, two months. Mrs Matilda Haines (fall 1882) was ninety-one. The twin-brothers, Isaac B. and Jacob A. Chesley, died March 23 and February 26, 1879, at ninety. Mrs Lucy B., wife of Isaac B. Chesley, died April 13, 1884, at ninety. Mrs Abigail W. Drew died April, 1884, nearly ninety-one. Deacon Edward Cutts Piper died February, 1881, at ninety. Mrs Charlotte Hill died July, 1887, at ninety. Widow Patience Weeks died September 4, 1885, at ninety.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. JOHN W. SANBORN.

From the earliest days of New Hampshire the name of Sanborn has been more or less connected with its matters of public and private interests. The first of the family in America were Lieutenant John Sanborn and his brothers Stephen and William, born in England, who came to Hampton in 1640. Their mother was the daughter of the celebrated Rev. Stephen Bachiler. From the first they were active and influential citizens, and often chosen to places of trust and responsibility. They were most strenuous opponents of Mason's claim to New Hampshire, and of Cranfield's administration. They had numerous descendants, and were the paternal stock of the widely extended family bearing the name in the United States. Every one of Hampton's historic events shows a Sanborn as a prominent actor. Six were signers of the Association Test in 1776, and in the official records many are credited with long and brilliant service. Richard, Josiah, John, and Joseph, sons of Lieutenant John, were signers to Weare's petition.

The first of the family to locate in Wakefield was Joseph (born in Hampton about 1735), who came in middle life as one of its early settlers. He was accompanied by his two sons: John, son of his first wife, and Elisha, son of his second wife. He was one of the solid farmers of the town, and had sons Samuel, Joseph, Reuben, and John, born in Hampton or Brentwood. Samuel and Joseph settled in Acton, Maine, where they became leading citizens. Samuel was a deacon for many years.

John Sanborn, youngest son of Joseph and Sarah (Lane) Sanborn, was born in Brentwood, November 21, 1767, married, in 1792, Hannah, daughter of Daniel and Patience Hall, and made his home near the centre of Wakefield on a farm, later removing to that of his father-in-law, with whom they lived. Their children attaining majority were Daniel H., Joseph W., Sarah L., Susan, Ann, and John G. Mr Sanborn was an industrious, substantial farmer, a good citizen, and attained old age, dying January 29, 1854. His wife was born May 24, 1772, and died in May, 1841. It was said of Mr Sanborn that "he had not an enemy in the world."

Daniel Hall Sanborn, son of John and Hannah (Hall) Sanborn, was born May 31, 1796, in Wakefield, married Lydia, daughter of Joseph Dorr, of Acton, Maine, December 25, 1821. She was born in Acton, June 16, 1796, and was a descendant of that Brackett family prominent in early New Hampshire history. Mr Sanborn was a farmer, and died September 25, 1872. His wife died March 2, 1854. Their children were John W., Joshua H., Enoch E., Daniel H., and Lydia S. (Mrs F. N. Dixon).

Hon. John W. Sanborn was born in Wakefield, January 16, 1822. From an early age he was a member of his grandfather Sanborn's family, receiving the educational advantages of the town schools and its noted academy. In these he had the power to gain the best of the knowledge, while in the fields and at other labor incident to a farmer's life he acquired a robust constitution, and a practical education of great value to himself and others in subsequent years. When eighteen he became a teacher of winter terms of school, gave satisfaction both as an instructor and disciplinarian, and taught twenty terms with success. This sphere was not broad nor active enough for him. He had the confidence in his powers born of possession, and the strength and genius to rise above the circumstances of life, to obtain knowledge however opposed by difficulties, to advance his own station beyond the one inherited, and to secure for himself commanding positions of affluence, integrity, and eminent usefulness in the town and state of his nativity. His career has not been a sudden elevation brought about by extraneous circumstances, but a gradual upward progress through the successful application of inherent capability, fidelity, and honest endeavors to do thoroughly the labors incumbent upon him. Very soon after attaining his majority he purchased a farm and industriously engaged in its cultivation; when twenty-four years of age he began buying, selling, and shipping cattle, and gradually connected with these the manufacture of lumber, which from 1864 to 1870 attained very large proportions for this region. He early became interested in probate business, and for many years conducted causes in its court, and at one time did more of this work than any other in the county.

Distinct from these varied interests Mr Sanborn found other and weighty matters were demanding his time and attention. His ability was appreciated

by his townsmen, who chose him selectman in 1856 and 1857, and representative in 1861 and 1862. This was at that critical juncture in our national history when the country first felt the misery of civil war. Mr Sanborn was an active and untiring Union man, and gave his energies to the momentous questions to be settled. His clear, dispassionate judgment and comprehension of the situation gave influence to his words and action, and his services were demanded in the counsels of the highest circle of the state's officials. He was elected a member of the executive council in 1863, and was one of the valued advisers of the state administration. Party feeling ran high in those days, and, although a candidate for councillor in 1864, and running far ahead of his ticket, he failed of an election by a few votes. He was, however, of too much importance to be put one side, and he was appointed by the governor one of a committee to adjust the unfinished business of the old council, and also one of a committee to arrange and adjust the state aid to soldiers. It is conceded that, although a Democrat, no other man in the state possessed more influence with the Republican officials, and no man rendered the state more valuable service through the entire war period. He enlisted a company of soldiers in 1862, had much to do in raising men under every call for troops, and expended much time and money in this and other fields of patriotic activity.

During this period Mr Sanborn's private enterprises had increased. He was interested in providing better means of transportation and travel, and active in procuring the extension of the Portsmouth, Great Falls, and Conway railroad, and the construction of the Wolfeborough railroad. In 1874 he was appointed superintendent of the Conway division of the Eastern railroad, and is now superintendent of the Northern Division of the Boston & Maine. The thriving village of Wolfboro Junction owes its existence to him. He laid out the wild land into lots, built the Sanborn House and other buildings, secured the erection of the railroad shops, and gave inducements to business men to locate there. All of this time of activity he was also carrying on farming and lumbering and giving employment to many men.

In 1874 and 1875 he was elected state senator, and in 1875 his abilities as a leader and executive officer were recognized in his election as president of the senate. He was eminently fitted for the onerous duties of this office, and won many friends by his graceful and dignified performance of them. He was a member of the constitutional conventions of 1876 and 1889, and was the Democratic candidate for member of congress in opposition to his kinsman, Hon. Joshua G. Hall, of Dover. Although receiving a gratifying vote, he was not elected, as the district was largely Republican. He has held other official stations: trustee of New Hampshire Insane Asylum, New Hampshire Agricultural College, Wolfeborough Savings Bank, director of the Portsmouth, Great Falls, and Conway railroad, of the Manchester and Lawrence railroad,

and of the Wolfeborough railroad, a director of the Portsmouth Fire Association, and a director and the vice-president of the Granite State Fire Insurance Company. Originally a Whig and an ardent admirer of Daniel Webster, he became a Democrat on the dissolution of the Whig organization, and has ever been one of the leading spirits of his party; has been a member of its state committee for over thirty years, and of its state executive committee for about the same time, and has represented the party at all important conventions. He is popular with his townsmen, as is shown by his having been chosen moderator of the annual town-meeting of Wakefield nearly every year since 1860.

Mr Sanborn married, February 22, 1849, Almira J., daughter of Thomas and Almira (Robinson) Chapman, of Wakefield. They had two children: Charles W., born December 19, 1849, who was graduated from Dartmouth, and died, in the commencement of a brilliant legal career, January 17, 1886, and Lillian, who married Herbert E. Rogers, and has one child, Herbert Sanborn Rogers. Mr Sanborn is descended from John Hall, of Dover, 1650, deacon of the First Church, and is connected with Hon. J. G. Hall and Colonel Daniel Hall. He is Episcopalian in his religious affiliations, and contributes generously to the church of that faith and to other worthy objects.

Mr Sanborn was fully equipped for success. In him a vigorous vitality inherited and cultivated, a mind of judicial cast, keenness, and fairness, and an indomitable will are united with a tireless industry, persistent energy, a rare knowledge of men, a uniform affability, strong common-sense, and that faithfulness to principles, duties, and associates that rounds out a noble character. At the same time he is positive and aggressive, and rarely fails to accomplish his object. Starting when a mere lad to conquer fortune, his success has been well won, and he is an acknowledged leader in the field of business enterprise, and in the management of financial and political affairs.

CAPTAIN EBENEZER GARVIN.[1]

THE first ancestor in this country of Ebenezer Garvin was the common ancestor of the Garvins — James Garvin, of Ireland, who came to Rollinsford, then Somersworth, probably before 1740, a sea-captain: who built a store, and became a trader in West India goods at the lower landing. He married Sarah Hobbs, and the names of their children were James, Sarah, Elizabeth, Rachel, John, Thomas, and Paul. He lived till, perhaps, 1787, and was a man of influence. His sons also had a taste for salt water and the seafaring instinct ran in the family. His youngest son, Captain Paul, while on a merchantman in the time of the Revolution, was overtaken by the English. He

[1] By Rev. A. H. Thompson.



Eleanor Garvin

fired his vessel, then escaped to land; was captured, confined in prison in London, released, came back to America, and, years after, died in Shapleigh (Acton), Maine, the home of some of his descendants. His eldest son, Captain James, was born September 8, 1747. At twenty-two he was master of the brig "Grey Hound." He married, December 19, 1770, Dorothy Wentworth. He visited East Town, of which his father had become one of the proprietors and the second of the petitioners for the town charter. His father may have planned to settle him here had he not gone on a voyage to sea, which proved to be his last, as he was shipwrecked in 1772 off the coast of France, and having cast himself into the sea, lost his life within two years of his marriage day.

His son and second child, Ebenezer James, was born in Somersworth, March 17, 1773, and was cared for by his Wentworth and Garvin grandparents. When of age he became possessed (by serving his time with his father's brother Thomas for it) of a tract of woodland of one hundred and twenty-five acres in lot 67, Wakefield, which his father or grandfather had owned. His first visit to the place was not inspiring. There was, indeed, a dense growth of wood and timber on "Oak Hill," his future home; yet the outlook was dismal — plenty of timber, but neighbors scarce, the nearest one a mile away; his only companion and only weapon of defence his trusty axe. But he put in his best with that, with all the courage his young heart possessed, to clear the land for tillage. For weeks and months he kept at it — by day felling the great trees of the forest, and by night burning the trees to keep away the wild beasts from his camp. That camp was not aristocratic, nor overluxurious — a great log, under which he slept many nights as sweetly as upon a bed of down. He later built a log house, the foundation of which is still to be seen. Attractions at home were stronger, and he returned, intending not to go back; but marrying at twenty-one Lydia Wentworth, of the numerous tribe descended from William Wentworth the elder, he found his wife's mother a spur to his courage. She urged him, "You take Lydia and go up there," and, like a dutiful son, he obeyed, and became a pioneer. Her folks were well-to-do people, and they gave her the necessary household furnishings, with a barrel of pork and other provisions, also a cow, hens, a hog, and other farm stock.

Thus equipped they started for Wakefield, and settled on the spot which became their comfortable and happy home for many years, at first occupying the log hut, then vacating it for a more commodious one, built further east, which they abandoned later for the present structure on the site of the second one. Here they both passed many hard days in work, and both reached ripe old age, the wife dying first, April 30, 1856; he, in 1858, May 15. She was born August 20, 1772.

To their home came four sons and four daughters: James, Wentworth,

John, Ebenezer, Betsy, Sarah, Lois, and Mary. Three of the girls died in 1816, within twelve days, of spotted fever: and one son, John, died of consumption at eighteen. Of the remaining four, Wentworth, who married Sarah Wentworth, March 23, 1823, and Mary, who married Peter Young, of Acton, December 2, 1832, died long since, and left children. The eldest of the family was Colonel James, who was born September 29, 1794, and was married July 16, 1818, to Nancy Philbrook, daughter of Eliphalet, and (2) to Mary Guptil, January 11, 1827. He died in Wakefield February 7, 1875, leaving one son, John W. Garvin, who died leaving one son, Charles Parker Garvin, and two daughters, Florence Jones and Hattie Caroline Garvin.

Captain Ebenezer Garvin, Jr, the youngest of the family, was born August 5, 1815, and is still living. Like boys of those days, his advantages for education were limited, but he improved every opportunity, and by perseverance overcame the obstacles. Both in school and out, when he could catch an hour, he would use it in study. He has said that many a night when the other members of the household were comfortably in bed and asleep, he was poring over his books in the chimney corner, with no better light than the flickering blaze which the never overdry logs in the open fireplace gave out. There he passed solid hours in mental work. In the winter season for several terms he attended the old "Academy" at the "Corner," under the tutorship of the venerable Parson Barker. At the age of eighteen he began his first school; and he followed teaching for twenty years in the fall and winter two, and sometimes three, terms, "farming" the balance of the year. At seventeen he had almost the entire management of the farm, his father having given it over to him. He had the name of being a good teacher, and always "very stern." He was the "master." It is said that "order is heaven's first law." It surely was his. He was "cut out" for a commander, and although he never walked the quarterdeck, as did some of the Garvin line, yet he commanded on land — in the schoolroom, and on the bloodless "muster-field" as "captain" — the title which now clings to him. At the end of five years' service in the militia, he was offered the commission of major, but declined, because of the expense of the outfit. His brother attained the rank of colonel.

Captain Garvin did not serve in the Mexican war, nor in "sixty-one"; but in a civil capacity he served his town for a long period in the chief offices. As early as 1843, when he was twenty-seven, his townsmen made him their third selectman, for three years their second, and for ten the chairman of the board. For eight years from 1851 he was moderator, and two years of that time representative, as his son James now is. He was for three years county commissioner; also, town constable, etc., and superintending school committee for three years and town treasurer eleven. During the war he was agent to fill the town's quota for troops, and town's agent to pay state aid to dependent wives and children of soldiers. He was a faithful, accurate, and efficient



Moses B. Canney

official, and deservedly popular with his party. He was proud to be reckoned as one of the followers of Andrew Jackson, and was always cheered, as yet, by Democratic successes. The religious preferences of his family are Episcopalian. His son James was one of the leading members of the church of St John the Baptist from the start, while his youngest son, John, is a lay reader of the Diocese of New Hampshire.

For sixty years, as boy and man, Captain Garvin lived on the old farm, and saw it enlarged and improved, becoming one of the best in town, covering three hundred acres, while many a rod of stone wall testifies to his hard and handi-work. The frame of the "100-foot" barn, put up when he was an infant, was hewn out of native wood by his father and brother Wentworth.

The family heirloom is the old-fashioned brass clock which stands ceiling high, and has been marking off the time for three quarters of a century. It was bought and paid for by his mother with butter, eggs, and cheese.

In 1875 Captain Garvin retired from the farm to his present home at Wolfboro Junction, where in 1873 he had formed a partnership with his son under the firm-name of J. W. Garvin & Co., which has done a prosperous and ever-increasing business in the general merchandise trade. It was the first store in that village, then new. They have built three additions to the store, and to-day carry one of the largest stocks in the county. In 1886 Captain Garvin sold out his interest to Charles H. Johnson, of Wolfeborough. James W. Garvin carries on quite an extensive manufacturing business in the line of clothing, having capacity for turning out a thousand pairs of pantaloons per week, and giving employment to seventy-five to one hundred people, in town and out.

Ebenezer Garvin, born August 5, 1815, married, April 19, 1848, Almira Lang, born November 11, 1824, the daughter of Samuel and Lydia (Thurber) Lang, who died in 1880 at over ninety. They have had three sons and two daughters, but have been bereft of both daughters and one son: James Wentworth, born January 14, 1849; Mary Eliza, born August 21, 1852, died February 17, 1874; Samuel Francis, born February 21, 1858, died January 2, 1886: Lydia Maria, born August 4, 1861, died July 18, 1882: John Howard, born July 15, 1866.

James W. married, March 7, 1872, Charlotte J. Maleham, daughter of William A. and Nancy (Pike) Maleham. Their children are: Bertha Maud, born February 12, 1873: Clara Maleham, born November 15, 1875: James Philip, born June 16, 1880; Samuel Francis, born December 27, 1885.

MOSES B. CANNEY.

Moses B. Canney was born in Ossipee, May 20, 1809, and died at Union, April 19, 1886. He was the oldest child of Isaac and Hannah (Thompson)

Canney, who had eight children: Moses B., Zalmon, Benjamin, Eliza, William, Priscilla, Isaac, and Sylvester G. Of these, two are now living: Isaac, who resides in Chicago, and Sylvester G., who married Maria Briard, of Kittery, Maine, and lives in Salem, Mass. They have had five children, two of whom, Ida M. and Flora M., are living. He has been in the employ of the Eastern railroad about forty years.

Moses B. Canney at an early age felt the necessity of taking care of himself, that he might aid his father, who supported his large family by carrying on a small farm and working at the carpenter's trade. He walked to Salem, Mass., and began independent life by working on a farm. When about twenty-one years of age, he married Mary, daughter of Hull and Mercy (Twombly) Abbott, of Berwick, Maine. She died January 23, 1886, twelve weeks previous to her husband's decease. They had two children, Mary Frances, born September 23, 1830, and Eliza A., born October 2, 1836 (died in infancy). Mary Frances married George A., son of Asa and Aphia (Canney) Beacham, who was born October 10, 1826, and died March 11, 1866. Mrs Beacham has one son, Howard Arthur, and resides at Union. At his father's death, which occurred shortly after his marriage, Moses B. voluntarily assumed the maintenance of his mother and brothers and sisters, who were too young to support themselves, taking them to his home in Salem, where they remained until they were able to care for themselves. Mr Canney was never ashamed to do any honorable work. Lacking the educational advantages that even the young people of those days enjoyed, it was more difficult for him to get on in the world; but he possessed a willingness to *do*, and a laudable ambition to be higher up in the scale of life. The additional burden devolving upon him by his father's death made advancement doubly hard, but in all his labors, hopes, and ambitions he was aided and encouraged by his most estimable wife. Many times in early life Mr Canney has come home from his day's work and sawed wood for others until far into the night. This shows of what material he was made. The business of his life was varied, beginning first on a farm and then going into the stables of the old "Coffee-House," now the "Essex," in Salem, Mass., where he drove "extras" until established on a regular line from Salem to Boston. Soon he removed to Amesbury, and entered the employ of Moses Coleman, and drove four and six horse coaches to Boston *via* Salem and Lynn until 1839, driving from Amesbury to Boston one day and returning the following day, "putting up" at the old "Eastern stage house," on what was then Ann, now North street. Persons wishing to travel on his route registered their names at the office, and Mr Canney would drive around and "pick them up." This sounds queer in regard to Boston, but things were vastly different then from now. Mr Canney bought and sold quite extensively such things as the farmers on his route produced, butter, eggs, poultry, etc., on his own account, and this spirit of

trade continued as long as he did business. In the fall of 1839 William Sawyer, of Haverhill, Mass., established a competing stage-line from Dover to Conway, and Mr Canney was placed in charge, and removed to Ossipee. He soon bought an interest in the line, and eventually became sole owner, driving from Dover to Ossipee, connecting with Leander D. Sinclair, who drove from Ossipee to Conway. When the Eastern railroad was extended to South Milton, Mr Canney was appointed the first conductor between Great Falls and South Milton, and served until the road was built to Union, when he moved his family there, and shortly after disposed of his stage-line.

In 1856 Mr Canney, in connection with L. W. Perkins, established "Canney & Company's Express" from Conway to Boston and continued in that business until 1872, when the business was purchased by the Eastern Express Company, which subsequently sold out to the American Express Company. From 1872 until his death, Mr Canney passed most of his time at home engaged in farming. He was a devoted and indulgent husband and father. In politics he was an unflinching Democrat; in religion a firm believer in the Universalist faith. He was not easily turned from any line of action upon which he had once decided. He gave liberally to all worthy and benevolent objects. As a stage-driver, conductor, and expressman, and in all his business intercourse through life, he was kind and obliging, winning the respect and kindly regard of those with whom he came in contact. Several years before he sold his express business he was severely hurt in a railroad accident at South Berwick, Maine, in which the engineer and fireman were killed and many others injured; this accident probably hastened his death. He was a member of Unity Lodge of Masons, No. 62, at Union.

GEORGE S. DORR.

George S. Dorr, son of Charles and Mary (Shackford) Dorr, was born in Wakefield, May 12, 1851. His school advantages were very meagre, being brought up on a farm upon which he commenced to work as soon as old enough, attending the scanty supply of winter schooling until he was sixteen years of age, when he went away from home to work. He followed various occupations for a few years, and then learned the carpenter's trade, working at that for about ten years, until, in October, 1881, he established the *Carroll County Pioneer* at Wolfboro Junction, and is still engaged in its publication. He is a natural editor, of keen and quick wit, and deserves, and will have, success in life. He is now serving his seventh year as town clerk of Wakefield. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and Red Men. January 5, 1884, he married Fannie H., daughter of Daniel and Frozilla Twombly, of Wolfeborough.

His father, Charles Dorr, was born in a "little old log cabin" at Milton Mills, October 16, 1789, and in early life was a sailor on a merchant vessel which went privateering under a letter of marque when the War of 1812 began. Soon after, being captured by the English, the crew was sent to Dartmoor prison, in England, as prisoners of war. Here Dorr was held, suffering great privations, until peace was declared, a term of two years and three months, when he was released and returned home. Having had enough of the sea, he married Phebe Hobbs, of Newfield, Maine, by whom he had one son, now dead, and settled down on *terra firma*. After the death of his first wife he married Mary, daughter of Nathaniel C. Shackford, who came from Newington and settled in Wakefield about 1824, by whom he had four children. The last fifty years of his life passed uneventfully, and he died in 1870. His widow still lives on the homestead-farm of her parents, which has been her home for more than sixty years, one of the oldest persons in Wakefield, aged eighty-four years.

EFFINGHAM.

By Francisco W. Barker.

CHAPTER XLVI.

Situation — Original Grant — North Effingham — Area — Surface — Boundaries — Indian Relics — Proprietors' Meeting — Conditions of Charter — Survey — Early Settlements — Association Test — Early Accounts — Pay of Town Officers — Civil List.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION. — Effingham is situated in the southeastern part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Freedom, from which it is separated by the Great Ossipee river, south by Wakefield and Ossipee, east by Parsonsfield, Maine, and west by Ossipee.

The northeastern corner of Effingham is upon an island in the Great Ossipee river a short distance below the Huntress sawmill. This island is only a few rods in extent, yet it is made up of four towns, three counties, and two states; namely, Effingham and Freedom in Carroll county, Parsonsfield, York county, and Porter, Oxford county, Maine.

The original grant called for six miles square. In 1820 a small portion of the town of Wakefield was annexed. This was a gore lying between the state line and Province pond. In 1831 that part of the town lying north of the Great Ossipee river was incorporated as the town of North Effingham. This part contained thirty-three lots, and comprised an area of about seven thousand acres, leaving that of Effingham, including that annexed from Wakefield, about twenty-five thousand acres.

The surface of this town can truly be called somewhat broken. On its northern boundary is the Great Ossipee river, a stream of an average width of one hundred yards. In the eastern part is South river, and in the western part Pine river, both of which have been utilized as power for mills from the earliest days of the town's history to the present time. In the southern part is Province pond, about one and three-fourths mile in diameter and a little over six miles in circumference. Nearly in the centre of the town, Green mountain

rises to the height of over seventeen hundred feet[1] above sea-level. The distance around the mountain by the road is about twelve miles. In 1830 the town had 1,911 population; in 1880, 865.

Effingham was originally covered with a growth of majestic white-pine trees. In 1810 one Nudd, of Hampton, who owned land here, felled one of those monarchs of the forest, and of it made a boat or "dug-out," which he hauled to Hampton, seventy miles, and used for many years to float hay from the salt marshes.

There is abundant proof that a tribe of Indians once had their home on the western shore of Province pond. The land is level and dry, and the shore sandy. The hearths upon which they built their fires or the foundations to their wigwams are frequently met with upon the farm now owned by Charles H. Stevens. These hearths are of stone from six to ten inches in diameter, placed closely together to the depth of about two feet. These stones show the effect of fire, and among them ashes are found. These stones must have been brought a considerable distance, as none are found in the immediate vicinity. The largest of these foundations measures about twelve by twenty feet; the smaller ones about eight by twelve feet. Near them have been found many Indian relics, such as flint arrowheads, stone tomahawks and knives.

Probably the first time what is now Effingham was ever mentioned, except as a portion of the great undivided American continent, was on the twenty-eighth of June, 1749, when "the proprietors of the lands purchased of John Tufton Mason met at the house of Sarah Priest in Portsmouth."[2] At that meeting a grant of land was made to Nathaniel Gookin, Thomas Marston, Samuel Marston, John Leavitt, Thomas Parsons, and seventy-four others,[3] which was "to contain the quantity of six miles square."[2] At another meeting, December 20 of the same year, an addition was made to this grant in consequence of its being represented that "near two miles of the upper part and quite across the tract will run upon Mountainous Rocky Land not Capable of Improvement."[2]

These two grants, now included in the towns of Effingham and Freedom, were bounded as follows: "Commencing at the Province line, at the head of a township granted to John Ham and others, near Province pond, so called, then on said Ham's head line two and one third miles, then north 42 west 7 miles, then north 48° east to the Province line, then on said line to the first mentioned bounds."[2]

The charter or deed conveying this land contained among other conditions the following: —

[1] Height calculated in 1884 by Professor E. T. Quimby, of the United States Coast Survey.

[2] Early Proprietors' Records.

[3] Among them were several others by the name of Marston and Leavitt, and others by the name of Drake, Dearborn, and Palmer, nearly all of whom were residents of Hampton, North Hampton, Rye, and Exeter.

That the whole be laid out into one hundred shares and each share to be laid out into two lots, one to contain fifty-six acres and the other an hundredth part of the remainder. That one share be for the first minister who shall settle on said land. That one share be for the support of the Gospel Ministry forever. That one share be for the use and support of a school there forever. That the owners build a meeting-house fit for the publick worship of God, within ten years, and maintain preaching constantly. That all white-pine trees fit for his Majesties use, for masting the Royal Navy, be and hereby are granted to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, for that purpose.

Nothing seems to have been done until August 26, 1761, when the proprietors met at the tavern of John Leavitt, Esq., in North Hampton, and voted "to hire a surveyor to lay out the town." For this purpose they engaged Daniel Sanborn, paying him eight pounds "old tenor"[1] per day. He took as assistants Benjamin Hobbs and four others, and went there on the twelfth of October following, laid out the town and first division of lots, and returned home on the thirtieth of the same month. In April of the next year he run out the second division of lots.

This new town, which was known as Leavittstown, was a wilderness in a wilderness, as this vote passed at a proprietors' meeting held at North Hampton, September 27, 1762, will show: "That Lieut. Abraham Drake and Daniel Sanborn be a Committee to go to Dover and Rochester to find the most convenient way to cut a road to the centre of Leavittstown, and they shall have power to hire a pilot if they see fit."

Several years elapsed before any settlements were made. There was no record left, or even tradition that any were made before 1768. The following, taken from an account written by James Dearborn Leavitt, is inserted here as being nearer correct than any information that can be obtained at this time relating to the early settlement of the town. Mr Leavitt was born in Effingham, February 25, 1799, and was a grandson of Captain John Leavitt, one of the first settlers. He was a man of great power of memory, and had an almost inexhaustible fund of stories relating to the early settlement of the town, as well as of the events which came within his own recollection, with which to interest the listener. Much of this he committed to paper, and from this the following is copied *verbatim*: —

"The first settler in Effingham, James C. Dearborn, came from Stratham, in the year 1768, and settled near where David W. Hobbs[2] now lives. In the spring of 1769 Walter Avery came, and settled up near where widow Catharine Leavitt now lives, and about the same time William Palmer came from Rye, and settled at the foot of the old sandhills near Lord's Hill, and one of his sons settled down by the old bridge in front of where Stephen S. Flanders[3] now lives. About the same time a Mr. Dow came from New

[1] Paper money issued by the colonies and very much depreciated in value.
[2] Eliphalet Williams. [3] Reuben Flanders.

Market, and settled on the old road leading from A. J. Ford's[1] to Carr Taylor's, and a Mr. Hilton from New Market settled near the spring in John Rumery's pasture. James Titcomb[2] came from Exeter, and settled where he lived and died.

"Coffin Page settled where Elijah Taylor now lives; Eleazer Davis near where Joseph B. Rowe[3] now lives; Thomas Parsons settled where A. J. Wedgwood now lives; Weare Drake came into town in 1770, and settled on the hill near Drake's Corner near where David Knowles[4] now lives. Captain John Leavitt came in the year 1772, and settled on the Leavitt hill, and was killed in the year 1785, July 7th day. Benjamin Dearborn settled near where John C. Leavitt, second, now lives. Asahel Dearborn settled near where Suel Stevens now lives. Carr Leavitt[5] settled where he lived and died. Jeremiah Leavitt[6] settled where he lived and died. Jeremiah Marston settled where the Esq. Lord great house now stands. Richard Taylor settled out in the field opposite John S. Dearborn's house. Abraham Marston[7] settled where he lived and died. The last eight men came from North Hampton.

"The two Mr. Lampreys settled where they lived and died. Nathan Brown came from old Hampton, and settled where he lived and died.[8] Jonathan Hobbs and Morris Hobbs came from old Hampton, and settled where they lived and died.[9] Joseph Palmer came from Rye, and settled where Sylvester Day now lives. John Drake came from old Hampton, and settled where he lived and died."[10]

Those mentioned above, with some others, settled here before the Revolutionary war. In 1775 the town contained eighty-three inhabitants, good citizens. The proprietors held meetings at North Hampton and Exeter, and chose the officers for the town, raised money for building roads, for bounties offered to settlers, and for various purposes. The following record of one of those meetings has been preserved, and is given as showing some light in regard to affairs as they existed at that time.

North Hampton Monday, September 16th, 1772

The Proprietors Mett According to the Warrent and Voted as follows (Viz)

Voted 1ly John Leavitt Esq. Moderator.

2ly Thomas Parsons Clerk *pro Temp.*

3ly That Samuel Lane Esq. Capt Abraham Drake, and Benjamin Leavitt be Assessors for Leavitts Town Proprietors untill others be chosen in their room.

4ly That Thomas Parsons, Weare Drake and Capt John Leavitt of Leavitts Town be a Committee to preamberlate or new run the Range lines and new No. the lotts in said Ranges as near according to the running of the first Survey as they are capable, and employ a surveyor at 6/. pr day and 4 or five other hands @ 4/. pr day including the committee, to compleat the same. Also Extend the west side line of the town N. 42° W. seven Miles from the head of East Town, thence continue runing N. 48° E. to the Provence line, and in the

[1] Edwin Day. [2] Melvin H. Nutter. [3] In the pasture beyond Joshua Durgin's. [4] James M. Champion. [5] Deacon John Carr Leavitt. [6] Dr J. M. Leavitt. [7] Frank W. Barker. [8] Joseph Huzzy. [9] Jonathan Hobbs. [10] Joseph S. Smith.

return of the survey report to the Proprietors the Quantity of vacant land left between the first range line and said line that runs N. 48° E. and make return of the same as soon as may be.

5ly That Weare Drake Thomas Parsons and Capt. John Leavitt of Leavitts Town be a committee to repair and clear what roads are necessary to accomidate the Inhabitants of said Leavitts Town.

6ly That a Committee be chosen to Prosecute those who have not fulfilled their Settlements in Leavitts Town

7ly That Thomas Parsons, Weare Drake and Capt. John Leavitt be a Committee to prosecute those who have not fulfilled their bond given to the Proprietors to make Settlements in Leavitts Town.

8ly That there shall be no more added to the above committee.

9ly That Capt. John Leavitt of Leavitts Town be paid 4/. pr Day for the time he expended in spoting the seven Mile line and measuring the road that is cleared thro. Leavitts Town leading from Wolfborough to Conway.

10ly That forty Dollars be raised and appropriated to the use of the Gospel in Leavitts Town at the Decression of Thomas Parsons Weare Drake and John Leavitt

11ly To raise by Tax two Dollars on each Right which with the one Dollar on each Right, Voted to be raised at adjournment of the Meeting held at Capt. Robertsons the 3d Day of August 1772 makes three Dollars including the forty Dollars to be raised for preaching

12ly That whereas on February 3 1772 three Pounds sixteen shillings L. M. was voted to Mr John Dearborn to move Josiah Marston out of Leavitts Town and free the Proprietors from any further charges, said Dearborn has not moved him. The money Voted to John Dearborn aforesaid, shall be appropriated at the Descretion of Thomas Parsons and John Leavitt of Leavitts Town to defray the Expence that Weare Drake is out of in supporting said Marston in his sickness and the remainder of said sum paid to said Marston

13ly That John Haven Esq. Doct. Levi Dearborn and Mr Enoch Poor be a Committee to settle and adjust all accounts wherein the proprietors of Leavitts Town are conserned and report to the next Proprietors' meeting what the state of them is.

14ly that 12/. expence shall be allowed for this meeting to John Leavitt Esq.

15ly That this Meeting be and hereby is adjourned to the first Tuesday in June next to be held at the house of Thomas Parsons in Leavitts Town, at one o'clock P. M. on said day.

Thomas Parsons Clerk, pro. Temp.
Levi Dearborn Propr. Clrk.

A True Copy. Attest

Levi Dearborn Pro. Clk.

The signers in Leavitts Town (now Effingham) to the Association Test in 1776 were: Reuben Marston, John Marston, John Lamper, Carr Leavitt, Benjamin Dearborn, Richard Taylor, Simon Leavitt, Weare Drake, Thomas Parsons, Levi Jones, John Leavitt, James Titcomb, Josiah George, Robert Brown, Joseph Palmer, Eleazer Davise, William Palmer. The above names comprised all the inhabitants of Leavitts Town.

In the council records of August 18, 1778, is recorded: "An act to Incorporate a place called Leavit's Town in the County of Strafford by the name of Effingham having been read three times Voted that the same be enacted." As the act cannot be found on record, it was probably lost before 1829, when all such acts in existence were supposed to be recorded.

In June, 1778, Carr Leavitt was chosen to present a petition to the

legislature asking that the town be incorporated. This was granted August 15, 1778, and Leavitts Town became Effingham.[1] But who suggested the name, or why, not even the slightest tradition comes down to us. The first town-meeting was held at Captain John Leavitt's dwelling-house, and the following officers elected: moderator, Captain John Leavitt; town clerk, Weare Drake; selectmen, John Leavitt, Weare Drake, and Carr Leavitt.

From this time the town-meetings were principally held "at the tavern of Carr Leavitt," until the meeting-house was built at Lord's Corner in 1798. The question of deciding upon the location of this house proved to be a vexatious one, and many meetings were held before it was settled. Finally a committee of disinterested men was called, of which Colonel Ambrose, of Ossipee, and Colonel Mason, of Tamworth, were members. They decided in favor of Lord's Corner.

The following items are taken from the town treasurer's accounts: —

March 12, 1801.

Paid order of Col. Ambrose, as committee to fix on place for setting meeting house	$3.00
Paid order of Col. Mason, as committee to fix upon place for setting meeting house	$3.00
Paid Isaac Lord for attendance, vittilling and Rum, committee to fix place for meeting house	$14.88

Early accounts, pay of town officers, etc. — The accounts of the town were kept in English money until 1796. In that year a part of the accounts are in pounds, shillings, and pence, and a part in dollars, dimes, and cents. The force of habit in keeping accounts in three denominations of money was so strong that at first the columns were headed dollars, dimes, and cents, but in 1797 Isaac Lord was town treasurer, and he placed the columns of dimes and cents together. The treasurer's accounts were audited by "committee men," who certified to the correctness of the accounts by writing in the treasurer's book thus: —

December 20, 1790.

Then settled and balanced all accounts to the year 1790 and find due to Weare Drake treasurer £1 5s. 9d. hard money

Nathaniel Hobbs, Carr Leavitt } Committee

The selectmen, Carr Leavitt and Joseph Drake, settled with George Lord, collector, March 27, 1795, and found one shilling and ten pence in his hands. They balanced the account with this credit item: "By grog for committee, 1s. 10d." Some of the items in those early accounts are curious reading to the people of to-day, as: —

March 15, 1797.

By two bowls tody brought into a town meeting in 1796 by vote of town, .34

[1] Effingham means "home of the children of Effa or Uffa," a famous king of the East Angles, A.D. 575. — Sanborn's Hist. N. H., p. 415.

Pay of town officers. — William Taylor, selectman, 1786, 12 shillings; John Drake, selectman, 1790, £1; George Lord, collector, 1796, 8s. 6d.; Joseph Drake, selectman, 1796, £1 7s.; Dr Asahel Dearborn, selectman, 1797, $2.85; Weare Drake, committeeman, 1799, 33 cents; Isaac Lord, selectman, 1800, $3.33; John Lang, selectman, 1810, $8.28; Joseph Bennett, selectman, 1820, $20.22; Thomas P. Drake, selectman, 1829, $30.72; John S. Dearborn, town clerk, 1824, $3.00.

Civil List. *Town Clerks.* — In the absence of any official record the following list has been made according to the record left by J. Dearborn Leavitt: Weare Drake, John S. Dearborn, James Lord, George W. Drake, Thomas P. Drake, Joseph Burrows, George Lord, Carr L. Drake. Mr Leavitt says John S. Dearborn held the office for twenty-one years. Carr L. Drake is known to have held the office for fifteen years and was succeeded in 1858 by Robert Fulton, who held the office until 1866. From that time the following persons have held the office: 1867, Jeremiah W. Dearborn. 1868, Charles F. Taylor. 1869–70, Aldo M. Rumery. 1871–72, Josiah W. Thurston. 1873–74, Alex. M. Drake. 1875–77, Milton C. Morse. 1878–79, John E. Leavitt. 1880–84, Albert B. Lamper. 1885, Charles F. Taylor. 1886–88, Silas E. Stevens. 1889, John W. Moore.

Selectmen. — 1814, John Andrews. 1876, 1881–82, Francisco W. Barker. 1816–21, 1842, 1847–48, Joseph Bennett. 1867–68, Charles H. Cate. 1862–63, Cyrus K. Champion. 1849–50, Levi Champion. 1832, Robert Clark. 1872, William R. Clark. 1871–72, Henry A. F. Colcord. 1783–84, John Costelloe. 1849–50, 1854, 1863, Charles S. Davis. 1882–85, David W. Davis. 1880, Weare T. Davis. 1802, 1818, 1830–32, Asahel Dearborn. 1861–62, James F. Dearborn. 1868, Jeremiah W. Dearborn. 1816, 1821, John S. Dearborn. 1826, Josiah Dearborn. 1844–46, 1866, John Demeritt. 1880, George E. Doane. 1837–39, 1854, Abraham Drake. 1861–63, Albert W. Drake. 1855–56, Bradley Drake. 1849–50, Cyrus K. Drake. 1824–25, George W. Drake. 1832–34, 1836, 1843–44, John Drake. 1885–86, John M. Drake. 1793–1800, 1803–15, 1823, Joseph Drake. 1840–42, Joseph Drake, Jr. 1851–53, 1861, Samuel L. Drake. 1826–29, 1831, Thomas P. Drake. 1822, John Eastman. 1823, Samuel F. Frost. 1851–54, Robert Fulton, Daniel C. Gale. 1859–60, 1865, 1869–70, John V. Granville. 1842–46, 1854–55, 1857, 1864, Simon P. Hill. 1837, 1851–53, Isaac Hobbs. 1785–89, Nathaniel Hobbs. 1840–41, Elijah Hodgdon. 1866–68, Cyrus Keay. 1869–70, John S. Lamper. 1886–88, Albert B. Lamper. 1807–10, 1818, John Lang. 1778–82, 1790–92, Carr Leavitt. 1835–36, 1841, Colonel Carr Leavitt. 1819–21, 1824–27, James Leavitt. 1836, Jeremiah G. Leavitt. 1778–82, Captain John Leavitt. 1799–1801, Major John Leavitt. 1856–60, Captain John Leavitt, 2d. 1871–75, John A. Leavitt. 1855–56, John C. Leavitt, 2d. 1805–06, 1811–17, 1819–20, 1822, 1833–34, Morris Leavitt. 1838–39, Samuel Leavitt. 1843–44, George Lord. 1800–04, Isaac Lord. 1840, Isaac Lord, Jr. 1825, John Lord. 1845–46, Samuel W. Lord. 1788–89, Abraham Marston. 1873–74, Abram F. Marston. 1791–92, Jeremiah Marston. 1839, John L. Marston. 1871, Jacob Manson. 1847–48, Joshua L. Meloon. 1889, Frank Meloon. 1883–84, Charles S. Miles. 1857–59, 1864, Andrew J. Milliken. 1810–11, Jacob Mills. 1869–70, Charles E. Moore. 1828–30, 1841, Silas M. Morse. 1802, Redmon Moulton. 1823–24, Richard Moulton. 1878–80, 1889, John W. S. Palmer. 1877–79, 1885–86, Charles Parsons. 1830–31, Zebulon Pease. 1794–96, Simon Philbrook. 1857–58, James Ross. 1875–77, Aldo M. Rumery. 1877–79, 1881, 1884, 1887–89, Charles H. Stevens. 1858–60, 1864–65, Alphonzo Taylor. 1847–48, Benjamin F. Taylor. 1786–88, 1791, 1806–09, William Taylor. 1827–29, Amos Towle, Jr. 1812–13, Daniel Towle. 1805, Joseph Towle. 1873–74, Andrew J. Wedgwood. 1866–67, David Wedgwood. 1833–35, 1837–38, Jonathan Wedgwood. 1803–04, Josiah Wedgwood.

Representatives. — No election for representative was held until 1800, when Carr Leavitt was elected. 1802, 1804, 1807, Isaac Lord. 1809, Joseph Drake. 1812, Carr Leavitt. 1813–15, Joseph Drake. 1816–17, Carr Leavitt. 1818–19, Joseph Drake. 1820–22, James Leavitt. 1823–27, James Lord. 1828, no one was sent. 1829–30, John Colley. 1831–32, Carr Leavitt. 1833–34, George W. Drake. 1835–36, Morris Leavitt. 1837, Jeremiah G. Leavitt. 1838–39, John Drake. 1840–41, Jonathan Wedgwood. 1842, Thomas P. Drake. 1843–44, Abram Drake. 1845–46, William Champion. 1847–48, Simon P. Hill. 1849–50, Joseph Bennett. 1851–52, Joshua L. Meloon. 1853–54, Cyrus K. Drake. 1855–56, Charles S. Davis. 1857–58, Levi Champion. 1859–60, John C. Leavitt, 2d. 1861–62, Andrew J. Milliken. 1863–64, Benjamin F. Taylor. 1865, Samuel L. Drake. 1866–67, Rufus H. Burbank. 1868, John Demeritt. 1869–70, Alphonzo Taylor. 1871, Aaron Clark. 1872–73, Jacob Manson. 1874–75, Robert Fulton. 1876–77, Joseph R. Davis. 1879, Alexander M. Drake. 1881, Cyrus K. Champion. 1883, Silas M. Morse. 1885, Melvin J. Leavitt. 1887, John M. Drake. 1889, Daniel C. Gale.

The selectmen appointed William S. Taylor constable for 1889. Mr Taylor's first appointment to this office was in 1847; he has served every year since but two, making forty years' service.

CHAPTER XLVII.

Roads and Bridges — Highway Districts in 1802 — Mails, Postoffices, Stage Routes — Effingham Falls — South Effingham — Huntress Neighborhood — Merchants — House on Green Mountain — Ice Cave.

ROADS AND BRIDGES. — One of the most serious obstacles encountered by the first settlers was the construction of roads and bridges. In the earlier days of its settlement many things were brought into town on the backs of horses and men, who followed a rude path by the aid of spotted trees. It is related that the first potatoes planted in Effingham were planted by James Titcomb, who brought four bushels on his back from Wakefield in one day. He had them in two bags. He would carry one bag until he was tired, then he would leave it and go back and get the other and carry that on beyond the first one, and so he went on working until he got them both home. That winter he killed two bears and hauled them to Portsmouth on a hand-sled, where he exchanged them for salt, which he hauled home in the same way.

There is now standing on the farm cleared by Abraham Marston a sweet-apple tree which was brought from Hampton on horseback about one hundred years ago. This tree is still in bearing condition. It measures nine feet in circumference.

March, 1782, the town passed the following: "No team shall pass in any public road in said town with a sled less than four feet between runners under penalty of having his sled cut in two."

The proprietors, as early as 1762, chose Abraham Drake and Daniel Sanborn a committee to find the most convenient way to cut a road to the centre of the town. This road which they located, or at least the first road made into town, came from Wakefield, through what is called Ossipee Pocket and the Clough neighborhood to the Captain John Leavitt hill and Drake's corner; thence it was extended to Lord's hill and over the Sweatt hill to the Great Ossipee river, near where Reuben Flanders now lives.

The bridge over the Great Ossipee river at this point, long known as the "great bridge," was built by Isaac Lord, Esq., in 1792. It was maintained by him as a toll[1] bridge until 1820, when he sold it to the town. The conditions of the sale were something like this. Mr Lord agreed that if the town would pay him a certain price for the bridge (seven hundred and fifty dollars, it is said), he would present the town a bell for the Congregational church,

[1] Toll was one cent for a person on foot and ten cents for a team.

or north meeting-house, at Lord's Corner. This he did, purchasing and placing upon the church a bell weighing eleven hundred pounds.

A number of years afterward, and after the death of Mr Lord, the town sold at public auction its claim on the bell, which was "bid off" by Thomas P. Drake for a small sum. Then the question was how to get possession of the bell, as the people at Lord's Corner were not disposed to give it up. Learning that all the men at Lord's Corner were away at work on the road, Mr Drake took a two-horse team and a crew of men and went over, took the bell down from the church, and carried it to Drake's Corner. It is said that Deacon Robert Clark happened along when they got the bell down, and sat down on it and refused to leave it, but they took him up with the bell and put both in the wagon, when he gave it up rather than be carried to Drake's Corner. A messenger had in the meantime been sent for help, but it did not arrive in season to prevent the consummation. A writ of replevin was procured and placed in the hand of an officer, who, supported by the majority of the male population of Lord's Corner, brought the bell back the same day. A lawsuit resulted, which was decided in favor of the Congregational society.

After the purchase of the bridge by the town it was made a free bridge, and for a number of years was the only bridge in town over the Great Ossipee, but after one had been built at Effingham Falls it was discontinued by the town, and finally fell in 1843. A bridge over Pine river was built at a very early date. September 7, 1786, the inhabitants of this town petitioned the legislature in regard to unpaid taxes, in which petition they allude to a bridge over Pine river as on the road leading from Wolfeborough to Conway. This was probably what was called the Pequawket road, and is said to have followed an old Indian trail. It crossed the Great Ossipee river soon after it leaves Ossipee lake, where at low water the river is fordable. A bridge was once built there, the remains of which are still seen. In 1797 the town paid John Wedgwood and Abraham Drake twenty-nine dollars and fifty cents "for building over Pine river bridge and thirty-nine rods of cassaway." [1]

The road from the great bridge past the foot of the Marston hill was laid out by order of court in 1806, and built the following year, a special tax being assessed for the purpose, which was paid in labor. The first road from Lord's Corner into Parsonsfield, Maine, went past the buildings of Nathan Brown, grandfather of the late Jeremiah D. Brown, and to and past the Granville mill on South river, and out to the Chase neighborhood, but about 1794 the present road to Lord's mills was built. The bridge over the Great Ossipee, known as the Huntress bridge, was first built by private subscription, but after the building of the road through the swamp to the foot of the

[1] Town Treasurer's Accounts, 1797.

Marston hill in 1847, the town assumed control of it and rebuilt it in 1851, Carr Leavitt doing the work. This bridge was washed away in 1859, and replaced by the present one with stone butments and pier. The road from the Clough neighborhood to near John M. Drake's was built about 1850. Mr and Mrs John Carr Leavitt were the well-known keepers of a tavern known as the Leavitt House, at Leavitt's bridge, on the road from Maine to Effingham Falls; but both the house and bridge were long ago removed, as, after the building of the bridges at Effingham Falls and Province Falls, the travel went in those directions, to the disuse of the old one.

HIGHWAY DISTRICTS IN 1802. — *District No. 1.* Beginning at the Province line,[1] and running from thence to Isaac Lord's[2] house; from thence to Jonathan Sweat's[3] house, and from Isaac Lord's house to Benj. Dearborn's[4] house, and from the road to Nathan Brown's. Brown, Nathan; Dearborn, Asahel; Hobbs, Benj., Jr; Hobbs, James; Leavitt, Morris, 2d; Leavitt, Carr, Esq.; Leavitt, Jeremiah; Leavitt, James; Lamper, Benj.; Lamper, John; Lord, Isaac; Marston, Jeremiah; Marston, Abraham; Marston, Levi; Marston, Thomas; Leavitt, John, 2d; Leavitt, John, 3d; Lear, Richard; Taylor, Richard; summer tax, $106.82; winter tax, $23.72.

District No. 2. Beginning at Isaac Lord's potash,[5] and thence by Joseph Drake's[6] house to the road that leads from Benj. Taylor's[7] to Joseph Palmer's;[8] and from Joseph Drake's to Abram Drake's[9] house. Drake, Joseph; Dearborn, John S.; Hobbs, Morris; Hobbs, Jonathan; summer tax, $22.96; winter tax, $5.43.

District No. 3. Beginning at the house of Benjamin Dearborn,[4] and from thence to Drake's Mills,[10] and so on to Eleazer Davis;[11] also, from the schoolhouse[12] on to Joseph Palmer's house,[8] and from Abram Drake's[9] house to John Drake's house,[13] and so on to the Province line. Weare Drake; Drake, Abram; Drake, John, Jr; Leavitt, Simon; Dearborn, James; Dearborn, Benjamin; Dearborn, Samuel; Leavitt, Carr; Wedgwood, Josiah; Hobbs, Benj.; Taylor, Benj.; summer tax, $45.54; winter tax, $11.71.

District No. 4. Beginning at Joseph Palmer's, and running from thence to Ithiel Bryant's house.[14] Atkinson, Jonathan; Palmer, Joseph; Palmer, Stephen; Gentleman, Philip; Champion, James; Champion, Jeremiah; Drake, John; summer tax, $25.13; winter tax, $6.80.

District No. 5. Beginning at Ithiel Bryant's house, thence running to Pine river bridge, from thence to Joseph Meloon's house,[15] from thence to Roger Welch's house[16] and from Pine river bridge to the town line, and from Joseph Meloon's to Isaac Leighton's.[17] Bryant, Ithiel; Bryant, Joseph; Meloon, Joseph; Meloon, Joseph, Jr; Meloon, Samuel; Meloon, Samuel, Jr; Davis, Dearborn; Davis, William; Davis, Elijah; Wedgwood, Dearborn; Welch, Roger; Leighton, Isaac; Leighton, Remembrance; Granville, Thomas.

District No. 6. Beginning at the schoolhouse,[18] and from thence to Nath'l Hobb's Mills;[19] from thence by the house of James Titcomb[20] to John and Morris Leavitt's house.[21] Titcomb, James; Titcomb, Joshua; Leavitt, John; Leavitt, Morris; Hobbs, Nath'l; Hobbs, Nath'l, Jr; summer tax, $34.07; winter tax, $8.88.

[1] Maine line. [2] John C. Leavitt, 2d. [3] On the old road between the Marston hill and Reuben Flanders'. [4] Suel T. Stevens' place. [5] Stood near his house. [6] House stood near the pound. [7] Elijah Taylor. [8] John W. S. Palmer. [9] James M. Champion. This road followed the present road a little beyond the house of Dr Carr L. Drake, then went to the left along the side of the hill and on across the meadows to where Deacon John L. Drake lately lived. [10] Charles G. Wilkinson mills. [11] Between Melvin H. Nutter's and Bela H. Emerson's. [12] At Drake's Corner. [13] Irving S. Rowe. [14] John C. Bryant. [15] Frederick Cate. [16] Stood on the old road near the Joshua Welch place. [17] David Goldsmith. [18] Drake's Corner. [19] George W. Towle's mills. This road ran back of Levi C. Leavitt's. [20] House stood between the mills and where M. H. Nutter now lives. This was the old range road. [21] Randolph Keniston.

District No. 7. Beginning at Dearborn Wedgwood's store,[1] and from thence to John Colley's,[2] and from said store to Leavitt's mills,[3] and from the Cooper house to Nath'l Hobbs' mills, and from Leavitt's mills to Lieut. Titcomb's.[4] Littlefield, Henry; Glidden, Nicholas; Glidden, Benj.; Glidden, Joseph; Colley, John; Cooper, Levi; Doe, Joseph; Morgan, Parker; summer tax, $17.88; winter tax, $4.33.

District No. 8. Beginning at Nath'l Hobb's mill; from thence to Stephen Towle's house, and from the crotch of the road that leads from the Towle road down to the Province line towards Esq. Parsons.[5] Towle, Stephen;[6] Towle, Simeon; Taylor, Benj.; Parsons, Thomas, Esq.; Chase, Stephen; summer tax, $11.76; winter tax, $2.81.

District No. 9. Beginning at Eleazar Davis'; from thence to John Lang's house[7] and so on to the Town line; also, from the main road in to John Buzzell's and Timothy Young's.[8] Philbrick, Simon; Young, Timothy; Lang, John; Lang, Bickford; Davis, Eleazar; Buzzell, John; summer tax, $28.81; winter tax, $6.85.

District No. 10. Beginning at the Great Bridge;[9] from thence to Jonathan Sweat's, and from said Great Bridge to John Mason's house.[10] Mason, John; Kinison, John; Kinison, Parsons; Kinison, Henry; Palmer, William; Sweat, Jonathan; Sanborn, James.

*District No. 11.** Beginning at the opening made by Amos Towle above Edward Cotton's house, and from thence to Isaiah Varney's house, and to the Gore line, and from thence to Robert Sargent's house. Towle, William; Tibbetts, Henry; Bickford, Isaiah; Sargent, Robert; summer tax, $13.64; winter tax, $3.37.

*District No. 12.** Beginning at the opening made by Amos Towle above Edward Cotton's; and from thence to the Great Bridge. Moulton, Redmon; Moulton, Jonathan; Batchelder, Stephen; Cotton, Edward.

*District No. 13.** Beginning at the schoolhouse; from thence to Levi Allen's house, and from Samuel Philbrook's to Joseph Towle's, Jr, house. Allen, Levi; Allen, Ebenezer; Philbrook, Samuel; Ward, Jonathan; Hearn, John; Gail, Daniel; summer tax, $12.60; winter tax, $2.88.

*District No. 14.** Beginning at Joseph Towle's, Jr, house; thence by Nath'l Sweasy's house to the crotch of the roads by Jeremiah Kinisan's house, and from Nath'l Sweasy's to John Woodman's house. Sweasy, Nathaniel; Bennett, Joseph; Towle, Joseph; Towle, Joseph, Jr; Towle, Daniel; Emerson, Andrew; summer tax, $19.96; winter tax, $4.91.

*District No. 15.** Beginning at Moulton's sawmill; from thence by Thomas Lord's house to the Gore line by Samuel Lovering's. Lord, Thomas; Taylor, John; Taylor, John M.; Taylor, Samuel; summer tax, $17.25; winter tax, $4.22.

The winter tax was to be worked out if wanted; if not, to be worked out the following summer. Eight cents per hour was allowed for men and oxen.

Mails, Postoffices, and Stages. — For quite a number of years after the organization of the town the only mail privileges enjoyed by its people were those afforded by private conveyance. The next step was a regular carrier, who came and went once a week on horseback. Benjamin Hobbs was the first to perform this service. His route was from Wakefield to Freedom. This was about 1800, or perhaps a few years later. At that time there was no postoffice in town and the carrier distributed the mail from house to house, blowing a horn to notify the inmates of a house when he had mail to leave.

[1] Probably near where Charles F. Taylor now lives. [2] House torn down; stood beyond James Stevens'. [3] Charles E. Moore's mills. [4] This road ran across the field back of Albra Wilkinson's. [5] J. W. Cook's, Parsonsfield, Maine. [6] Samuel H. Dorr. [7] Charles L. Trafton. [8] Timothy B. Young. [9] Isaac Lord's toll bridge across the Great Ossipee river near Reuben Flanders'. [10] The John G. Chick place.

*Now Freedom.

The first postoffice was established at Lord's hill, and Isaac Lord was the first postmaster. This office was moved back and forth from Lord's hill to Drake's Corner several times, as the administration of national affairs changed from the hands of one political party to the other. Thomas P. Drake served as postmaster at Drake's Corner, and Isaac Lord, Carr Leavitt, and John C. Leavitt, 2d, at Lord's hill. Upon the change in the administration in 1861 the office was again moved to Lord's hill, and Josiah Dearborn was appointed postmaster. Since then it has not been removed. In 1866 an office was established at Drake's Corner under the name of Centre Effingham, and Thomas J. Cate was appointed postmaster. A postoffice was first established at Effingham Falls, and Simon Taylor was appointed postmaster in 1848. A postoffice was established at South Effingham in 1872, and Benjamin F. Taylor was appointed postmaster.

The first public conveyance to and from Effingham was a coach line to Portland, established by a stock company in which Isaac Lord was the principal owner. This was as early as 1820, perhaps a few years earlier. The first driver was a Mr May. A few years later a mail route was established from Dover to Drake's Corner, and a mail stage commenced running, which was driven by one John Hadison.

Elijah Hodsdon died in 1869. He was the last survivor of the mounted post-riders. His route was from Portsmouth to Plymouth. He brought news of the treaty of peace after the War of 1812, and rode the entire route without any rest except while his saddle was changed from one horse to another.

Effingham Falls. — The manufacturing of iron was commenced at Effingham Falls at a very early date by John Costelloe. He addressed the following petition to the general court, January 7, 1790: —

Humbly sheweth That your Petitioner has discovered in Ossipee pond and adjoining a large quantity of Iron Ore — that at a considerable expence he has erected a Forge or Iron Works, for the trial of said Ore. — Which upon trial affords Iron equal in Quality (in the opinion of good judges) to that imported from Philadelphia. And as a Furnace in that part of the State for Refining and casting would be of public utility and save money in the State, — he most humbly prays your Honors for some encouragement to enable him to erect a Furnice — by a Grant for that purpose, or by loaning him a sum of money upon good Security to be refunded in a certain number of years without interest or otherwise encourage your Petitioner as to your great Wisdom may seem politic and advisable and he as in duty bound will ever pray

John Costelloe

The ore was obtained from the bottom of Ossipee pond, near the mouth of Pine river, in from one to four feet of water. It was then taken to the iron-works in boats. These works were situated on the upper falls near where Smart's sawmill now stands.

Nothing can be ascertained regarding the time these works were in opera-

tion. The "cannon" with which the boys for years at Lord's hill have been accustomed to salute on the Fourth of July was once the anvil of these iron-works. A few years ago in digging near their site a portion of the furnace and an amount of iron ore were unearthed.

The first house in what might be called the village of Iron Works Falls was built about 1826 by Joseph Huckins for his son-in-law, Joseph Warren. This is still standing as originally constructed. The second was built by Carter Gale about the same time. This house is still standing, although it has been remodeled. It is now occupied by Nelson Marston. The third house was built by William Parsons and stood near the house of Ira Shaw and was taken down in 1874. The fourth house was built by William Milliken, and is still standing as built, and is occupied by Josiah W. Thurston.

The first store at Effingham Falls was built and occupied by James Foss about 1830. The second store was built by Peter Huckins in 1833. It was first occupied by Ira Huckins; afterwards by Carr Leavitt, Jeremiah Milliken, Parker Demeritt, Hodgdon Brothers, Bennett & Lord, William Thurston, Simon Taylor, Towle & Pinkham. This store (which stood nearly between the present store and house of John L. Demeritt) was burned in 1854, but rebuilt the same year by Towle & Pinkham, who were succeeded by Henry C. Harmon, S. F. Demeritt & Co., Burleigh Brothers, Jacob Manson, Roberts & Morton, John Demeritt & Co., and John L. Demeritt, the present occupant. The third store was built by William Thurston and occupied by him from 1846 to 1856. Stores have also been built and occupied by P. & I. Demeritt, and Frederick E. Bradbury.

The first mill at Effingham Falls was built about 1820 by Joseph Huckins. It consisted of saw, clapboard, and grist mills and stood near where the gristmill now stands. These mills were operated by Mr Huckins until about 1830, when several became owners (including Joshua Gilman, Joseph Warren, John Demeritt, and others), until 1855, when they were taken down. A manufactory of bedsteads was connected with the sawmill about 1840, and was in successful operation for about ten years by Thomas Davis and Daniel Demeritt.

The first mill for carding wool, cloth dressing and dyeing was built by William Milliken in 1825, and the business was carried on by him until 1832; from 1832 to 1837 by Jeremiah Milliken; from 1837 to 1840 by William Parsons. About this time these mills became the property of Josiah Dearborn, Esq., who enlarged them and commenced the manufacturing of blankets and other woolen goods. This manufacturing was carried on from 1840 to 1844 by Miles and Joseph Mayall; from 1844 to 1854 by Robert Fulton. This factory was taken down in 1855 and a new one erected on the same site, and the business carried on until 1860 by Robert Fulton and Jacob Manson; from 1860 to 1864 by Simpson & Bennett; from 1864 to 1868 by Aaron Clark. In 1870 the

factory was burned, but immediately rebuilt by Samuel Q. Dearborn, and used for wool-carding until 1873. From 1873 to 1876 it was used by J. H. T. Newell for manufacturing shoe-pegs; from 1876 to 1880 for wool-carding; from 1880 to the present by Julian D'Este for the manufacture of excelsior.

South Effingham. — The first settlements in the southern part of the town were made by John Colley, who settled on what has since been known as the Colley place, and by Nicholas Glidden, who settled near where Charles F. Taylor now lives. From him this place was first known as Glidden's Corner. It afterward received the name of "The City," which name still clings to it. It is said it received this from one "Bob" Holland, a roving character, who, in a drunken frolic, said the place should be called the "City of Want." In 1809 Jesse Stevens, who lived on the farm afterward occupied by his son Samuel D. F. Stevens, and another son, Emery, afterward cleared the farm now occupied by his son, Charles H. Stevens, on the shore of Province pond. But the first house built in this vicinity is said to have been a log one on what is called Scotland point, on the Bailey farm.

Only one person is known to have been drowned in Province pond, John Parker, a pedlar, who some sixty years ago was crossing the pond on the ice in the night and broke through. He was a Mason and was buried with masonic honors. This was probably the first masonic funeral in this vicinity.

Huntress Neighborhood. — The first settlement in the Huntress neighborhood was made by Robert C. Huntress in 1829, when he commenced clearing the farm and built the house now occupied by Samuel Allen, who married his daughter. In 1836, in company with Benjamin P. Russell, he built the sawmill which has since been known as the Huntress mill.

Mills. — The following is taken from the records kept by J. Dearborn Leavitt: "The first mills in Effingham were built by the Leavitts, near where the mills now stand owned by Charles E. Moore. The second were built by Weare Drake where Charles G. Wilkinson's mills now stand. The third mills were built by Nathaniel Hobbs where Frank Colcord's mills now stand. The fourth mills were built by Joseph Meloon near where John V. Granville now lives. The fifth mills were built by John Drake and sons where the Drake mills now stand. The sixth mills were built by Joseph Huckins at the 'Iron Works Falls,' so called."

There seems to be several conflicting stories in regard to the location and builder of the first sawmill, some saying that it was built by Thomas Parsons, Esq., where, or near where, the Colcord mill now stands, and that the first lumber sawed was for his house in Parsonsfield. Others claim that this mill stood about halfway between the Colcord mill and the Moore mill, and that it was washed away (a son of Mr Parsons was drowned at the time), and that the first mills built where the Moore mill stands were built by William Knapp as a sawmill and a carding and cloth-dressing mill. These stories do not

agree with the record of Mr Dearborn Leavitt, which perhaps is the nearest to the truth. In 1816 Silas M. Morse and John Sanders bought the carding and cloth-dressing mill. In 1818 Jonathan Wedgwood bought out Sanders, and it became the Morse & Wedgwood mills. The sawmill was then owned by several who used the mill so many days per month in proportion to the amount they owned. In 1841 Morse & Wedgwood dissolved partnership, Morse taking the woolen, and Wedgwood the saw, mill. In 1842 Silas M. Morse, Jr. lost his right arm in the wool-picker. In 1845 these mills were burned and rebuilt. In 1853 the wool machinery was moved to Effingham Falls, and for a few years nothing was done at these mills. In 1857 Silas M. Morse, Jr. bought the mills and used them for the manufacturing of boards, clapboard, shingles, etc. In 1863 Morse sold to Hill & Meserve. In 1864 Mr Hill was caught in the machinery and killed. The mills were then sold to different parties. Charles E. Moore later bought out the several owners, and the mills are still in his possession.

First Merchants.—Thomas Parsons, Esq., was probably the first person who brought anything into town to sell. It is related that in the earliest days of the town he hauled some of the necessaries of life from the towns below and exchanged them for labor with his poorer neighbors. But Isaac Lord established the first store. It was in a small building that stood near where John C. Leavitt, 2d, now lives. He afterward built a large store on the corner opposite. It is said that Mr Lord brought his first stock of dry, or English, goods into town on his back, carrying his boots in his hands that he might not wear them out. He commenced in town near Effingham Falls, on what has since been known as the Cato hill. (It was so called from a negro named Cato who was in Mr Lord's employ and who afterward lived there.) Mrs Lord, in after years, was accustomed to relate this story of their first Thanksgiving day in the little house on Cato hill: "Mr Lord brought home, late in the afternoon of the day before, some brick to build an oven, and she held a light while he hastily constructed a rude one out-of-doors in which was baked the dinner for the next day. And a sweeter one they never had!" They soon moved to the hill called Lord's hill. Here he built the house now occupied by John C. Leavitt as the Green Mountain House. Mr Lord was a man of unusual business capacity, and soon amassed what was, for the times, a large fortune. He became an extensive landowner and carried on great farming operations and built large houses and barns, the barn on his home place being two hundred feet in length. In 1836 his inventory was 1,554 acres of land, 10 horses, 12 oxen, 15 cows, 60 other cattle, and 26 sheep. He died in 1838, and was succeeded in business by his sons George W., Isaac, and Samuel.

Later Merchants.—In 1840 John C. Leavitt, 2d, bought the Isaac Lord store and commenced business. This store was burned in 1858 but at once

rebuilt by Mr Leavitt. It was again burned and rebuilt in 1871. In 1876 Mr Leavitt sold to Albert B. Lamper, who continued in trade until 1885, when he sold to Silas E. Stevens. This store was burned in 1887, and has not been rebuilt.

The first store at Drake's Corner was opened by Thomas P. Drake probably as early as 1816. Mr Drake was a son of Joseph Drake, Esq., a son of Weare Drake, one of the first settlers of the town. Thomas P. Drake became prominent in town affairs, and held the office of town clerk and selectman for a number of years. He also represented the town in the legislature. He died in 1861, and was succeeded in business by his sons Cyrus K. and Josephus L., who have been prominent in town affairs: Cyrus K. Drake having served as selectman, representative, and county commissioner. Josephus L. Drake served for many years as school committeeman. In 1864 Cyrus K. Drake built a store and engaged in trade and the manufacture of sale work. He afterward associated his son, A. Milton Drake, with him.

Near 1872 Silas M. Morse built the store near the schoolhouse, and with his son, Milton C. Morse, engaged in the manufacture of sale work and in general merchandising. They were wideawake business men, and took an active part in social and political affairs. S. M. Morse served the town as representative, and Milton C. Morse as town clerk for several years. They sold their stock in 1885 and moved to Haverhill, Mass., leasing their store to Charles M. Leavitt, who continues the business. About 1820 James Taylor opened a store near where Plummer H. Chesley now lives, and continued in business there for a number of years.

The first store at South Effingham was kept by Chase Taylor as early as 1815. He was followed by Jeremiah Taylor, Ephraim Downs, Frederick Waterhouse, Alpheus S. Rogers. In June, 1840, Benjamin F. Taylor commenced business there. He had, previous to this time, been in the grocery business in Boston, Mass., for eight years. W. W. Taylor was an active and successful business man. He took a prominent part in public affairs, and served the town for several years as selectman and also as representative. He died in 1887, and was succeeded in business by his son, Charles F. Taylor, who in 1887 sold to Plummer H. Chesley, who is still in trade.

About 1825 Frederick Waterhouse opened a store near the mills, now owned by Charles E. Moore, and continued in trade for a few years. In 1830 Silas M. Morse and Daniel Morse went into business in the same store. This store, like all others in those days, sold New England rum in abundance. Near this store was a straight piece of road, on which a mile was measured, extending from the Maine line to a certain stump, and this was used as a racecourse over which to run horses, paying the bets at the store in rum.

In 1889 the town voted to buy a road-machine; to raise $10 to decorate

soldiers' graves; to raise $1,200 to pay town expenses; $600 to repair highways and bridges; $400 for schools, above what is required by law; $2,000 to pay for breaking roads if needed.

House on Green Mountain. — In 1857 a house was built on the top of Green mountain by John Stitson and Jeremiah Hobbs. It was occupied by Mr Stitson as a summer hotel for three years, when it was burned. The view from the top is very fine, Portland and the Atlantic ocean being distinctly seen. It is related that one of the carpenters engaged in the building of the house stated that one clear morning he saw a vessel coming into Portland harbor and could distinctly see that it was loaded with West India rum. This was probably an optical delusion, the result of looking so often through a glass in common use in those days.

Ice Cave. — On the northwestern slope of Green mountain is a natural ice-cave, where ice remains during nearly the entire year. Before ice-houses became common it was often resorted to, to obtain ice for the sick. It is situated at the head of a rocky valley, and is reached by going above and clambering down between the huge rocks here piled up in great numbers. The entrance, large enough to admit a person easily, is under an overhanging rock. The depth is about twenty-five feet, and the length of the main cavern about twenty, although it extends much farther, but is not of sufficient height to allow a person to stand upright. It is said that it was once followed to an exit at some distance down the mountain. It was first discovered by Parsons Keniston. It is on the land of John T. Hodgdon, who has opened a path and provided ladders for any one wishing to visit it.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

Preaching — Churches — Schools — Higher Schools — Physicians — Sheriff — F. W. Backer.

PREACHING. — The Charter required that the proprietors "build a meeting-house fit for the worship of God and maintain preaching constantly:" and that one proprietor's share "be for the support of the Gospel Ministry forever." This share was set aside for that purpose, and at a town-meeting held March 21, 1806, it was voted to raise forty dollars annually forever for the support of preaching, for those lots which were afterwards sold by the town. This sum is annually assessed by the selectmen,

and is known in town as the "ministerial money." It is divided among the several religious denominations according to the individual preferences of the legal voters. The early records show that a preaching tax was assessed each year until 1805, when by a vote a greater part of it was "discounted," and after that it was not assessed. This tax amounted in 1790 to £4 1s. 9½d.; in 1795, to $52.52; in 1800, to $95.80; in 1804, to $300, of which $200 was abated; in 1805, to $500, but this was all abated. At a town-meeting held September 25, 1780, it was "Voted, Mr. John Adams to preach twelve sabbaths at six bushels of corn per sabbath, meeting to be held at Weare Drake's house, and said Drake to board him." These items are taken from the town treasurer's accounts: 1794, paid Rev. Jonathan Ames, preaching, year 1794, $20. 1796, paid Rev. Ebenezer Price, preaching, $35. 1799, paid Rev. Benjamin Rolfe, preaching one Fast day, $4.

The first settlers of this town were mostly Congregationalists. The town was incorporated in 1778, and at the annual meeting in March, 1779, the inhabitants voted to raise twenty dollars for preaching. In September, 1780, they voted to unite with some of the adjoining towns in the support of Rev. John Adams. "Meetings to be held at Weare Drake's house, and said Drake to board him." In 1783, "Hired Rev. Mr. Balch to preach twelve Sabbaths at four dollars per Sabbath, to be paid in corn or grain at four shillings per bushel." Until 1793 they annually raised a small sum for preaching; this year they offered Rev. Jacob Kimball the ministerial land and fifty pounds to settle as minister. This appears not to have been done, as Messrs Wyeth and Ames preached in 1794. In 1800 one hundred dollars were raised, and the town voted that Baptists presenting a certificate that they belonged to a Baptist society and attended the services of that denomination should be exempted from ministerial tax; in 1798 a Congregational church was organized by Rev. Samuel Hidden, of Tamworth. In 1802 Mr Whipple was employed. In 1803 it was voted "to divide the ministerial land between the Baptists and the Congregationalists." This vote, however, was not carried into effect. The same year Rev. Gideon Burt was invited to settle at a salary of three hundred dollars; he accepted, and in 1805 was dismissed.

From 1805 until 1836 there is no record, and the church, being for a time destitute of the stated means of grace and deprived of the regular administration of the ordinances, had nearly become extinct, but was revived and reorganized under the ministry of Rev. John H. Mordough.

On May 17, 1836, the Congregational church was reorganized, consisting of five members, namely, Moris Hobbs, Comfort Hobbs, Abigail Hobbs, John Lamper, and John Drake.

May 20th. Church examined for admission, Josiah Dearborn and wife, Robbert Clark and wife, Emeline Dearborn, Betsey Lamper, and Theodate Hobbs. Voted, that their religious experience is satisfactory, and that they be propounded for admission to the Church at the next Communion. Sept. 21st. In regular church meeting

the Church voted, to adopt the Principle Rules, Articles of Faith, and Church Covenant [as] in the proceeding pages. Examined for admission to the Church, Isaac Hobbs and wife, Hannah Frost and Maria Clark. Voted, that their religious experience is satisfactory and that they be propounded for admission to the Church at the next Communion. Voted also, that Robbert Clark be appointed to officiate as Deacon of the Church. May 28th 1837. In regular church meeting, Jeremiah G. Leavitt and wife, Ruth Atkinson, Sally Buzzell and Mary Dearborn offered themselves to the Church and related their experience—Church voted, that it is satisfactory and that they be propounded for admission to the church at the next communion. Sept. 25th. In regular church meeting, Daniel S. Wentworth and wife, Nancy Palmer, Theodate M. Brown, Mary Lamper appeared themselves to the Church, and related their religious experience—Church voted to receive them and that they be propounded for admission at the next communion. Church also voted to adopt the following rule, viz., The Church Conference shall be held monthly—the object of which shall be to obey that Command of God, "Confess your fault one to another, and pray one for another, that ye may be healed." James 5:16. Every member of the church shall be expected to attend and if inquired of, to give, a reason of the hope that is within them with meekness and fear—and in case of absence of any, it shall be the duty of the pastor, and in his absence of the Deacon, to visit them immediately and inquire into their spiritual state. J. H. Mordough, clerk.

Rev. Mr Mordough was ordained an evangelist in 1836, and served three years as pastor of this church. He died in 1869, at Gorham, Maine. In 1842 Rev. James Doldt preached here. April, 1849, Rev. Elias Chapman commenced preaching, and continued until October, 1850, "preaching one half of the time." From March, 1854, to March, 1855, Rev. Leander S. Tripp, a Baptist, supplied one fourth of the time. October 25, 1856, Rev. William H. Kingsbury commenced his labors with this church.

From June 12, 1836, to October 26, 1856, the following were added to the membership, namely, Josiah Dearborn, Belinda R. Dearborn, Asahel Dearborn, Louisa Dearborn, Robert Clark, Polly Clark, Betsey Lamper, Emeline Dearborn, Theodate Hobbs, Isaac Hobbs, Mrs Susan Hobbs, Hannah Frost, Maria I. Clark, in 1836; Jeremiah G. Leavitt, Catherine H. Leavitt, Ruth Atkinson, Sally Buzzell, Mary Dearborn, Daniel S. Wentworth, Rebecca Wentworth, Nancy Palmer, Theodate M. Brown, Mary Lamper, Samuel Lord, Comfort Hobbs, John S. Dearborn, Esther Gilman, Eunice F. Sayward, in 1837; Hannah M. Hobbs, in 1838; James Champion, Betsey Champion, Levi Champion, Nancy Champion, Abigail Drake, Sophia P. Leavitt, George Lord, Sarah F. Lord, Frances Lord, Joseph Philbrick, James W. Leavitt, Abram B. Lord, Mrs Susan Lord, Elizabeth Leavitt, Elizabeth Lamper, in 1839; Jane Hobbs and Lucy Hobbs, in 1840; Elizabeth L. Hobbs, in 1849; Harriet Keoy, in 1855; Ellen Dearborn, in 1856.

Original Members.—Weare Drake, Nathan Brown, Simon Philbrick, Josiah Dearborn, John Drake, Joseph Palmer, Morris Hobbs, John Lamper, Comfort Lamper, Huldah Drake, Anna Drake, Abigail Hobbs, Sally Lamper, Theodate Brown, Polly Doe. Weare Drake was chosen deacon at the organization.

For many years past the church had no regular pastor. Some years since Rev. Henry F. Snow, Freewill Baptist, preached here and at Effingham Falls on the same day for several years. The church is feeble in numbers, but holds its visibility.

First Freewill Baptist Church.—The organization of this church was the

result of a religious reformation which took place in 1824. On July 1 of that year Mr Joseph Davis was ordained, the ordination council consisting of Elders John Buzzell, Samuel Burbank, Mayhew Clark, David Elkins, James Sawyer, and Elias Libby. February 9, 1825, a church was organized by Elders John Buzzell and Elias Libbey; Elder Joseph Davis was chosen pastor; John G. Tuttle, church clerk; Samuel Greenlief, deacon. Members at organization were: Frederick Cate, Samuel Tuttle, Wentworth M. Burleigh, Henry Bickford, John G. Tuttle, Thomas Frost, James B. Gile, Jacob Tuttle, John L. Davis, John E. Buzzell, Betsey Demeritt, Lydia Cate, Sally Burleigh, Sally Tuttle, Julia Taylor, Betsey Small, Mary Brackett, Mary Jane Gile, Elanor Gile, Olive Davis, Olive White, Sarah Frost, Judith Dearborn, Abigail Greenlief, Nancy Bickford, Hannah Champion, Mary Davis.

A house of worship was built in 1833, which has always been known as the Davis meeting-house.

The pastors have been: Joseph Davis, A. W. Hobbs, Nahum Foss, Moses Hanson, J. W. Nichols, John Chick, Cumins Paris, John P. Stinchfield, Moses Folsom, E. K. Amazeen, J. L. De Mott, Henry F. Snow.

Second Freewill Baptist Church is at Lord's hill. This was organized in 1838 by Elders John Buzzell and Hosea Quimby. The members when organized were: Abraham Marston, Abram F. Marston, Mary L. Marston, Abigail Marston, Mrs Polly Marston, John Leavitt and wife, Jeremiah Leavitt and wife, Andrew Wetherby and wife, Moris Brown and wife, Jeremiah Hobbs, Hannah Hobbs, Abigail Hobbs, Betsey Hobbs, Susan White.

The meetings were held in the academy until 1846, when a church was built. The builders were Samuel Lord, Frederick Lord, John L. Marston, John C. Leavitt, 2d, and Jonathan Hobbs. The pastors have been Moses M. Smart, Hosea Quimby, Porter S. Burbank, Orren B. Cheney, Nahum Foss, Levi Brackett, J. M. L. Babcock, Henry F. Snow, A. D. Fairbanks, Lewis W. Gowen, Thomas F. Millit, Uriah Chase, John P. Stinchfield, Levi H. Winslow, William H. Trafton.

The Third Freewill Baptist Church was at Effingham Falls, and was organized in 1842 by Elders Oliver Butler and Moses M. Smart. Members at organization were: Benjamin Leavitt, Samuel Lord, James M. Leavitt, Thomas J. Leavitt, John Demeritt, William T. Howard, Betsey Hodgdon, M. S. Butler, Hannah Leavitt, Betsey Demeritt, Meriam Lord, Mary Howard, Susan Leavitt, Eunice Huckins, Abigail Witherell.

Their house of worship was erected in 1842. Pastors: Oliver Butler, Enoch T. Prescott, Moses Hanson, Nahum Foss, John Chick, Lemuel A. Jones, J. L. De Mott, E. K. Amazeen, Henry F. Snow.

Calvinist Baptist Church. Drake's Corner. — This church was organized, August 22, 1807, by Rev. Wentworth Lord, of Parsonsfield, Maine, and Rev. Stephen Webber, of Limington, Maine, at the house of Jacob Mills. The

members at its organization were: Jacob Mills and wife, John Seavey and wife, Nicholas Blaisdell, Libbeus Blossom and wife, Elizabeth Burns, Betsey Cushing, Nancy Mills, Mehitable Mills, Abigail Moulton, Thomas Lord, Esther Lord, John Mills, Sally Mills, Sukey Mills, Samuel Lovering, Susannah Lovering, John Drake, Polly Drake, Sally Champion, Jane Gentleman, Esther Meloon, Hannah Bryant, Joseph Drake, Lucy Drake, Abram Drake, Susannah Drake, Mary Dearborn, Lydia Davis, and Sarah Wedgwood. The first house of worship was built in 1822. This house was built in the style common in those days with square pews and galleries on three sides. It was torn down and a new house built in 1844. This house was rebuilt and remodeled in 1880. Pastors: Levi Chadborn, 1810–17; Samuel Cook, 1821–27; Gideon Cook, 1828–32; Eaton Mason, 1834; Eleazar Robbins, 1835–38; J. M. Coburn, 1839–44; William Slason, 1845–47; Titus Merriman, 1848–49; Noah Hooper, 1851–52; L. S. Tripp, 1853–54; Charles W. Broadbent, 1855–56; Samuel L. White, 1859–61; Elbridge Pepper, 1861–63; Charles D. Sweat, 1864; Horace Perkins, 1865–66; Nathaniel Melcher, 1867–68; J. M. Coburn, 1870; William M. Hathorn, 1880; William H. Trafton, 1887–88.

Schools. — The early settlers of Effingham belonged to that class of people who realized that if they successfully founded a town they must cultivate the mind as well as the soil. And from the very first, money was appropriated for the support of the church and the school. In the early days of this town's existence, a large per cent. of the money raised by taxation was for these purposes, as shown by the town treasurer's accounts, namely: —

1790. Lieutenant Joseph Drake, Collector, *Dr.*

	£	s.	d.
To tax on inhabitants	19	1	1
,, on non-residents	5	18	2½
,, for schooling	7	17	1
,, for preaching	1	1	9½

1797. Abraham Drake, Collector, *Dr.*

To tax on non-residents	83.50
,, on Inhabitants for town and county	33.21
,, for preaching the Gospel	55.50
,, for schooling	66.13

The charter specified that one share, or one one-hundredth part of the town, should be used for the support of schools. This share was set apart for that purpose. At a town-meeting held March 11, 1803, the town voted to raise the sum of forty dollars annually, forever, for these school lots, and since then the selectmen have added each year that sum to the assessment for the support of schools. May 12, 1786, the following vote was passed:

"To build a school house 18 ft. x 24 ft., to stand on the southeasterly corner of Josiah Wedgwood's land, it being Lot No. 93, in the most convenient

place on the road leading from Weare Drake's house to the Mills." This was the first schoolhouse built in town, and probably stood near where the schoolhouse at Drake's Corner now stands. The next was at Lord's Corner, and stood in the corner of the road nearly in front of Samuel Q. Dearborn's. It was probably built not many years after that at Drake's Corner, for in 1816 [1] it was abandoned and a new one built near where James Bean Leavitt now lives. The third schoolhouse stood near where John Bryant now lives, but was afterward moved to near Joseph S. Smith's,[1] but the date of its erection is not known.

As early as 1795 there were as many as five school districts in town.

These items from the town treasurer's accounts show wages and price of board.

1790, Aug. 23. By paying Mr. Nathan Muzzy for four sabbaths preaching and one months schooling in said Effingham ..... £5 14s.
Nov. 20. By paying John Hart for one months schooling — 19 bushels corn..... £2 17s.
1791. By paying James Hart 24 bushels Indian corn or 3 pounds 12 shilling in part for keeping school.
1795. Paid Isaac Lord, keeping school one month $11.55
1798. Paid Josiah Wedgwood for boarding school master 8 weeks $9.66
Mar 15 1799. Paid Suky Lougee for keeping school two months third and fourth districts..... $7.00
Paid Jonathan Hobbs Jr, boarding Suky Lougee two months, 3 and 4 Dist. $5.33

Higher Schools. — In 1836 the building erected by Weare Drake for a store at Drake's Corner was fitted up as an academy, and a school organized as the Carroll Literary Institute. The first teacher was Rev. J. Milton Coburn. This school was in successful operation for a number of years under different teachers, among whom were Andrew Walch, E. G. Dalton, John P. Marshall, Enoch P. Fessenden, and James E. Kaime.

In the fall of 1861 the New England Masonic Charitable Institute was opened in the masonic temple. This building had just been completed, and contained besides the masonic hall, fine schoolrooms. The first term commenced with fifty-five students under these instructors: Rev. Elbridge Pepper, A.M., principal; Miss Fannie C. Davis, preceptress; Miss Exa L. Drake, instructress upon pianoforte; Joseph P. Emerson, vocal music. In 1862 J. H. Jackson, A.B., was principal and Mrs C. M. Jackson, preceptress. The whole number of students during the year was 146. In the fall of 1862 Aretas G. Barker, A.B., became principal; Miss M. M. Barker, preceptress; Frank K. Hobbs and Exa L. Drake, assistants. Joseph P. Emerson taught vocal music; Miss Huldah L. Drake, drawing; C. C. Dunnels, penmanship. The number of students for the year was one hundred and eighty. The institute was under the instruction of Mr Barker until 1867. In 1868 Rev. Nathaniel Mel-

[1] J. Dearborn Leavitt's record.

cher, A.B., was principal. The orphan children of members of the masonic fraternity were admitted to this school free. For several years there has been no school there.

Effingham Union Academy at Lord's Corner was incorporated June 18, 1819. An academy building was erected and dedicated in September, 1820. The first preceptor was Rev. Thomas Jameson, who received as salary four hundred dollars and his board, for teaching and preaching in the Congregational church, per year. This was a very successful and popular school. There was at that time no academy nearer than Fryeburg, Maine. Mr Jameson continued as preceptor for about ten years. It was in this academy in 1830 that James W. Bradbury,[1] of Parsonsfield, Maine, taught what is believed to have been the first normal school taught in New England.

"He would take the school only on condition that it should be for the instruction and training of teachers. The idea was his own, and at the time entirely novel. No such school is known to have antedated it, and few have been more successful."[2]

This school was kept up until the year 1845. Among the teachers were: John U. Parsons, Peter Folsom, John Mordough, Joseph Burrows, Joseph Garland, and Simeon Pease. The academy building was afterwards remodeled, and is now used as the district schoolhouse. Amount appropriated for public schools: 1800, $124.18; 1810, $300; 1820, $418.60; 1830, $524; 1850, $625.80; 1860, $578; 1870, $767.20; 1880, $1,018.69; 1888, $926.64.

Physicians. — In the town's early days it was necessary to send a long distance for the doctor (sometimes to Hampton). The first settled physician was William Taylor, M.D., who was born in North Hampton in 1761, and married Mehitable Low, of Stratham. He studied medicine with Dr Levi Dearborn, of North Hampton, and moved to Effingham in 1785; he practised here successfully until 1800, when he moved to Parsonsfield, Maine. From 1800 to 1817 several physicians were here for a short time. The inventory records from 1802 to 1809 show the name of Dr Benjamin Taylor, a brother of William Taylor.

Erastus Freeman, M.D., practised in 1805–07. He received his education in Scotland, and is said to have been a fine scholar and a skilful surgeon. He married Mary Palmer, of Effingham. When he left Effingham, the manner of his going was characteristic of the man. He left home on horseback to attend town-meeting, but was never seen again. A Dr Tibbetts from Brookfield practised two years about the same time, and also a Dr Chellis from Newfield, Maine. Dr Theophilus Doe commenced practice here about 1818, remaining but a short time.

David Libby, M.D., a physician of good repute, came from Wolfeborough in 1817, remained three years, and returned to Wolfeborough.

[1] Afterward United States senator from Maine.

[2] History of Parsonsfield, Maine, by J. W. Dearborn, M.D.

Dr David Weld Clark was born in Sturbridge, Mass., May 20, 1779, and was schooled at his native place. He married Mary Snow, of Greenwich, Mass., February 11, 1802. They journeyed to Effingham on horseback, where he remained one year, boarding with the elder Colonel Carr Leavitt. He lived in Parsonsfield, Maine, from 1803 till 1819, when he returned to Effingham and practised until his death in 1846. Although he never graduated, yet he was a skilful physician, especially in fevers. He was hired to attend spotted fever in Gilmanton by the month.

Ebenezer Wilkinson, M.D., came in 1828, practised for eight years and moved to Tamworth.

David W. Stickney, M.D., born in Sandwich, practised in Effingham in 1838.

A Dr Smith from Vermont was in practice a short time in 1842. He later went to Manchester.

Dr Orren S. Sanders, a native of Epsom, after a very thorough medical education, was graduated in 1843 from Vermont Medical College. The same year he married Drusilla, daughter of Silas M. and Huldah Morse, of Effingham, and at once located and practised his profession here until June, 1847. In November, 1848, he went to Boston, where he has since had a large and successful practice, and is a prominent homœopathic physician.

Seth S. Jones, M.D., came from Bradford in 1849, practised three years, and returned.

John Blackmer, M.D., a native of Plymouth, Mass., after a collegiate course at Brown University, R. I., was graduated from the medical department of Harvard University in 1854, and soon after commenced practice at Effingham, and remained five years. Since that time he has been assistant physician in the hospital for the insane at Augusta, Maine; McLean Asylum, Somerville, Mass.; during the war he held high rank as surgeon in the navy. He practised in Centre Sandwich eight years. In 1872, 1873, and 1874, he was Prohibition candidate for governor. He is now located in Springfield, Mass., and besides his professional duties has been editor of *The Domestic Journal* for eight years, and is now the Prohibition candidate for governor of Massachusetts. He married Ellen S., only daughter of John S. Dearborn, of Effingham.

Jeremiah W. Dearborn, son of John and Sally (Wadleigh) Dearborn, was born in Parsonsfield, Maine, May 2, 1832; studied medicine with Doctors Moses and John B. Sweat, and graduated March 26, 1857, at Michigan University. He commenced practice at East Parsonsfield, where he remained two years, then moved to Effingham, where he practised for sixteen years: then in Freedom for one year, and returned then back to Parsonsfield. He married Mary G. Smart in 1853. He was a member of the Maine senate in 1880, a trustee of Maine General Hospital, and for three years a trustee of Maine Insane Hospital. He has a very extended practice, and is much employed as a

consulting physician. As a surgeon he stands without an equal in a large area. He has recently published an elaborate history of Parsonsfield.

Dr Albert N. Gould, born at Berwick, Maine, June 21, 1847, fitted for college at Great Falls and South Berwick, graduated from the medical department of Dartmouth in 1872, and located at Centre Effingham in 1875, where he has since resided. He was one of the censors of Carroll County Medical Society at its reorganization. His great-grandfather, Edward Nason, was a soldier in the Revolution, under Arnold in the invasion of Canada, and Washington at the siege of Yorktown and surrender of Cornwallis.

Physicians born in town. — For Daniel Hobbs, see Madison. Asahel Dearborn, M.D., son of Asahel and Elizabeth (Drake) Dearborn, was born May 6, 1798; died October, 1848. He married Louisa Dalton, of Parsonsfield, and graduated in medicine in Philadelphia. He first located at Lord's Hill, but afterward moved to Drake's Corner, and from there to Hampton in 1839; then to Portsmouth, where he remained a few years and returned to Effingham, where he practised till his death in 1848.

Carr L. Drake, M.D., son of John and Mary (Leavitt) Drake, was born July 19, 1798. He was educated at the academies in Effingham, Fryeburg, and Limerick, Maine; read medicine with doctors Libbey and Clark, of Effingham, and Dr Bradbury, of Parsonsfield, Maine; married, July 5, 1821, Margaret Titcomb, of Effingham. He practised here three years, then moved to Tamworth, where he practised for seventeen years; then to Ossipee for four years; then to Effingham, where he remained until his death, October 24, 1869. His wife is living, aged eighty-eight years.

Joseph Huntress, M.D., son of Samuel and Huldah (Leavitt) Huntress, received his education at Effingham academy (Lord's Hill); read medicine with Dr Calvin Topliff, of Freedom, and graduated from the medical department of Dartmouth. He commenced practice in Tamworth; was assistant surgeon in hospitals near Washington during the war; practised medicine in Washington after the war, then returned to Tamworth, then moved to Sandwich.

Joseph H. Warren, M.D., son of Joseph Warren and Caroline (Huckins) Warren, is a resident of Boston, where he has attained to eminence in his profession. Samuel Otis Clark, son of Robert and Mary (Dearborn) Clark, was born June 23, 1828; educated at the Carroll Literary Institute; entered Dartmouth in 1846; studied with Dr S. S. Jones, and was graduated from Vermont State Medical School in 1853. He married Eliza Ann Moore in 1857; commenced practice in Newfield, Maine; remained there twelve years, and since has been in successful practice in Limerick, Maine.

James M. Leavitt, M.D., son of James B. and Mary (Lamper) Leavitt, was born July 27, 1852. Receiving his education at Centre Effingham and North Parsonsfield, Maine, seminary, he read medicine with Dr J. W. Dearborn, and

was graduated from Bowdoin Medical School in June, 1878. He married E. E. Leavitt, of South Boston, Mass., June 1, 1881, and has been in practice from the first at Lord's Hill (the place of his birth), where he has a successful practice. He is a member of Carroll County Medical Society, and United States medical examiner for invalid pensions for Carroll county.

George W. Lougee, M.D., son of Sylvester T. and Ruhamah (Burleigh) Lougee, was born June 3, 1859. He attended town schools, high school at Chelsea, Mass., and Parsonsfield seminary; graduated from Bowdoin Medical School in 1883; and married, in 1886, Edith, daughter of Dr A. D. Merrow. He resides and practises in Freedom. He is a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society and coroner for Carroll county.

Frank T. Lougee, M.D., a brother of George, was born September, 1862. He attended the town schools, and was three years at Parsonsfield seminary, graduating from the medical department of Dartmouth in 1886. He lives in Lynn, Mass. He married, May, 1889, Elva N. Staples, daughter of Rev. L. T. Staples, of Parsonsfield.

Olin M. Drake, M.D., son of Cyrus K. and Lucinda (Morse) Drake, was born April 26, 1847. He studied medicine with Dr O. S. Sanders in Boston; graduated at a homœopathic college in Philadelphia in 1879; and married Mary Whiting, of Ellsworth, Maine, where he located and is in successful practice.

Thomas N. Drake, M.D., brother of Olin M., was born May 14, 1858; studied medicine with Dr Olin M. Drake; graduated from Hahneman college, Philadelphia, in 1884; married Florence E. Thomson, of Pittsfield, Maine, March 3, 1887; and is now in practice in Pittsfield.

J. Starr Barker, M.D., son of Aretus G. and Exa L. (Drake) Barker, was born February 26, 1866; studied with Dr S. S. Stearns, of Washington, D. C., and graduated from Howard University, Washington, D. C., March, 1889.

Sheriff. — Andrew J. Milliken, sheriff of Carroll county, is son of Thomas and Mary A. (Wedgwood) Milliken, of Effingham, where he was born August 8, 1833. He received the school advantages of Effingham and Parsonsfield seminary, and was a farmer until 1865, when he moved to Newfield, Maine, and was a merchant. In 1867 he moved to Wakefield, where he has been in trade until recently. He was selectman of Effingham in 1857–59 and 1863–64; representative in 1861–62, and deputy sheriff from 1874 to 1883, when he was elected sheriff, and has held the office since by successive reëlections.

Francisco Weston Barker was born April 17, 1846, in Lovell, Oxford County, Maine, son of John and Selina (Little) Barker. He enlisted before he was eighteen years old, March 10, 1864, in Company B, Thirty-second Maine Volunteers, and took part in the battles at North Anna river, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, June 15 and 16; July 30 (explosion of mine); Pegram farm, September 30, 1864; and the capture of Petersburg, April 2, 1865. He



John Dement

came to Effingham in the fall of 1865, attended school at the N. E. M. C. Institute; and became a farmer. He married, November 17, 1872, Lucretia M. Marston, of Effingham. They have one child, Kate E., born November 6, 1873.

Mr Barker is Republican in politics, and served as selectman in 1876, 1881, and 1882; on school committee for several years, and is a member of the present board of education. He was appointed town treasurer in June, 1889, and was a member of the constitutional convention in 1889. In all his official relations he has been a careful and diligent custodian of the interests entrusted to him, and intelligently discharged his duties. He is a natural historian; and, although the town records were but recently burned, "from people, monuments, stones, books, and memoranda, he has gathered and preserved much from the deluge of time" in the history of Effingham in this volume, and deserves the thanks of his townsmen for his work so meritoriously done. — [Editor.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JOHN DEMERITT.[1]

The Demeritts belong to the old families in the state. They are of English descent and emigrated to this country prior to the Revolution, in which struggle they took part. Some of the name settled at Dover, in that part now Madbury. In 1733 John Demeritt was a large landholder in Dover, and "John Demeritt was chosen the first representative to the general assembly held at Exeter in December, 1776," from Madbury. He was probably the ancestor of the family in Effingham.

John Demeritt was born in Ossipee, July 21, 1813; died at Effingham Falls, June 7, 1883, and was the son of John and Betsey (Leavitt) Demeritt, and the eldest of eight children. While he was quite small his father moved into Effingham, and settled in the vicinity of Effingham Falls.

The only educational advantages which he enjoyed were a few short terms of the district school, which he attended before he was sixteen years old, when his father was drowned while driving logs on Pine river, only a short distance from the place where his brother Daniel was drowned four years previous. This brought the care and support of his mother, brothers, and sister in a great measure upon him. In this school of adversity and necessity he received lessons of great value to him in after life. He went to his task with that determination which meant success and was a leading characteristic of his life.

[1] By F. W. Barker.

He kept the family united until all were grown to manhood. They lived and worked together, and had all matters of business in common. They cut oak timber, made it into shook, and drew them to Portland, where they were exchanged for dry goods, groceries, etc., which they brought to their store at the Falls. In 1861, all the brothers except the youngest having died, they made a division of the property and thereafter lived separately.

From 1838 until his death Mr Demeritt was engaged in trading and lumbering. For seventeen years he was associated with Josiah Thurston, of Freedom, in operating timber lots, and from 1863 to 1868 he was engaged with his son John L. in the manufacture of heading-shooks.

In politics Mr Demeritt was born and bred a Democrat, but followed the lead of John P. Hale into the Freesoil, or Abolition, party. He became a Republican upon the organization of that party and was an earnest supporter of its principles. He was a firm friend of the colored man, and many a one has been assisted by him on his way to Canada, through the medium of the great underground railroad. He took an active part in local political affairs, and was several times elected one of the selectmen. He was also town agent for the prosecution of frauds in the management of town affairs during the war. In this investigation he displayed his usual firmness and perseverance, carrying these suits to a successful termination, and bringing back into the town treasury a considerable sum which had been unlawfully taken from it.

He represented Effingham in the legislature of 1868, and was the prime mover in establishing the Ossipee Valley Ten-cent Savings Bank at Freedom and procured its charter from the legislature. He also obtained the passage of the law placing the support of insane criminals upon the state, thus relieving Effingham of the support of Samuel Frost, who had been sentenced to the insane asylum for life for the murder of William H. Day. He held the office of deputy sheriff under appointments from Enoch Remick, Charles H. Parker, and Leavitt H. Eastman, and was appointed sheriff by Governor Person C. Cheney, and held the office until the elections were changed from annual to biennial.

In religion he was a Freewill Baptist, and one of the original members of the church at Effingham Falls, and contributed liberally towards the building of its house of worship. He was a member of Carroll lodge, A. F. and A. M., Freedom.

In 1878 and 1879 Mr Demeritt, while acting as agent of the Saco Water Power Company, built the canal at Effingham Falls. In this he was under the supervision of Hon. William P. Haines, agent of the Pepperell and Laconia corporations, Biddeford, Maine, and Thomas Quinby, Esq. (father of Hon. Henry B. Quinby, of Lake Village), agent of the Saco Water Power Company. This canal is built through the site of the old ironworks on the upper falls, and is about fifty rods in length, and from fifteen to twenty-five feet in

depth. By it the fall in the river is overcome, and the water can be drawn to a level of the water in the eddy below the falls, which will lower the water in Ossipee lake and its tributaries about six feet. A dam is built at the head of the canal in which are six gates, each six by twenty-four feet.

Mr Demeritt married Huldah L., daughter of Dearborn and Sarah (Leavitt) Davis, born September 30, 1811, and died January 22, 1876. They had five children: Albronia L., born April 18, 1837; John L., born October 5, 1840; Sarah A., born June 26, 1842; Mary E., born November 24, 1847; Lucy C., born June 24, 1851. Of these John L. is the only survivor.

Mr Demeritt was a kind and obliging neighbor, equally firm in his friendships and enmities, and although quick to resent infringement on his rights, he was always ready to overlook grievances and rectify errors. Impetuous and generous to a fault, he could acquire better than save. He never resorted to questionable methods, nor took advantage of any one in matters of business. He did not value money except for its use, and any worthy person or object found him ready to lend a helping hand. For his qualities of heart and mind he owed much to the training of a Christian mother, and his care for her was the just pride of his later years. He was fond of argument, and generally carried his point by logical presentation of facts. In all the positions he was called to fill, he performed his duties not only faithfully, but creditably both to himself and those who appointed him. He was a shrewd business man and could carry out successfully a line of action, opposition only serving to stimulate him to greater exertion. He always had the welfare of his town and neighbors at heart and could work as hard for them as for himself.

FREEDOM.

CHAPTER XLIX.

Incorporation — Description — Boundaries — Population — Freedom Grange — Manufacturing — Mercantile Houses — Physicians — Hon. Zebulon Pease — Savings Bank — Baptist Church — Christian Church.

FREEDOM was originally incorporated June 16, 1831, as North Effingham. It embraced that portion of Effingham lying north of the Great Ossipee river. This name was retained only until December 16, 1832, when it was changed to Freedom. The town is bounded on the north by Eaton and Madison, on the east by Porter, south by Effingham, and west by Ossipee. There is said to be a small island in the Ossipee river on which is the corner of the towns of Effingham and Freedom, Porter, in Oxford county, Maine, and Parsonsfield, in York county, Maine. Ossipee lake occupies the west side of the town, and a lovely small sheet of water, Loon lake, is in the southeastern part. Ossipee river is the only stream of importance. This furnishes a moderate amount of water-power. The soil is mostly good; valuable for tillage and grazing. The population was 910 in 1850, 917 in 1860, 737 in 1870, and 750 in 1880. Freedom is devoid of railroads, as the much talked-of road up the Ossipee valley has never been built. Its nearest station is Centre Ossipee, on the Boston & Maine railroad, eight miles away. Baldwin depot on the Portland & Ogdensburgh railroad is thirteen miles distant.

The town having such a late date of organization, its early settlement and pioneer history is necessarily included in Effingham, which see.

Freedom is a fine agricultural town, and intelligence is manifested in improving the condition of land, cattle, and all branches of husbandry. Perhaps no town in the county is doing more in this direction. There were produced in 1889, 18,850 pounds of butter, 200 pounds of cheese, 615 gallons of milk sold, 1,312 pounds of wool grown, 45 tons of ensilage fed, 14 tons of fertilizers bought and used, and $366 received from summer boarders.

Freedom Grange, No. 139, Patrons of Husbandry, was organized March 8, 1889, with fifty-four members. This was one of the largest granges ever formed in the state. The first officers were: master, Alonzo Towle; overseer,

S. W. Fowler; lecturer, S. A. McDaniel; steward, Alonzo G. Fowler; assistant steward, William Moulton; chaplain, William Furbush; treasurer, George I. Philbrick; secretary, Charles H. Andrews; gate-keeper, Alonzo Pease; Ceres, Mrs Alonzo Towle; Pomona, Mrs Charles Danforth; Flora, Mrs Edwin Perkins; lady steward, Miss Isa M. Harmon. John W. Smith was elected director of the Grange Fair Association, and Stephen Danforth was recommended for agent of the Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Under the superintendence of the agricultural experiment station of the state, each county in the state has an acre of ground planted according to the plan of the state director. The acre in Carroll county is located in Freedom, and is in charge of Dr Alonzo Towle, of the state board of agriculture.

Manufacturing. — The water-power at the village and elsewhere was formerly used to carry quite extensive manufacturing. According to Fogg's Gazetteer, 1858, there were in Freedom four tanneries, one sawmill, one machine-shop, and manufactories of bedsteads, carriages, chairs, cabinet ware, edge tools, and harnesses. Since then Churchill & Bros. have manufactured leather, C. & O. Parsons, bobbins, while lumbering has been conducted extensively by the Thurston, Towle, and Keneson families. In 1879 three firms were making sale clothing, S. Danforth & Son and George F. Lord, at the village, and Clark Brothers at Huntress Bridge.

Stephen Danforth was the pioneer in what has since become an important industry. In 1873, in connection with his son, Pitt F., he began the manufacture of sale clothing. The firm has ever been S. Danforth & Son, Charles P. Danforth becoming a member on the death of his brother Pitt in 1886. He was later succeeded by another brother, John A., who is now in business with his father. They make an average of 30,000 pairs of pantaloons a year.

E. P. Towle & Co. (George I. Philbrick) began manufacturing clothing in 1880, and carry on quite an extensive business, making up 40,000 pairs of pantaloons per annum. This article of apparel is the only one produced here. The work is done for Boston firms, who cut out the cloth and forward the unmade garments here to be made up.

Orren E. Drake, son of Cyrus K. Drake, of Effingham, is one of the heaviest operators in the making of sale clothing. He established himself as a manufacturer in Freedom in the spring of 1881. In 1888 he made up about 50,000 pairs of pantaloons and gave employment to about 400 "sewers."

David M. Allard commenced the pantaloon business in the fall of 1887. He makes from ten to fifteen thousand pairs a year.

James D. Foster began the manufacture of pantaloons in 1886, and in the last year has made up about 25,000 pairs.

Charles P. Danforth began business for himself on the west side of the bridge in 1888. He makes up about 20,000 pairs of trowsers this year.

Mercantile Houses. — The firm of E. P. Towle & Co. (George I. Philbrick), general store, was established in September, 1879. The partners are natives of Freedom. The business had previously been carried on by E. P. Towle. This is the centre of commercial life in the town. In this block is not only the store, which contains the extremely neat postoffice, but the Ossipee Valley Ten-cent Savings Bank and E. I. Towle & Co.'s large manufacturing business.

James D. Foster, born in Freedom, started a store for the sale of hard and tin ware, stoves, etc., in 1859. The business has attained quite a magnitude for a small town, and he has added agricultural machinery to his stock in latter years.

George F. Huckins, a descendant of the pioneer families of Lord and Huckins, a native of Effingham, has been in business as a general trader since 1884. He has been town clerk since March, 1888.

Orren E. Drake keeps an assortment of general merchandise for sale in connection with manufacturing.

Mrs J. C. Ferrin has conducted a dressmaking and millinery store since 1884.

Arthur P. Merrow came to East Wakefield from Maine in 1882; after trading there as a general merchant he came here and is now in trade.

Ransellear Towle has kept a private hotel for over thirty years, and is well patronized. Mr. Towle is one of the representative men of Freedom, is forward in all public matters, and fills important positions ably.

Physicians. — Dr Calvin Topliff was born in Hanover in 1807, and received an excellent medical education for his day. He began practice in Alton in 1829 but removed to Freedom in 1830 and was in constant and active demand as a physician until his death in 1867. He was the first master of the masonic lodge, and was considered one of the best informed Masons in the state.

Frank Topliff, son of Calvin, born in 1840, was also a physician; he was much valued both for professional skill and moral worth. Prominent among the physicians of the county to-day is Dr A. D. Merrow. He has a large and busy practice, and for some years was president of Carroll County Medical Society.

Dr Alonzo Towle, son of Lovell and Mary Towle, was born in Freedom, February 28, 1844. He prepared for college at New Hampton Institution, and was graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city, in 1869. He began practice in Biddeford, Maine, and later passed a year in Europe, and resumed his profession in Malden, Mass. In 1882, in consequence of illness, he was obliged to retire temporarily from his professional duties, and came again to Freedom. Dr Towle was a member of Massachusetts Medical Society, and is also a member of New Hampshire State Board of Agriculture.

Dr George W. Lougee is son-in-law of Dr Merrow. Besides their practice they keep the village drug-store.

Rev. A. W. Hobbs has been an "eclectic" practitioner for some years, and N. McAlister is an herbal or root doctor.

Henry I. Durgin, son of Joshua and Mary E. (Keniston) Durgin, was born in Freedom, April 21, 1864. He studied with Dr J. E. Scruton, of Union; was graduated from Long Island Medical College March, 1889, and is now located at Newfield, Maine.

HON. ZEBULON PEASE was born in Parsonsfield, Maine, September 21, 1795. In early life he removed to what is now Freedom, where he died March 24, 1863. Although not a lawyer in the strict sense of the word, for many years he performed much of the business of a lawyer, making wills, writing deeds, obtaining pensions for Revolutionary war widows, etc. He was very successful in his work, and lawyers often sent their clients to him. He frequently held a justice court, and gave much information to his neighbors on law points. He was a lifelong Democrat and much engaged in political affairs and held high official positions. He was the first postmaster of Freedom; representative two years; county treasurer in 1841 and 1842; state senator in 1843 and 1844; member of Governor Jared Williams's council in 1847 and 1848.

Ossipee Valley Ten-cents Savings Bank was chartered in 1868, with Josiah Thurston, Elias Towle, John Demeritt, Ransellear Towle, John Parsons, John L. Demeritt, Stephen J. Keneson, and William Harmon, incorporators.

The bank opened its doors for business August 31, 1868, at the store of Elias Towle, in Freedom, and was very soon thereafter located in its present situation adjoining the store. Mrs. Sarah Hodsdon was the first depositor, and the sum was seventeen dollars. The first election of officers occurred August 22, 1868, when proper by-laws were also adopted. The first officers were Josiah Thurston, president; Ransellear Towle, vice-president; Elias Towle, Stephen J. Keneson, Alvah M. Davis, John Parsons, Joseph Smith, and Augustus Moulton, of Freedom, John Demeritt and Josiah Dearborn, of Effingham, and Henry J. Banks, of Ossipee, were chosen trustees; Elias Towle, secretary and treasurer. The amount of deposits during the first year of the bank's existence was $16,937.75.

Mr Thurston remained president until his death in November, 1886, when he was succeeded by Ransellear Towle, the present incumbent. All of the first board of trustees excepting Stephen J. Keneson and Augustus Moulton are now dead. The present officers are: president, Ransellear Towle; vice-president, S. J. Keneson; treasurer, E. I. Towle; assistant treasurer, George I. Philbrick; trustees, Jacob Manson, Elias I. Towle, George I. Philbrick, Augustus D. Merrow, David Smith, Edwin Towle, Orren E. Drake, Edgar L. Mills, David W. Davis. The bank has been conducted conservatively and

wisely; it has been ever a useful institution, and in its present management will keep its reputation good. The statement of its condition, March 31, 1889, makes this showing: *Liabilities.* Amount due depositors, $130,724.85; guaranty fund, $5,000; surplus, $6,764.99; premium on stocks and bonds, $104. Total, $142,593.84. *Resources.* Loans, bank-stock, real estate, cash on hand, etc., value on books, $142,489.84; par value, $142,054.84; market value, January 1, 1889, $142,593.84. Net profits during 1888, $4,773.21.

George I. Philbrick, the present county treasurer, is a native of Freedom, born March 10, 1853. He worked on a farm and attended the district schools during the years of his minority until he was nineteen, when he was employed as a clerk in the store of E. I. Towle for several years, then, 1879, he went into partnership with Mr Towle. He has been in town affairs from early age; was chosen town clerk when he was twenty-three years old; in 1884 was elected chairman of the board of selectmen, and served three years; in 1886 was elected treasurer of Carroll county for two years, and in 1888 was re-elected for two years. He is a trustee and assistant treasurer of the Ossipee Valley Ten-cents Savings Bank; a member of the Christian church of Freedom, and of Carroll lodge No. 57, A. F. and A. M. He is married, and has a son twelve years old. Mr Philbrick is a thorough, systematic business man, a good citizen, and has made his position and success by his faithfulness, integrity, and industry. In politics Democratic, he was appointed postmaster in 1885 under Cleveland's administration, and he has held the commission of justice for a number of years.

Baptist Church.[1] — This church was organized July 25, 1857. A few brethren and sisters, members of a former Baptist church, and two from the First Baptist Church in Parsonsfield, Maine, were desirous of forming a Baptist church. They were much encouraged by the labor and counsel of Rev. William W. Whitten, who came to labor with the people of Freedom in the spring of 1857. His labors were greatly blessed with this people. The few who were present at the meeting to organize a church were Ezekiel Andrews, Abigail Andrews, Mehitable Andrews, Orren Stackpole, and Hannah Stackpole. Ezekiel Andrews was chosen deacon and clerk of the church. The church at this time voted to receive as a member Zillah T. Mills; she being a cripple and unable to walk, she was carried to the river and baptized, sitting in her chair. Sunday following, Rev. William W. Whitten gave the hand of fellowship to Tabitha S. Foss, and administered the Lord's Supper to the little church. At a church conference, August 22, 1857, Rev. William W. Whitten and Orren Stackpole were chosen delegates to attend the annual session of the Saco River Baptist Association with instructions to ask admission into that body. This request was granted, and the church was admitted into the association in September. In the spring of 1858 Rev. Thomas J. Swett visited this church;

[1] By Charles H. Andrews.

his coming at this time proved a great blessing, as the church was much strengthened by his faithful labors. May 1, 1858, three were added to the church, Albion Lord, Orinda Lord, and Juliet S. Bennett; May 13, six were added, Sally Fowler, Mary Danforth, Betsey Danforth, Livonia Danforth, Harriet Pease, and Lydia J. Swett; May 15, Clara B. Andrews, Eliza C. Andrews, Frances A. Lord, and Esther Durgin united with the church; December 7, Ezekiel Andrews, being aged, asked to be excused from serving the church as clerk, and Albion Lord was chosen. December 13, H. M. Sawtelle was called to settle as pastor. Mr Sawtelle was a young man. He was ordained with this church February 9, 1859. January 30, 1859, Stephen Fowler united with the church; March 7, 1860, Deacon Ezekiel Andrews died. By his death the church lost one of its strongest pillars. Albion Lord and Stephen Fowler were selected as deacons. August 1, 1862, Rev. William N. Slason began to labor with the church as pastor.

August 20 Anna Swett was baptized and united with the church. Miss Swett being desirous to follow the Master in the ordinance of baptism, though very feeble in health, preparations were made at her father's house, where she was baptized and received the hand of fellowship by Rev. William N. Slason. She was also permitted to partake of the Lord's Supper with the church. Five days afterwards she passed on to her reward.

September 9, 1866, five were added to the church, and on October 14, one. In the spring of 1867 Rev. A. H. Estey, of Limerick, Maine, began to labor with this church, preaching on alternate Sundays. August 25 three united with the church, and September 20, 1868, one. April, 1871, Rev. J. P. Stinchfield settled as pastor over this church and people. The Sunday-school at this time numbered forty members. C. H. Andrews was superintendent. April 1, 1880, Rev. William M. Harthorn became pastor of the church, and July 4, seven united with the church: J. D. Foster and S. R. Burke were chosen deacons, and C. H. Andrews, clerk. Mr Harthorn was much interested in the Sunday-school, which now numbered about sixty, C. H. Andrews, superintendent.

July 5, 1881, one united with the church: April, 1882, S. R. Burke and Joseph M. Andrews were chosen deacons, and C. H. Andrews, clerk; January 16, 1883, five were added to the church. A baptistery was built in the church, where the ordinance was administered by Rev. William M. Harthorn. One of these members, Walter E. Andrews, is now a student of Brown University, Providence, R. I., preparing for the ministry.

During the summer months of 1884, J. A. Brown, a student, labored very acceptably with this church. The Sunday-school was largely attended: W. A. Bennett was superintendent. A. C. Scovil, also a student, labored with the church during the summer of 1885. The Sunday-school numbered fifty, C. H. Andrews, superintendent. In September, 1886, the Saco River Association met with this church; as a result of this meeting, three sons of deacon S. R.

Burke were baptized by Rev. G. B. Titus, of Saco, Maine, and united with the church. The youngest was only eleven years of age. The church has been thoroughly repaired. The society now has a neat and commodious house of worship. In June, 1867, Rev. E. H. Doane became pastor; Jonas Farnsworth was chosen deacon, and C. H. Andrews, clerk. Number in Sunday-school, fifty, C. H. Andrews, superintendent.

Christian Church. — June 12, 1858, Elder John Buzzell, of Parsonsfield, and Elder King Atkinson, of Eaton, formed the "Church of Christ" in Freedom, with membership as follows: H. S. McDaniel, Mehitable Bennett, Solomon Andrews; Rola Andrews, Betsy Harmon, Lovel Towle, Lucy A. Towle, Uriah Towle; the latter was clerk. June 26, these persons joined: Nathaniel Pease, Sally Pease, Hannah Towle, Lucy Towle; July 10, Horace P. Wood, Belinda Wood; November 27, Martha Wilkinson; March 5, 1859, Lydia Clark; April 30, Elias Towle, Lois Towle; August 27, Abram Libby; September 11, Charles H. Harmon, Mary Nason; February 18, 1861, Huldah Davis, Lydia Davis; July 7, 1866, Rev. A. W. Hobbs, Lucinda Hobbs; September 9, A. M. Davis, Joseph Bennett, Aba A. Towle, Amanda Bennett, Huldah M. Drown, Irene A. Philbrick, Lydia Lovering; October 12, Sarah Davis, Eliza Drown; October 19, Charles H. Beach. July 7, 1866, this preamble and resolutions were adopted: —

We, the Church of Christ, in Freedom, N. H., believing, as we do, in the organization of Christian churches as taught in the New Testament, and believing that all Christians belong to one and the same family here, Christ being the head, and believing that all sectional organizations and doctrines of men (not taught in the New Testament) which tend to a diversion among the people are detrimental to the advancement of the cause of Christianity,

Therefore, *resolved*, that we consider ourselves to be the Church of Christ in Freedom, and are known by that name and no other, it being the name under which we were first organized, and the name that we have always intended to be known by.

Therefore, be it further *resolved* that we withdraw all connection or supposed connection with the general Provisional Baptist denomination.

"Elias Towle was chosen to visit the Eaton and Conway church to let them know what we have done. Chose Lovell Towle to visit the Porter church." October 21, "The Church of Christ voted to join the Association of Christians in Strafford County," and thus formed the First Christian Church of Freedom. October 28, the following were added: John T. Swett, Adaline Swett, John Philbrick, Nancy O. Philbrick, Mehitable Andrews, Phebe Mills, Mary Towle; December 23, Augustus Moulton, Mary A. Moulton, Mary A. Thurston; January 4, 1867, Lydia J. Bennett; June 29, Sylvester Bennett, Olive Bennett; November 30, James Leavitt.

This church for the first time communed with Rev. A. W. Hobbs, at Freedom, June 7, 1868. September 13, chose Rev. A. W. Hobbs, John T. Swett, Lovell Towle, Elias Towle delegates to the Strafford Christian Conference at

Wolfeborough, September 17, 1868. The church edifice of this society was built in 1867 at a cost of $3,000 by a company composed of Elias Towle, Josiah Thurston, Horace P. Wood, Alvah M. Davis, Ransellear Towle, and others. They were paid by the sale of the pews, and the building is now owned by the pew-holders and controlled by the Christian society. Its seating capacity is about two hundred and fifty. The Sunday-school has an average of thirty-five scholars. Dr Alonzo Towle is superintendent. This church at the time of its greatest prosperity numbered about seventy members, and now has forty-three.

Elias Towle left a legacy of $1,000 in bank, the interest of which is to be used for this church so long as it exists, and a parsonage, valued at $1,000, on similar conditions, to the society. Uriah Towle is trustee of this fund. He was chosen deacon in 1867, and is now in office.

Rev. A. W. Hobbs, the first pastor, continued in that relation about nine years. Rev. Charles E. Goodwin succeeded him, and was here two and a half years. Rev. E. K. Amazeen was with the church three years. Rev. Nathaniel T. Ridlon, the present pastor, has been here since May, 1884.

CHAPTER L.

Civil List and Town Annals.

CIVIL LIST AND TOWN ANNALS. — In 1832 and 1833, the new town of Freedom was represented by W. Harmon, 2d; in 1834 and 1835, by Amos Towle, Jr; in 1836 and 1837, by Stephen Swett. The officers for the year 1838 were: Joseph Bennett, clerk; Joseph Bennett, W. Harmon, 2d, William Thurston, selectmen. Zebulon Pease, representative for 1838 and 1839.

1839. Joseph Bennett, Ammi Lord, Elias Rice, selectmen.

1840. Calvin Topliff, clerk; Joseph Bennett, Elias Rice, Ammi Lord, selectmen; Elias Towle, representative.

1841. Calvin Topliff, clerk; Elias Rice, John Lord, William Harmon, selectmen; Elias Towle, representative.

1842. Calvin Topliff, clerk; Elias Rice, William Harmon, Peltiah Foss, selectmen; John Lord, representative.

1843. Calvin Topliff, clerk; Elias Rice, Peltiah Foss, James Tyler, selectmen; John Lord, representative.

1844. Calvin Topliff, clerk; James Tyler, Joseph Bennett, Joseph Godfrey, selectmen; Elias Rice, representative.

1845. Calvin Topliff, clerk: Joseph Bennett, Joseph Godfrey, Nathaniel Pease, selectmen; Elias Rice, representative.

1846. Elias Towle, clerk: Joseph Bennett, N. Pease, N. S. McDaniel, selectmen; Calvin Topliff, representative.

1847. Elias Towle, clerk: Elias Rice, William Hammond, W. S. McDaniel, selectmen: Calvin Topliff, representative. Jared W. Williams had 141 votes for governor to Anthony Colby 20, and Nathaniel S. Berry 13. Charles H. Peasley 141 votes for member of congress to Joel Eastman 20, and George W. Stevens 13. For altering the constitution, 3 votes; against alteration, 95. Voted to raise $1,500 to repair highways and bridges; also, "that there shall be a gide Board on gide Posts erected at the following places (viz) one at the fouks of the Rode that leads from John Judkins house to the Iron works Falls, one at the fouks of the Tamworth and David Judkins Rode so called, one at the fouks of the Tamworth new Rode to Iron works Falls so called, and one at the fouks of the Rodes at the town farm."

1848. Calvin Topliff, clerk: Elias Rice, Elias Towle, Joseph Smith, selectmen: James Tyler, representative. Jared W. Williams had 155 votes for governor to Nathaniel S. Berry 35. The ticket for electors of President, headed by Samuel Tilton, received 131 votes, that by James Bell 21, and that by John Page 4.

1849. Calvin Topliff, clerk; Elias Towle, Joseph Smith, Ezekiel Andrews, selectmen; James Tyler, representative. Samuel Dinsmore had 138 votes for governor to Levi Chamberlain 24, and Nathaniel S. Berry 2. School districts (ten) numbered, bounded, and defined.

1850. Calvin Topliff, clerk: Elias Towle, Ezekiel Andrews, John N. Lord, selectmen; Peletiah Foss, representative; Samuel Dinsmore had 143 votes for governor. Voted that $2,200 be raised to defray town charges, support the poor, and making and repairing roads and bridges the ensuing year.

1851. Uriah Towle, clerk; Elias Towle, Daniel Loverin, Josiah Thurston, selectmen: Peletiah Foss, representative; Samuel Dinsmore, 146 votes for governor.

1852. Calvin Topliff, clerk: Daniel Lovering, Josiah Thurston, Samuel Harmon, selectmen: Joseph Smith, representative; Noah Martin, 159 votes for governor. Voted that the sum of $300 be raised and appropriated to build a town-house: also, that the town-house be located on land of Thomas Andrews, Jr, on the west side of the road leading from Freedom village to William Harmon's, at the corner of said Andrews' lot adjoining Elias W. Harmon's land, said lot to be fifty feet front on the road and sixty feet back, to be properly prepared and fitted for the erection of said town-house by said Andrews, and the said Andrews is to receive for said land and preparation the sum of $20. The

ticket for electors of President, headed by Nathaniel B. Baker, received 143 votes, that by Nathaniel S. Berry 2, and William H. Y. Hackett 14. The votes on act to suppress drinking houses and tippling shops cast 27 for, and 89 against, said bill.

1853. Calvin Topliff, clerk; Josiah Thurston, Samuel Harmon, John Brooks, selectmen; Solomon Andrews, representative; Noah Martin, 158 votes for governor.

1854. Calvin Topliff, clerk; Elias Rice, John T. Swett, James Milliken, selectmen; Solomon Andrews, representative; Nathaniel B. Baker, 138 votes for governor.

1855. Elias Towle, clerk; William J. Bennett, Solomon Andrews, Samuel Harmon, selectmen; Josiah Thurston, representative; Nathaniel B. Baker had 157 votes for governor.

1856. Elias Towle, clerk; William J. Bennett, Solomon Andrews, Samuel Harmon, selectmen; Josiah Thurston, representative; John S. Wells had 189 votes for governor. The ticket for electors of President, headed by Daniel Marcy, received 177 votes, and that by William H. H. Bailey 29.

1857. Addison Nutter, clerk; William J. Bennett, Job Allard, Cyrus Fowler, selectmen; George W. Kittridge, representative; John S. Wells had 173 votes for governor, and William Haile 34.

1858. Addison Nutter, clerk; Job Allard, Cyrus Fowler, Jonathan Andrews, selectmen; Edwin Pease, representative; Asa P. Cate had 166 votes for governor, and William Haile 41. Voted that the selectmen be a committee to settle with the York and Cumberland Railroad Company for liquors taken from the depot at Gorham.

1859. Addison Nutter, clerk; William J. Bennett, Wentworth Tyler, Albert Rice, selectmen; Edwin Pease, representative; Asa P. Cate had 173 votes for governor, Ichabod Goodwin 42.

1860. John Philbrick, clerk; Albion Lord, Albert Rice, James Ferron, selectmen; Cyrus Fowler, representative. Town raised $2,000 for highways and bridges, $200 for town charges and poor; not to remove the courts from Ossipee; to divide the school money according to the number of scholars. The Democratic candidate for President of the United States received 131 votes, the Republican one, 40.

1861. John Philbrick, clerk; Albion Lord, James Ferron, Leander Milliken, selectmen. Town raised $3,000 for highways and bridges, $600 for town charges and poor. George Stark has 153 votes for governor to Nathaniel S. Berry 43. Among the articles calling a meeting in October was one concerning selling the town farm and one in reference to buying a new one. Both were "indefinitely postponed." At this meeting the town voted to adopt the provisions of the law enacted in June, entitled An Act to make provisions for the families of volunteers; and the selectmen were authorized to

loan a sufficient sum to provide for the families of volunteers in accordance with said act.

1862. John Philbrick, clerk: Leander Milliken, Elias Towle, John Parsons, selectmen: Alvah M. Davis, representative. $3,000 raised for roads and bridges. Town voted that it is not expedient for the county to purchase a farm and build a jail thereon: also, to authorize the selectmen to raise the money for the support of the families of volunteers. August 12, voted to pay each volunteer mustered into the United States service for this town $200 bounty.

1863. Augustus Moulton, clerk; Elias Towle, John Parsons, Stephen J. Keneson, selectmen: Alvah M. Davis, representative. Ira A. Eastman has 180 votes for governor, Joseph A. Gilmore 36, John Coughlin, one. John W. Sanborn has 180 votes for councillor to Oliver Wyatt 37. At the annual meeting the town voted to raise $4,600 for town charges, poor, and roads and bridges. Eighty-four votes were cast against revising the state constitution — none recorded for revision. Voted also "that the town pay no more bounties to volunteers." May 2, voted to authorize the selectmen to hire sufficient money to aid the families of volunteers. November 25, voted that the town loan $200 to each accepted conscript and take their notes for the same in the name of the town; also, to raise $8,000 and appropriate it to procure substitutes to fill our present quota, and the selectmen are authorized to pay each volunteer for himself or his substitute the sum of $500, reserving the United States and state bounties for the benefit of the town.

1864. Augustus Moulton, clerk; Stephen J. Keneson, Sylvester Bennett, James Milliken, selectmen; William J. Bennett, representative. Edward W. Harrington has 180 votes for governor, Joseph A. Gilmore 43. $3,000 raised to defray town charges, support the poor, and build and repair roads and bridges; $2,600 to be raised to be paid to the accepted conscripts of Freedom (conscripted October, 1863), to be assessed as a special tax to be raised this spring. Indefinitely postponed action on the article in the warrant concerning raising men to fill the quota of the town for soldiers. August 15, voted to borrow $10,000 on the credit of the town, and appropriate it to fill the quota of the town for men under the late call of the President of the United States for 500,000 men: also, to appropriate $200 each as a bounty to the men enlisted at Fort Constitution, provided they are allowed on our quota, and serve out of our state: also, $200 to each of the men enlisted in New Orleans and allowed on our town's quota, $100 at the end of one year's service, and $100 at the expiration of two years. August 27, voted to raise $10,000 to fill the town's quota under the present call for troops, and selectmen authorized to borrow this sum for the town; also, chose John Parsons agent to fill the quota, and authorized him to pay $200 to each drafted man of the town who serves as a soldier or furnishes an acceptable substitute. November 8. The Democratic

electors for President receive 174 votes, the Republican ticket getting 31. Voted unanimously not to buy a county farm and build a jail. Votes for revision of constitution, 9; against, 85. Voted to sell the town farm, and Elias Towle chosen agent to do this; also, to pay those who went to Portsmouth to have their names stricken from the roll, their traveling expenses. December 1, voted to raise $10,000 and appropriate the same to fill the next quota; authorized the selectmen to do this, and to cash the state bounty.

1865. Alonzo Pease, clerk; Stephen J. Keneson, Sylvester Bennett, James Milliken, selectmen; William J. Bennett, representative. Daniel Marcy has 153 votes for congressman to Gilman Marston 31. John W. Sanborn has 153 votes for councillor to John M. Brackett 31. Town votes $5,000 for town charges, support of the poor, and roads and bridges.

1866. Alonzo Pease, clerk; Stephen J. Keneson, Joseph M. Andrews, Charles B. Moulton, selectmen; Samuel Harmon, representative. At the March meeting it was voted that Albion Burbank be chosen an agent to investigate a suit pending between this town and John Sanborn, Henry Philbrick, Alonzo Cushing, and Nathaniel Meserve, claiming a bounty for services at Fort Constitution, and if in his opinion the town is holden, the selectmen are authorized to settle the suit; otherwise, to defend it.

1867. Charles H. Beach, clerk; William J. Bennett, Charles E. Moulton, Ransellear Towle, selectmen; Samuel Harmon, representative. At the March meeting it was voted, by one in favor, 57 against, not to adopt pauper settlements in the county, to raise $5,000 to defray town charges, support poor, and for roads and bridges.

1868. Charles H. Andrews, clerk; Joseph M. Andrews, Ransellear Towle, Samuel Harmon, selectmen; Thomas Lovering, representative. John G. Sinclair had 167 votes for governor, Walter Harriman 44. November 3. The Democratic ticket for presidential electors has 152 votes, and the Republican one 44. Voted 45 to 10 against revising the constitution of the state; also, to authorize the selectmen to loan the credit of the town to the amount of five per cent. of its valuation to the New Hampshire Railroad corporation and take stock in the road for above amount (provided the road is built through the town, etc.).

1869. Charles H. Andrews, clerk; Samuel Harmon, Albert Locke, Gardner Brooks, selectmen; Thomas Lovering, representative. John Bedel has 158 votes for governor to Onslow Stearns 47. Town votes $2,500 for town charges and support of the poor, and support of the poor left with the selectmen. November 9. Voted unanimously against the establishment of a state police.

1870. Charles H. Andrews, clerk; Albert Locke, Gardner Brooks, Elias R. Sargent, selectmen; John Brooks, representative. Vote for governor: John Bedel, 143; Onslow Stearns, 44. $4,500 raised for town charges, support of poor, highways and bridges.

1871. Charles H. Andrews, clerk; Albert Locke, Elias R. Sargent, Augustus D. Merrow, selectmen; John Brooks, representative. $5,000 raised for town charges, poor, highways, etc. At the annual meeting the selectmen are authorized to appoint an agent to collect, by suit if need be, the money reported to be due from town agents, selectmen, and collectors since 1864.

1872. Stephen Danforth, clerk; Augustus D. Merrow, Joseph F. Mills, Harrison Durgin, selectmen; James Milliken, representative. Vote for governor: James A. Weston, 148; Ezekiel A. Straw, 44. November 5. The Democratic electors for President have 117 votes, the Republican 37.

1873. Stephen Danforth, clerk; Augustus D. Merrow, Joseph L. Mills, Harrison Durgin, selectmen; Joseph Milliken, representative. Vote for governor: James A. Weston, 138; Ezekiel Straw, 42; John Blackmar, 1.

1874. Stephen Danforth, clerk; Augustus D. Merrow, Amos T. Andrews, James S. Wormwood, selectmen; John F. Topliff, representative. Vote for governor: James A. Weston, 130; Luther McCutchins, 37.

1875. Elias I. Towle, clerk; Amos F. Andrews, James S. Wormwood, Joseph Moulton, selectmen; John F. Topliff, representative. Vote for governor: Hiram R. Roberts, 155; Person C. Cheney, 34.

1876. Elias I. Towle, clerk; Stephen J. Keneson, Joseph Moulton, Ransellear Towle, selectmen; Wentworth Tyler, representative. Vote for governor: Daniel Marcy, 149; Person C. Cheney, 32. The Democratic electors for President have 141, the Republican 37.

1877. George I. Philbrick, clerk; Stephen J. Keneson, Ransellear Towle, Joseph M. Andrews, selectmen; Wentworth Tyler, representative. Vote for governor: Daniel Marcy, 170; Benjamin F. Prescott, 33. Voted $1,000 for town charges and poor, also $2,800 for highways.

1878. George I. Philbrick, clerk; Stephen J. Keneson, Ransellear Towle, Joseph M. Andrews, selectmen; Winthrop W. Lord, representative. Vote for governor: Frank A. McKean, 158; Benjamin F. Prescott, 34. Voted that the selectmen look after the poor.

1879. Pitt F. Danforth, clerk; William J. Bennett, Robert Milliken, Daniel Harmon, selectmen. Voted $500 for town charges and poor, and $2,800 for highway.

1880. Pitt F. Danforth, clerk; William J. Bennett, Robert Milliken, Daniel Harmon, selectmen; John Parsons, representative. Vote for governor: Frank Jones, 178; Charles H. Bell, 49. The Democratic electors for President have 178, the Republican 49. Voted to shingle the town-house and make necessary repairs, also to discontinue the pound.

1881. Pitt F. Danforth, clerk; William J. Bennett, Elias R. Sargent, Simon O. Huckins, selectmen. Voted that the several delinquent collectors be held responsible to the town for the amount of tax on their respective books at the end of the ensuing year: the selectmen having the right to abate such as they think advisable.

1882. Pitt F. Danforth, clerk; William J. Bennett, Elim R. Sargent, Simon O. Huckins, selectmen; Jonas Farnsworth, representative. Vote for governor: Martin V. B. Edgerly, 169; Samuel W. Hale, 15. Voted to divide the school money among the scholars.

1883. Pitt F. Danforth, clerk; William J. Bennett, Edmund P. Sawyer, Gilbert N. Huckins, selectmen. Voted to raise $3,000 to be appropriated to highway uses as follows: one third to be paid in money, one third in labor in summer, and one third in winter if necessary.

1884. Orren E. Drake, clerk; George I. Philbrick, David Smith, Edwin Towle, selectmen; Stephen J. Keneson, representative. Vote for governor: John M. Hill, 175; Moody Currier, 53. The Democratic electors for President have 175, the Republican 53. Voted to dispense with a liquor agent.

1885. Orren E. Drake, clerk; George I. Philbrick, David Smith, Edwin Towle, selectmen.

1886. Edward T. Merrow, clerk; George I. Philbrick, Silas Brooks, Amos E. Drew, selectmen; Joseph Huckins, representative. Vote for governor: Thomas Cogswell, 151; Charles H. Sawyer, 50; Joseph Wentworth, 3.

1887. Edward T. Merrow, clerk; Silas Brooks, Amos E. Drew, William A. Bennett, selectmen. Voted to authorize the selectmen to dispose of the liquor on hand.

1888. George F. Huckins, clerk; William A. Bennett, Edmond P. Sawyer, O. C. Moulton, selectmen; Leander Milliken, representative. Vote for governor: Charles H. Amsden, 147; David H. Goodell, 50; Edgar L. Carr, 5. The Democratic electors for President have 147, the Republican 50, third party 5. Voted to build a town-house, also to buy a road-machine.

1889. George F. Huckins, clerk; Edmond P. Sawyer, O. C. Moulton, Orren E. Drake, selectmen. Voted to sell the old town-house; to raise $15 for the purpose of decorating the soldiers' graves; voted against prohibiting the manufacture or sale of alcoholic liquor as a beverage in the state. O. C. Moulton died August 6, 1889, and George I. Philbrick was appointed. The new town-house in process of erection is 36x60 feet in size; and, including the lot ($400), costs $3,000. On the first floor is a room for the selectmen's use, a room for cooking or other purposes, and the hall in which the town-meetings will be held. It is sheathed overhead and around the wall and four or five feet from the floor. On the second floor is a hall for special purposes, furnished with an "eleven foot" stage. The building is an ornament to the village.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ELIAS TOWLE.

THE name Towle is frequently found in the war annals of New Hampshire. One William Towle was in the French and Indian War, 1754–60; Sergeant William Towle was in the Revolutionary army, and quite a number of the family participated in the War of 1812–15. Elisha Towle, one of the pioneers of Raymond, was from Hawke, now Danville. The Towle family of Freedom has been an important factor in its prosperity, and the Towles were among the early settlers of Effingham, and have ever been prominent in town affairs.

Elias Towle was born in Freedom, January 22, 1807, and died December 22, 1881. He was a son of Amos and Susan (Moulton) Towle, who had a family of nine children: Amos, William, Roley, Lovell, Lucinda, Almira, Elias, Uriah, and Jonah. When Elias was three years old his parents removed to Hollis, Maine, and lived in that town and Limington eight years, keeping hotel and carrying on a farm, when they returned to Freedom, where they ever after resided.

The early years of Elias Towle were full of toil and privations; the first pair of shoes he owned was bought with money earned by himself, hoeing in the field at ten cents per day, doing the same work for which men received forty-two cents. His educational advantages were very limited. He attended only a few terms at the district school in winter, doing chores, cutting wood for home use, and cutting, hauling, and preparing the school wood for five weeks of the term (that being the apportionment for the number of scholars sent in the family). Usually his lessons were learned while lying on the floor with his head to the fireplace, using the blaze for his light. His boyhood and early manhood were passed on the farm and in working out by the month. When about twenty years of age he commenced to take small lumbering jobs for himself.

In the winter of 1829 and 1830, he and his brother Lovell operated a timber lot in Madison successfully, making what was then considered a good winter's profit. In the winter of 1830 and 1831, he, with Thomas Andrews, took a job to cut a large amount of lumber and put the logs in Ossipee lake and drive them over Iron Works Falls (now Effingham Falls) into Ossipee river. After enclosing the logs in a boom, they would tow them along shore with oxen. At one time the success of their whole winter's business depended on a single night's work. A strong wind prevailing through the day when towing the boom, they decided to work during the night (which was very cold) to get



Elias Towle

the logs around Rocky point, where they would be sheltered. All their men left before midnight, chilled and wearied, and at last Andrews gave out, and left Mr Towle to labor alone. With wonderful endurance and will he succeeded in pulling the boom around the point about daylight. The oxen used were so chilled that their hair soon came off. Mr Towle's clothes were so coated with ice that he had to break it to enable him to travel, and he was so chilled and exhausted that it was with difficulty he succeeded in reaching the camp. This winter's business netted him one thousand dollars, which was the foundation of the large property he subsequently acquired.

In the spring of 1831 he and his brother Amos engaged in trade at North Effingham (now Freedom) and continued one year, when Elias bought his brother's interest and carried on the business alone until 1866, excepting one year when John N. Lord was associated with him.

At one time Mr Towle was largely interested in getting out shooks for the southern trade: he also carried on a large farming business, and for about twelve years was associated with Stephen J. Keneson in buying and operating timber lots, as Towle & Keneson. With Josiah Thurston, John Demeritt, S. J. Keneson, and others, Mr Towle was instrumental in establishing the Ossipee Valley Ten-cents Savings Bank, was elected treasurer at its first meeting, and held the office until his death. He took a great interest in the bank and in inducing young people to make a start toward saving by depositing small sums in it, his motto being to earn and *save* what he could: and he made it a point never to be idle nor waste his time nor ever to spend money foolishly. He possessed a faculty for saving as well as for acquiring.

He always took an active interest in the affairs of town, county, and state: held nearly all the town offices; represented the town in the state legislature of 1840 and 1841, and served his county as commissioner and treasurer. He was for many years justice of the peace and did much business in that capacity. He was a man of decided opinions, firm in his convictions, and unswerving in his line of action after making a decision. Possessed of keen business acumen and good judgment, he conducted his affairs systematically, exacting from others only what he was willing to allow them under like circumstances. He was always a mediator between parties at variance, advising settlement of all difficulties without recourse to law, if possible, but when he was personally committed to a suit he would contend to the bitter end. He never had but one lawsuit — the celebrated Bell case, which he won after a stubborn contest. In politics he was an unflinching Democrat: was a charter member of Carroll Lodge of Masons, of Freedom. In 1838 he joined the Free Baptist Church and was an active member and liberal supporter of that society until 1865, when the society reorganized as the Christian Church, in which he took a deep interest, and cordially aided it with his time and money. He was superintendent of the Sabbath-school for a number of years, and, at his death,

gave the society its parsonage and one thousand dollars, the income of which was to be devoted to the support of preaching. He also presented the society its church bell.

October 28, 1832, he married Lois, daughter of Stephen and Lois (Sanborn) Swett (born June 26, 1811, and died November 4, 1888). They had three children: Orin, born September 3, 1833, died July 16, 1835; Stephen S., born November 20, 1836, and Elias Irving, born April 16, 1845. Mr Towle was eminently a home man, enjoying in a high degree the society of his family. He was respected by all as a man of sterling integrity, and in the varied social, business, and religious circles of the community his death left a void impossible to be filled.

ELIAS IRVING TOWLE, son of Elias and Lois (Swett) Towle, was born April 16, 1845. His early years were passed on his father's farm and in his store: he acquired his education at the district schools, the seminaries at North Parsonsfield, Maine, Effingham Centre, and the Bryant & Stratton Business College at Portland, Maine. He bought his father's mercantile business May 1, 1866, and carried on merchandising alone until 1879, when he associated with him George I. Philbrick, under the name of E. I. Towle & Co. He has carried on the lumber business with S. J. Keneson since 1876, doing a business of forty thousand dollars annually; he also owns and operates a large farm; was chosen assistant treasurer of the Ossipee Valley Ten-cents Savings Bank in October, 1874, and elected its treasurer in December, 1881. He married, February 22, 1871, Vesta M., daughter of Henry and Diantha (Parks) Merrill, of Cornish, Maine. They have had two children; only one, Harold Irving, born April 3, 1887, is living. Mr Towle resides on the homestead in Freedom Village.

JOSIAH THURSTON.

Josiah Thurston was born in Freedom, N. H., June 9, 1814, and died suddenly of apoplexy, in Boston, November 13, 1886. He was the tenth child of Oliver and Anstress (Cross) Thurston. Oliver was born in Brentwood, May 10, 1773, and in 1792 married Anstress Cross, born in Exeter, November 3, 1775. They removed to Freedom, were among the early settlers of the town and there resided until their death. Mr Thurston was one of the best farmers in the town. They had twelve children: Mary, Oliver, William (1), William (2), Sally (1), Martha, Nathaniel, Josiah (1), Sally (2), Josiah (2), Eunice, and Isaac; only one, Martha (Mrs Hale Watson), is living. Josiah's early training was on his father's farm; his educational privileges were limited to the district school, where he laid the foundation for an active business career. He married first Mary Ann, daughter of William and Mary (Robinson) Thurston, of Eaton, September 10, 1840, who died



Josiah Thurston

November 16, 1875. For his second wife he married, April 23, 1877, Julia Anna Roberts, daughter of Daniel and Abigail Pierce, of Hiram, Maine; she was born February 2, 1843, and has one child, Hattie P. Thurston. Mr Thurston had two children by adoption, Nathaniel H. Thurston (dec.), who married Georgia A. Sias, of Ossipee, and had three children, May Bell, Addie, and Winfield O.; Sarah A. (dec.), who married Edwin Towle, of Freedom, and had two children, Amos C. and Josiah Thurston.

Mr Thurston, when a young man, became engaged in lumbering on a small scale, buying timber lots and operating them, disposing of his lumber in the log at the river-bank and on the cars. His business, by good management, gradually developed to large proportions, extending through eastern New Hampshire and western Maine, and at his death he was considered the largest landowner in Carroll county, and one of the largest in the state. Among the various enterprises with which he was connected was the old Pine River Bank at Ossipee. He was at his death three fourths owner of the Pine River Lumber Company, which owned a track of timberland 3,500 acres in extent, the original proprietors of which were Asa Beacham, Luther D. Sawyer, Esq., Isaac Thurston, and the Pine River Bank. Mr Thurston first bought Isaac Thurston's interest, then Asa Beacham's and lastly, Luther D. Sawyer's, thus becoming three fourths owner, with Dr N. Grant, of Ossipee Centre, as owner of the other fourth. Mr Thurston was manager for the company until his death. July 1, 1868, an act to incorporate the Ossipee Valley Ten-cents Savings Bank at Freedom passed the state legislature, the charter being secured by the efforts of Mr Thurston, John Demeritt, of Effingham, then in the legislature, and Elias Towle. At the first meeting Mr Thurston was chosen president, and held the position during the remainder of his life: Elias Towle was chosen treasurer, and Stephen J. Keneson, secretary.

In connection with his other business he carried on the home farm, where he always resided and cared for his parents while they lived. He was an affectionate, devoted, and indulgent husband, fond of home and its surroundings, and a pleasant man in his family, hospitable and social with all: strong in his friendships and equally so in his dislikes, yet governed by reason: of uniform temperament, he often acted in the capacity of peacemaker between parties at variance: systematic, orderly, exact, honest: he possessed keen discrimination and good judgment as applied to business affairs and men. He was not a very robust man, but by care was enabled to accomplish more than an ordinary amount of labor. He was liberal to all worthy objects and causes, and willing to help those who showed a disposition to help themselves. Commencing with limited means, by judicious management and wise investments, he accumulated a large property, notwithstanding heavy losses, at one time losing twenty-five thousand dollars by one firm. He was always prompt, and expected others to be so. Careful in making a promise, his word once

given was his bond. All his affairs were admirably arranged to avoid trouble at his decease. He left sums varying from one hundred to five thousand dollars to relatives. In politics he was a Democrat, and he took much interest in national, state, and local affairs. He held some town offices, and represented Freedom in the state legislature.

Mrs Thurston, who inserts this sketch and portrait to the memory of Mr Thurston, is a most estimable and capable lady; she retains the old homestead, where, with her daughter, Hattie P., she still resides.

OSSIPEE.

CHAPTER LI.

Description — Lakes, Streams, and Ponds — Origin of Name — Boundaries and Changes — Incorporation — Forts — Indian Monumental Mound — Where Some of the Early Settlers Lived — Early Mills — Stores and Traders.

OSSIPEE is sixty miles north-northeast from Concord, and nine miles from Wolfeborough. It is a queer shaped town, as seen on the map, with a length of eighteen miles and a very irregular width, averaging perhaps six miles. Ossipee mountains occupy the northwestern portion for their eastern flank. Ossipee lake lies partly in this town. It is a fine body of water, of oval form, covering about seven thousand acres, and its waters are clear and beautiful. It has no island. Lake trout, cusk, and other edible fish abound in its depths. Ossipee river flows from this lake northeasterly to the Saco in Maine. Pine river passes through the east part of Ossipee, and Bear Camp river seeks the lake on the northwest. These streams and their tributaries are well filled with the gamy brook trout, and this appears to be a most capital breeding-place, as the numerous bodies of water connecting with them afford a winter resort. The largest of these is Dan Hole pond, about four hundred rods long, on the Tuftonborough line. Lovewell's, Welch, Bean, Archer's, Garland, White, and Black ponds and Duncan lake are others.

Rev. B. D. Eastman gives the origin of the euphonic name of this town in this manner: "At a very early date in the history of the settlement of New England by the English people, it became known that the Indians generally put a higher estimate upon pine-trees than any other species of which the forest is made, and taking the advantage of this knowledge, together with the knowledge of their love of trinkets, they coined and introduced among them half-penny pieces bearing the image of the pine-tree, which took wonderfully with the red hunters and their squaws, and fabulous prices were obtained which wonderfully increased the already growing propensity of cheating the Indians, the result of which was the loss of many lives. The *Ko-ass*, "pine-tree," furnished them with many of the indispensables of forest life. The cones or buds

could be gathered for fuel, and already fitted without the tedious labor with tools of stone. The boughs were used for beds, the pitch for canoes and lodge purposes, and in extreme cases the seeds to prevent starvation. The Indians appear to respect the pine-tree as an emblem of their own physical and mental uprightness, its tall and straight shape, green and fresh in cold or heat, a cover from the storms in winter, and a shade from hot summer rays. The name *koosa*, 'pine,' or *ko-was*, 'pine-tree,' has a connection with many Indian names. We have a county Coös in this state, though different in orthography. It is pronounced as Indians pronounce pine-tree, and we doubt not the original name of a portion of the county called Coös was by the Indians named *Ko-was-auk* or *Ko-was-ki-ki*. Again, we have in the county of Carroll a mountain, a town, and a river bearing the same name. Now one of them, and only one, could have been named by the Indians. The orthography of this one name is also partly disguised. It is now written and pronounced 'Ossipee.' If the Indians had named the mountain for the reason that pine predominated, they would have called it *Koös-ad-chu*, *Koös-adine*, or *Koös-wa-jo;* if either, it would mean the same thing, 'pine mountain.' If the Indians had named the region of country embraced in the town now called Ossipee, and pine as a wood predominated, it would have been just like the Indians to give it a name with fundamental meaning. If Narraganset Indian, it would be *Koös-auk;* if Delaware Indian, it would be *Koös-oh-ke;* and if *Ab-e-na-ki* Indians, the name would be *Koös-ki-ki*. Now with regard to the Indian name of Ossipee and its meaning. *Koös-sipe*, 'pine river' (from the roots of Indian dialect), means 'water stretched out' or extended 'midst evergreens.' We do not propose any change in the names of our mountains, rivers, or of our goodly shire town of Ossipee, but rather, in connection with our subject, to show the reason why. The Indians at Ossipee, who were really a branch of the Pequawket tribe, were called *Koös-apeese*, for it is a remarkable fact that the Indian tribal name is generally originated from the name of the place of their home location, as also you may see in the name of the tribe at the junction of the Saco with the bay. A tribe in close alliance with the Pequawket, their name evidently originated from the name of the place of their location, *Sauk-skoq-oose*, 'outlet or mouth of the Snake stream.' How easily this original name slides into the name of the tribe *Sok-ko-gies*, or into the name of the river as now called, Saco."

Originally the whole of the valley and plain land of the town was thickly covered with a growth of giant white-pine, some of them towering nearly two hundred feet into the air.

Ossipee is bounded north by Tamworth, northeast by Freedom and Effingham, southeast by Wakefield, west by Wolfeborough, Tuftonborough, and Moultonborough. It was originally known as New Garden, and later, as Ossipee Gore. After Ossipee was incorporated, February 22, 1785, the portion of

the Gore not included in the town of Ossipee retained the name of Ossipee Gore until it was annexed to Effingham in 1820.

The petition for incorporation, dated October 20, 1784, was signed by Jacob Brown, Josiah Poland, Winthrop Smith, Andrew Folsom, John Sanderson, John Cooley, Joseph Ames, Noah Dow, Ebenezer Hall, Nathaniel Brown, Joseph Pitman, Jabez Garland, Samuel Lear, Jacob Williams, John Seagel, Richard Beacham, and Cornelius Dinsmoor. By an act approved January 13, 1837, the farm of Wentworth Lord and some other territory was taken from Ossipee and annexed to Tamworth, and June 22, 1859, a part of the same land was reannexed to Ossipee. The present area is about 55,000 acres.

Forts. — Between 1650 and 1660 English workmen sent to assist the Ossipee Indians against the warlike Mohawks constructed a timber fort fourteen feet in height on the south side of Lovewell's river near the lake. This was quite a work of engineering. It was used by the Indians until their arms were turned against the whites. In 1676 it was destroyed by English troops commanded by Captain Hawthorne. The site was occupied several times later by Massachusetts and New Hampshire troops. Substantially the same spot was taken by Captain Lovewell for his palisade in 1725. This enclosed about one acre of ground and fronted the lake. It was in the northwest part of the interval, about seventy-five rods from the lake and a few rods from the river. In 1851 the preliminary survey of the railroad ran across its site. The soil on the eastern side of the fort to the lake and for a distance north and west of the lake denotes that there was a large Indian settlement of ancient date.

The Indian Mound, or burial-place of the Pequawkets, is located on the beautiful interval south of Lovewell's river and west of Ossipee lake. This is one of those monumental edifices which, scattered over the country, have been objects of scientific curiosity from the first settlement. Daniel Smith and his descendants became the civilized possessors of the land on which stood this legacy of a past race, and from conscientious desire not to disturb the last resting-place of the dead, they forbade attempts at exploration except in one instance, and that in the interest of science. This mound is an Indian cemetery, but its use as a receptacle for the bodies of those who died ceased before the terrible battle called Lovewell's defeat. It is most probable that the decimation of the tribe by the pestilence of 1616 and following years broke up the practice of interment here. The mound was originally twenty-five feet high, seventy-five feet in length, and fifty in width. The length and width are now about the same, but the height is not over eight feet. John Moulton, of Moultonville, a careful and intelligent observer, wrote this description for the *Granite State News* over twenty years ago: —

"The first time we saw this mound was in the year 1813, when it was about twenty-three feet high. Since 1819 we have lived within thirty minutes' walk

of this mound and are very well versed with its history. Daniel Smith, Esq., soon after the Revolution, moved from Brentwood, commenced farming on the lot on which it stood. A few years later Dr McNorton, of Sandwich, and Dr Boyden, of Tamworth, came to Mr Smith to know if they might open the mound and get a few skeletons if they could find any that were not too much decayed to be of any service. Mr Smith would not consent that anything should be taken away; but they might make an excavation sufficiently large to ascertain the internal structure. It has been thought by many that their tomahawks, hatchets, and pipes were buried with them, but nothing was found to lead to such a belief.[1] Mr Smith told me that he helped make the excavation, and saw how they buried their dead. It was different from our mode of burial. The bodies were placed in a sitting position round a common centre, and it appeared from the skeletons not entirely decomposed that they were packed hard against each other, reclining towards the centre, and facing outward, and that when one circle was completed, another was made outside of it, till the base was large enough to commence another tier above the first tier. We have no means of knowing how far back this mound was first used for their burying-ground. It must have been a number of thousands of years, or the tribe much larger than it was when Captain Lovewell burnt their village. It was judged by the physicians that not less than eight or ten thousand were buried in this mound. Evidently when one was added to the number the earth was removed, and the body packed hard against the last one buried, and hard against the back of it, the same as farmers pack their beef and pork, leaving no waste spaces. There was but very little earth inside the mound, perhaps just enough to fill the crevices made in packing. The outer covering of this mound was made of coarse, gravelly sand brought from the plains on the west side of Lovewell's river, some hundred rods distant from the mound. This outside covering appeared to have been about two feet thick when made; and, to prevent the sides from washing away, they brought cobble-stones from the river and rubbled the sides of the mound in the same way that streets are paved in cities. What appeared most singular was that all the stones were perfectly smooth. Every rough side, corner, and all sharp angles were rubbed off, and every part of the stone was perfectly smooth and highly polished. Did the Indians do this the same as we polish our monuments and grave-stones? We find, however, on a subsequent examination, that these stones were taken from a small island of stones in Lovewell's river, a few rods below the bridge over the river, and some seventy rods below the railroad bridge, and upon further examination we find that these stones possess the same constituents as those on the side of Ossipee mountains, — about forty per cent. quartz, thirty per cent. feldspar, and thirty per cent. mica, — and this gives us ample proof of their identity and place of location.

[1] A. A. Moulton informs us that a tomahawk *was* taken out, and seen by him when a boy.

"Lovewell's river takes its rise in the gorges of these mountains, and every heavy rainstorm undermined more or less of these cobble-stones; then the action of the water kept them moving one over another till they were carried down to the base of the mountain with their sharp corners and rough places worn quite smooth; from the base of the mountain to the intervale there is quite a fall almost the whole distance, and when the river has full banks the water runs with great force, moving these stones little by little till they have found a final resting-place."

Where some of the Early Settlers lived.[1] — The Masonian Proprietors early had a road completed from the settled districts below to the Saco valley at Conway. This was the great thoroughfare of the early day. Various roads deflected from this; some of them, widened and improved, are the roads of to-day: others are abandoned, and where were once the homes of thrifty settlers, now is naught but a tangled growth of stunted forest or wild pasture land. Josiah Poland had the 100-acre lot across the road from the court-house. It fronted 160 rods on the Conway road. A narrow lane-like road was early laid westerly past the meeting-house, and on this, about where the watering-trough of the "Pine River House" now stands, was the residence of Mr Poland. Eliphalet Sias lived where the railroad station of Ossipee now stands. William Lear owned the lot now called the "mill" lot. His house was built a little north of Dr Harmon's residence. John Goldsmith's lot was south of the Poland home lot. The "Carroll House," the court-house, and numerous other buildings are on this land. His house was where Curtis Neal now lives. William Williams lived on the lot between the one now occupied by George B. Sias and the railroad. An old willow-tree still standing near the road was brought from Portsmouth by Mr Williams as a cane, and stuck into the ground, where it took root and grew. His companion, Mr Goldsmith, also brought a willow cane which he set out at the forks of the Wolfeborough and Water Village roads. This was for many years a large tree, growing to be over two feet in diameter. Jacob Brown had the lot at the Corner on the east side of Conway road. He had a small, one-story house, where he sold goods, living in the same building. This was where the tavern was built by his son John, who inherited the property, and stood where the old tavern, built in 1819, is now going to decay. Jonathan Dodge was a farmer and a merchant. He built and lived in the one-story house now standing near Poland's bridge on the proprietors' road from Ossipee Corner to Wakefield. He has no descendants in town. One of his daughters married Isaac Thurston. Moses Brown located on the same road on Brown's ridge. He kept an inn for a long time. John Young lived further on in what is now Wolfeborough. Samuel Smith lived near Brown on the opposite side of the road. John Burleigh lived a mile

[1] We are indebted to Asa Beacham, Esq., for most of the information in this valuable article.

northwest of Brown's, where Albert B. Deering now resides. Samuel Roles lived west of the Corner on the place so long occupied by Deacon Moses Brown. Samuel Quarles had a lot on the other side of the road from Roles. He had his house and store at first on the west part of the lot, but afterwards built a house nearer the Corner, which was burned later. Moses Roberts lived on the lot east of Roles. Jedediah and Benjamin Abbott lived where Mrs. Emily L. Goldsmith does now. Richard Abbott made his home on a lot about one mile from Garland's Mills toward Ossipee Corner. Benjamin Preble on road from Ossipee Corner to Dimon's Corner. John Sceggell, Jr, lived next north of Preble. Ichabod Hodgdon and Ebenezer Hodsdon each had about 200 acres of land, and lived half a mile southeast of the Centre, then Buswell's Mills, on Conway road. Joshua Hodsdon lived three quarters of a mile southeast on same road. Joseph Buswell owned the early mills (grist and saw) at the Centre, and gave his name to the settlement. Nathaniel Ambrose lived above and adjoining Ebenezer Hodsdon. Ebenezer Ambrose, his grandson, resides here. Daniel Smith was a valuable citizen. He lived on the interval about two miles above the Centre. His son John was for many years an active man in town. Winthrop Smart lived below Mr Smith. Andrew Folsom resided below Mr Smart and above the Centre. Winthrop Thing owned mills at the Centre. Shaber Nickerson lived up in the Bear Camp valley, and owned the mill privilege where was later Elliott's mills; John and Timothy White in the upper part of the town.

Joseph Garland, one of the first settlers, very early built mills and located on Beech river near Tuftonborough line. A primitive up-and-down sawmill and a small gristmill occupied the site where Samuel J. Thompson now has a sawmill and gristmill, giving the name of Garland's Mills to the place. Beniah Dore lived near Beech river. Tristram Fall lived over the hill on the road from Ossipee Corner to Garland's Mills, about one mile east of the mills. Caleb Gilman lived on the road from Dimon's Corner to Water Village, where Thomas Nute now lives. He moved to Jackson, afterward to Brookfield, his native town, where he died. Levi Wiggin lived on the lot where his grandson, Levi W. Brown, now lives, on the road from Dimon's Corner to Tuftonborough. Joseph Pitman lived where Leander Pitman now resides, at the turn of the road east of the county farm. His son Nathaniel succeeded him in the occupancy of the place. Joseph Nay lived on the road between the county farm and Water Village. The place is now owned by George P. Wiggin. William Goldsmith lived beyond the Nay place, on land now occupied by his grandsons, sons of William, Jr. The next lot toward Water Village was owned and occupied by Samuel Wiggin. The next place was that of John Colman Young. Thomas Wiggin, a brother of Samuel, made his home on the next lot toward Water Village. Richard Beacham bought this about 1810. Benjamin Gilman's land joined that of Richard Beacham and Caleb Gilman. James Nute and Charles Wiggin now own it.

John Chick succeeded Elder Wentworth Lord, the pioneer settler, in the ownership and occupancy of the lot north of the county farm. Wentworth Lord, Jr, lived on fifty acres of the same lot, where Carey Wilkins (the only negro in town) is now owner and resident. William Brown lived on the hill back of the Nay place. John and Paul Canney lived on the lot west of the Lord lot. Aldo M. Rumery owns John's place, and James Bickford Paul's. These lots are now pasture land; the road to them long since taken up. Joshua Grant lived where is now the "Reed pasture." Thomas Perkins lived on the place now owned by Mrs James Nute. This joins that of Thomas Nute, and is on the Wolfeborough line. One half of this lot was occupied by Jeremiah Martin, who succeeded John Wadleigh, the first settler.

John Wadleigh was from London. His sister married Richard Beacham, and when they were about to emigrate to this new settlement, Mr Wadleigh went to aid them in their journey hither. During his absence, and possibly on the first night, Mrs Wadleigh was killed (as was supposed) by lightning, and it was nearly a week before this was known. A dog tied to the side of the bed had starved to death. His possessions were soon sold to Mr Martin. Richard Beacham made his settlement on a settler's lot of 100 acres, one-half mile from Water Village, on the road to Dimon's Corner; Benjamin Sceggel lived on the Conway road between Wolfeborough and Dimon's Corner; Samuel Chick now lives on the same lot; Sceggel's house was, however, nearer Ossipee Corner. Moses Sceggel, the first white male child born in the town, was the son of John Sceggel and a brother of John Sceggel, Jr. John Pitman married Sabra Robinson, of Lamprey River, and settled on a part of the Eliphalet Sias lot. He died of the smallpox. Mrs Pitman lived ninety-six years. She passed her last years with her daughter, who married Colonel Henry A. P. Brown Hyde, and lived near the old Daniel Pike house on the road from Ossipee Village to the "Pocket." Her memory of early days was vivid, and she would have been of invaluable help to the historian. Elisha P. Allen is her grandson.

Isaac Demerritt lived on the "Pocket" on a farm where he has now descendants living; Joseph and John Glidden on Pocket road from Ossipee Corner. William Keys lived where William Wentworth now lives. Keys sold to a blacksmith named Stokes, and moved to Beech pond in Wolfeborough. David Crockett lived near Effingham, on the road from the Pocket across Pine river. Jonathan Crockett lived at the end of the Pocket road, near Wakefield; Samuel Tucker on Pocket road; Thomas Young on the road from the Pocket to Effingham. John Welch was his neighbor. Ebenezer and Timothy Horsam lived back of the Pocket hill. Ephraim Leighton lived near Leighton's Corners, his land coming to the corner. Aaron Hanson lived on road from Pocket to Newfield. Simon and Seth Fogg lived between Leighton's Corners and North Wakefield, Seth, one mile below the Corners

(he was assessed on one mill in 1804), and Simon nearly a mile nearer Wakefield; his son Simon now occupies the place. Zebulon Glidden lived where John F. Hurn now resides. Joseph, James (had a mill in 1804), and Edward Dearborn lived southeast of Simon Fogg's on the North Wakefield road. James Roberts between Fogg's and Leighton's.

EARLY MILLS. — There were, according to Asa Beacham, at one time five mills in active operation on Pine river. One at the outlet of Pine river pond, built by James Dearborn and first assessed in 1804. This had various changes of ownership, and was burned about 1870. General Henry Hyde, a prominent citizen, built what was later called the "Jeff. Wentworth" saw and grist mill in 1809, two miles below the Dearborn mill. The general cleared a large piece of land near this, and in 1818, while it was new land, used it as a muster, drill, and parade ground for his militia. The black dust arising from the ground was a great annoyance to the men, and, to punish the general, they made an assault along the line of his well-kept beehives, destroying them and eating the honey. Trees a foot through are now growing on this field. General Hyde sold this mill to George W. Copp about 1820, and built another about two miles from Ossipee Corner on the main road to the Pocket. This was operated many years, when it was burned. In 1810 Isaac Demeritt had a mill on what is now called the "Crockett" milldam. The "Hodsdon mill" was built about 1818 by Joseph Chamberlain, the first merchant at Leighton's Corners. Joseph and John Mathes afterward owned the mills at the mouth of Pine river. Josiah Poland early built a gristmill on the branch bearing his name; this was on the Conway road toward Wakefield and near Ossipee Corner. This was assessed to Samuel Wiggin in 1821, and to Samuel Quarles in 1827, who owned it when it was carried off by the "big freshet" of 1840, or earlier. Richard and Isaac Stillings owned a sawmill near this in 1821. David Pike, an early blacksmith, had a trip-hammer run by water-power. His shop and dam were located on Poland branch, a mile below the gristmill. Ezekiel Wentworth had the mill near the mouth of Poland branch in 1811; John Chick and Thomas Rogers in 1821. All these have served their day; the sawmills have "cut up" many thousands of the noble pines that grew so thickly in the section, and nothing but ruins and a new growth of vegetation mark their sites.

Joseph Buswell early utilized the water privilege at the Centre, and erected grist and saw mills. These were profitable, and a brisk village sprang up around them. In 1817 these had passed into the possession of Joseph Wiggin, and in 1821 into that of Nathaniel Libbey. Shaber Nickerson built about 1790 the mills on the Bear Camp, later known as the Elliott mills. Jeremiah Wiggin had a small sawmill in 1811 in the northwest part of the town among the mountains; Pinner's mills were on Lovell's river, and Aaron Hanson had one in the same year at the outlet of Dan Hole pond. Jonathan

Watson built a gristmill in 1811 on Beech river near Water Village. In 1827 this was purchased by Richard Beacham from Samuel Wiggin, the owner at that time; Stephen Jackson's sawmill now occupies the site. Joseph Bickford was owner of a grist and saw mill near North Wakefield in 1812. Tristram Fall in 1809 became the owner of the Garland's mills on Beech river; in 1814 Charles W. Babb became part owner. Dudley Hardy, of Wolfeborough, had a fulling-mill at Water Village in 1814, which became the property of George W. Lord in 1821. Elder Mayhew Clark, son of Jacob Clark, who had a mill on Dan Hole stream at what is now Moultonville in 1814, and Ezekiel Dore owned the property in 1821. This became the property of John Moulton in 1827. Mark Moulton had a sawmill in 1823 at the outlet of Dan Hole pond.

Stores and Traders.—Samuel Quarles and Jonathan Dodge were among the first at the Corner or near locality. Samuel Poland and Samuel Wiggin were in company here later. Mr Quarles moved west of the Corner and was in successful trade for years, until the devolving cares of responsible and high official stations occupied his time exclusively. No man ever lived in Carroll county of greater ability, or who did more good in public station. John Brown was merchandising for many years in a one-story house which was also his "tavern," on the site of the hotel he built in 1819 at the Corner. In this he continued in trade until 1826, or at least was assessed on "stock in trade" during those years.

Clark and Wingate, of Wakefield, put a stock of goods in a small store at the Corner, which was first assessed as "stock in trade" in 1822. Isaac Thurston was their clerk. He was from Wolfeborough, and one of the first initiates of the masonic lodge at that place. Clark failed in a few years. John Wingate went into trade at the Centre and Thurston succeeded to the business at the Corner, and by 1832 was in a much larger and more commodious building on the site of the old store. Here he traded for about thirty years. The building was afterwards changed to a dwelling. Mr Thurston died in 1880, aged eighty-one.

John Brown, Jr, built the store now occupied by C. S. Demeritt in 1844 or 1845, and was in trade here until 1861, when he went into the army. A coöperative, or "union," store was then organized, and Daniel Wentworth was the manager for three years, when he purchased the stock of the company and conducted business about two years. He was succeeded by George A. Beacham, who remained one year, when M. V. Ricker occupied the stand for two years, then Rufus F. Stillings traded here for three years; his successor was Charles F. Fall, who was the trader for the next four years, and his wife continued the business one year. In 1885 George L. Young commenced merchandising in this building as George L. Young & Co.; in a short time he became sole proprietor and was in trade until August, 1889. He was appointed postmaster in 1885; elected town clerk first in 1887, and was and is a popular and efficient official.

Charles H. Carter, who was commissioned postmaster in 1889, removed the office to the store near the court-house, and carries a stock of groceries.

C. S. Demeritt leased the store occupied by George L. Young in September, 1889, and has a large, fine, and new stock of general merchandise.

In 1820 Peter Huckins built the store opposite the Carroll House at the Corner, and was in trade there for eight or nine years. Badger and Jacobs succeeded him, trading two years. Later Wentworth L. Young occupied it for some time, after it had been vacant for some years. Jacob F. Brown bought Young's stock about 1855, and was in trade until he was succeeded in 1880 by his son, Dana J., who in 1883 admitted his brother, Eugene F., to a partnership. They now carry on merchandising under the firm name of D. J. & E. F. Brown.

Brackett Wiggin built the store near the court-house in 1830, and was there in trade until his death in or about 1860. I. Dewitt Carter and Martin V. Ricker traded here from about 1870 for two or three years. It then lay idle for quite a time until Miller Chadwick opened it as a store, which he conducted for some years. It is now occupied by Charles H. Carter, who is postmaster.

Joseph V. Quarles traded in the store in the mill building at the Centre from 1823 to 1828. Joseph P. Wiggin traded there later, and it has been occupied by various merchants since for longer or shorter periods.

Alvin Senter opened a store at Water Village about 1835; after some years he was succeeded by Joseph Moody, who sold in four or five years to Richard Beacham. Ten years thereafter Mr Beacham was succeeded by his son Richard, he, after three years, by Charles S. Beacham, who was followed by John H. Beacham, and he by Clarence Hayes. The store was burned in 1880 and has not been rebuilt. Daniel Hanson conducted a tannery from 1812 to 1829. Moses Brown carried on the same business at Water Village from 1813 to 1836.

Curtis Pitman built a store at West Ossipee about the time of the Rebellion, and here he and Joseph Varney were in trade for some years. Addison Hyde was a merchant here for a time. Hobbs and Lord opened a store at West Ossipee about twenty years ago, and were in business for from six to ten years. A. B. Lamper does an extensive business for the place there now.

John W. Sanborn, who was in trade in 1832 at Centre Ossipee, died in that year, and was succeeded by Joseph P. Wiggin, who formed a partnership with Otis L. Wiswell a year or so later. Wiggin sold his interest to Edward Grant, and in 1836 Wiswell went out of business. Dr Nathaniel Grant, who had opened a store at Wakefield Corner, came here at the solicitation of his brother in the fall of 1836, succeeded him in business the next year (1837), and conducted it for fifty years, until 1887.

Aaron Roberts, one of the largest traders of Carroll county territory, conducted an immense mercantile establishment at Dimon's Corners for forty years, from 1825 or 1826.

Dr McNorton practised medicine first in Sandwich until about 1800, when he removed to Dimon's Corners. He died a very old man, according to tradition one hundred and seventeen years of age, about 1830.

CHAPTER LII.

What the Early Records contain — Early Taverners — Early Marriages — First Inventory.

FOR a great many years the early records are largely devoted to arrangements for the care of the poor, of which the town seems to have had more than a liberal allotment, and these speak well for the humanity and charity of the people; the heavy burden is cheerfully borne, although in one year the amount paid out for the town's poor, aside from county charges, is eleven hundred dollars.

Another matter of great concern and much expense to the townsmen was the condition of the roads. In a town covering so much territory, where roads cross so many rapid streams, the highway question was a vital and expensive one: so we find much local legislation concerning the laying out of roads, the building and rebuilding of bridges, especially over Bear Camp river. In 1791 only sixteen families were living on the road running eighteen miles through the town. Once we find a record of action taken to consider what was to be done concerning an indictment found against the town for the bad condition of its highways. "Carriages" were long in finding their way into the new region. Even as late as 1829 only thirteen appear in the inventory.

Nothing shows the changes of our civilization and the character of business more than the mention of important offices in the early records, the name, the character, and the functions of which are nearly, if not completely, unknown to the present generation. Among others we note pound-keepers, corders of wood, inspectors of leather, field-drivers, hog-reeves, tithingmen, etc.

Schools were of importance. At first they seem to have been taught for awhile in a dwelling in one part of the town, and when the proportion of teaching due the scholars in that section had been done, another locality was thus favored. Gradually permanent schools and schoolhouses were established

and a higher grade of instruction inaugurated. Then, in due time, came the division of the town into school districts. This was about the commencement of the present century. About 1820 school committees were chosen to see that the efficiency of teachers and schools was kept up, and district or sub-committees were voted in 1826.

Early Taverners. — Ossipee, September 30, 1799. — We the Subscribers approbate Quarles & Dodge to sell all kinds of Spiritous Liquors by retail. Sanborn Blake, Nathaniel Ambrose, Selectmen.

Captain Jacob Brown and Samuel Quarles and Captain Jonathan Dodge are "approbated" in 1800.

In 1803, Mr. Ephraim Knight was approbated to keep a publick house; Captain Seth Fogg approbated to keep a Tavern; Captain Jacob Brown approbated to keep a Publick Tavern in 1804.

Jonathan Dodge was approbated to sell at his Store in Ossipee all kind of Destiled Seprits in 1806. The same year Joseph Ames was approbated to keep an open Tavern.

In 1811, Hubbard Goldsmith, Ichabod Hodsdon, and Jonathan Dodge were approbated to sell by retail all kinds of sperituous liquours, and Captain Jacob Brown approbated to keep a tavern and sell mixed liquours.

Mr Joseph Ames, Captain Jacob Brown, John Brown, Joseph Buswell, and Elisha Cooley were approbated to sell liquors in 1812. Peter Huckins "approbated" to sell at retail in 1817.

In 1818, Nathaniel Libbey and Ephraim Knight were also approbated; the former to sell liquor, the latter to keep a tavern.

Early Marriages "performed by Elder Wentworth Lord." 1803, March 19, Nathaniel Lock, of Wakefield, and Abigail Pitman, of Ossipee; May 31, Joseph Palmer and Hannah Davis, of Effingham; July 1, James F. Jeweld, of Wakefield, and Polly Randall, of Tuftonborough; August 16, Amos Garland, of Ossipee, and Polly Fullerton, of Tuftonborough. 1804, January 4, John Emesson, Jr. and Nancy Dearborn, of Ossipee; May 25, Samuel Hyde, Jr, of Wolfeborough, and Sally Taylor, of Ossipee; October 25, John Burleigh and Temperance Smith, of Ossipee; November 17, Moses Whitehouse, of Brookfield, and Olive Dame, of Wakefield; December 20, Abraham Graves and Phebe Dennet, of Tuftonborough. 1805, October 2, Daniel Young to Elizabeth Nason, both of Ossipee. 1806, May 7, Jeremiah Wiggin, of Ossipee, to Polly Brown, of Tuftonborough; November 27, John M. Knell to Phebe Hobbs, both of Effingham. 1807, February 18, John C. Young to Betsey Lord, both of Ossipee; April 7, William Lear, Jr, of Ossipee, to Kezia Glover, of Wolfeborough; December 16, John Parker to Sally Fogg, both of Effingham. 1808, March 10, David Goldsmith, of Ossipee, to Nabby Goodwin, of Milton; May 2, Ezekiel Wentworth and Ruth Marthes, of Ossipee.

The First Inventory we find on record is that of 1802, which we copy: —

Benjamin Goldsmith, one poll, one horse, two cows, three neat stock, one acre tillage, one mowing, two pasturing, thirty-six wild land. Hubbard Goldsmith, one poll, one horse, two cows, five neat stock, five acres mowing, four pasturing, thirty-four wild land. Thomas Rogers, one poll, two cows, one neat stock, one acre tillage, one mowing, fifty-five wild land. Jedediah Abbott, one poll, two oxen, three cows, one acre tillage, six acres mowing, six pasturing, sixty-two wild land. Benjamin Abbott, one poll, one cow, one young neat stock, twenty-five acres wild land. Samuel Sias, one poll, one horse, three cows, two three-year-olds, four acres mowing, six pasturing, ninety wild land. Daniel Robarts, one poll, one horse, one colt, four oxen, three cows, three three-year-olds, one acre tillage, seven mowing, six pasturing, eighty-six wild land. Robert Robarts, one poll. Moses Hanson, one poll, one horse, five oxen, three cows, three acres mowing, eight pasturing, eighty-nine wild land. Isaac Stiles, one poll, one cow, seventy acres wild land. William Stiles, one poll, one cow, thirty acres wild land. Elisha Gould, one poll, one horse, seven oxen, one cow, three young cattle, one acre tillage, ten mowing, fifteen pasturing, seventy-five wild land. J. Goldsmith, jr, one poll, one horse, four oxen, two cows, one three-year-old, one acre tillage, five mowing, four pasturing, fifty-nine wild land. Edward Moody, one poll, one horse, one cow, one acre tillage, seven mowing, six pasturing, sixty-six wild land. Joseph Garland, one poll, one cow, fifty and one-half acres wild land, two mills (?). Amos Garland, one poll. Winthrop Thing, one poll, one horse, one colt, one cow, one three-year-old, fifty and one-half acres wild land, two mills (?). Nathan Abbott, one poll, one colt, one ox, one cow, sixty-two acres wild land. Richard Abbott, one poll, one horse, one ox, one cow, three three-year-olds, ten acres wild land. Daniel Abbott, one poll, one stallion, six oxen, two cows, one acre tillage, five mowing, four pasturing, sixty wild land. William Goodwin, one poll, one cow, one acre tillage, six mowing, twelve pasturing, eighty wild land. Benjamin Hodsdon, one poll, one horse, one colt, one cow, one acre tillage, six mowing, thirty-three pasturing. Samuel Nutter, one poll, thirty acres pasturing. Asa Wigin, one poll, four oxen, one hundred acres wild land. Zebedee Thing, one poll, one horse, two cows, two acres mowing, two pasture, forty-six wild land. Wentworth Lord, one poll, twenty-six wild land. Stephen Wentworth, one poll, one two-year-old, one acre mowing, sixty wild land. Joel Fernald, one poll, one colt. Samuel Roles, one poll, one horse, one colt, two oxen, one cow, two three-year-olds, two yearlings, one acre tillage, two mowing, eight pasturing, seventy-three wild land. Moses Robarts, one poll, one stud, one cow, one acre tillage, six mowing, one hundred thirty-nine wild land. Benjamin Brown, one poll, two horses, one cow. Turner Hanson, one poll, one horse, one cow, one acre wild land. John Goldsmith, one poll, one horse, one cow, one acre tillage, four mowing, four pasturing, sixty wild land. Josiah Poland, one poll, one horse, two oxen, six cows, two mills, one yearling, three acres tillage, fifteen mowing, twenty-four pasturing, one hundred fifty-eight wild land. Jacob Brown, one poll, one colt, four oxen, eight cows, six young cattle, three acres tillage, ten mowing, twenty pasturing, two hundred ten wild land. Jacob Brown, jr, one poll, one colt. Caleb Gilman, two oxen, one hundred acres wild land. Eliphalet Sias, one poll, one horse, four oxen, one cow, three young cattle, one acre tillage, seven mowing, four pasturing, one hundred thirty-nine wild land. Samuel Lear, one poll, two oxen, one cow, one acre tillage, three mowing, one pasturing, ninety-six wild land. William Lear, one poll. John Young, one poll, one horse, one colt, four oxen, four cows, nine young cattle, two acres tillage, twelve mowing, fourteen pasturing, two hundred seventy-two wild land. Joseph Pitman, one poll, one horse, two oxen, one cow, three young cattle, one acre tillage, five mowing, ten pasturing, seventy-five wild land. Nathaniel Pitman, one poll, one horse, two cows, fifty acres wild land. Joseph Fogg, one pole, one horse, one colt, two oxen, one cow, four young cattle, one acre tillage, eight mowing, fifteen pasturing, one hundred seventy-six wild land. Joseph Nay, one poll, two horses, two oxen, two cows, four young cattle, one acre tillage, eight mowing, fifteen pasturing, seventy-six wild land. Samuel Lear, jr, one poll, one cow, one yearling, five acres pasturing, ninety-five wild land. William Goldsmith, one poll, one cow, two yearlings, one acre mowing, four acres pasturing, seventy wild land. Samuel Wiggin,

one poll, one stud, two oxen, six young cattle, one acre tillage, seven mowing, ten pasturing, one hundred twenty-seven wild land. Thomas Wiggin, one poll, one colt, two oxen, one cow, one hundred acres wild land. Benjamin Gilman, one poll, one horse, two oxen, one cow, one three-year-old, one acre tillage, seven mowing, ninety-three wild land. Richard Beacham, one poll, one horse, two oxen, two cows, one acre tillage, five mowing, seven pasturing, thirty-seven wild land. Richard Beacham, jr, one poll, one colt, two oxen, two cows, one acre tillage, five acres mowing, seven acres pasturing, thirty-seven wild land. Joseph White, one poll, two cows, one yearling, two acres mowing, twelve pasturing, eighty-six wild land. John Chick, one poll, one horse, two oxen, one cow, one three-year-old, one acre tillage, two mowing, two pasturing, forty-six wild land. David Jones, one poll, one colt, one cow, one three-year-old, two acres mowing, four pasturing, forty-four wild land. William Brown, one poll, one horse, two oxen, two cows, one yearling, three acres mowing, four pasturing, sixty-two wild land. John Canney, one poll, one horse, one colt, four young cattle, one acre mowing, two pasturing, twenty-seven wild land. Paul Canney, one poll, one cow, one three-year-old, thirty acres wild land. Joshua Grant, one poll, one cow, one yearling, sixty acres wild land. Joseph Peere, one poll, one horse, one cow. Benjamin Copp, one poll. Abner Moody, one poll. Thomas Perkins, one poll, one stud, two cows, two yearlings, one acre tillage, six mowing, four pasturing, thirty-nine wild land. Jeremiah Martin, one poll, two cows, one acre tillage, six mowing, six pasturing, thirty-seven wild land. Sanborn Blake, one poll, one horse, two cows, one yearling. Beniah Dore, one poll, one horse, two cows, two acres mowing, twenty-eight wild land. John Robarts, one poll. Moses Hoyt, one poll, one horse, one colt. Tristram Fall, land in 25, one hundred acres wild land. Samuel Quarles, one poll, one stud, one three-year-old colt, one yearling colt, two oxen, two cows, one three-year-old, one acre tillage, six acres mowing, six acres pasturing, two hundred thirty wild land. Levi Wiggins, land in lot 24, one hundred thirty acres. Isaac Williams, one poll. William Williams, one poll, one cow, one hundred acres wild land. Taylor Abbott, one poll, one cow. John Pitman, one poll. Ichabod Hodgdon, one poll, one three-year-old colt, two oxen, three cows, two young cattle, one acre tillage, three and one-half mowing, two pasturing, one hundred ninety-three wild land. Ebenezer Hodsdon, one poll, one three-year-old colt, two oxen, two cows, two two-year-olds, one acre tillage, three and one-half mowing, two pasturing, one hundred ninety-three wild land. Silas White, one poll, one cow. Joseph Buswell, one poll, one horse, one cow, two hundred acres wild land. Joshua Hodsdon, one poll, one horse, five cows, one acre tillage, four acres mowing, five pasturing, ninety wild land. Jonathan Dodge, one poll, one horse, one stud, two oxen, five cows, two young cattle, five acres tillage, eight acres mowing, eighteen pasturing, five hundred ninety-four acres wild land. Solomon Emerson, one poll, one horse, two acres tillage, four acres mowing, six pasturing, seventy-eight wild land. Wald'n Kennison, one poll, two horses, two cows, two acres mowing, forty-eight wild land. Isaac Demerritt, one poll, one horse, two oxen, two cows, five acres mowing, five pasturing, thirty-nine wild land. Jonathan Garland, one poll. Joseph Glidden, one poll, one cow, two hundred acres wild land. John Glidden, one poll, two hundred acres wild land. William Keys, one poll, two cows, one acre tillage, two mowing, twenty-four wild land. Joseph Bracket, one poll, one horse, two oxen, four cows, two yearlings, one acre tillage, five acres mowing, four acres pasturing, forty acres wild land. Benjamin Scadgel, one poll, one horse, two oxen, four cows, one acre tillage, eight acres mowing, eight acres pasturing, one hundred forty-three wild land. David Crockett, four oxen, two cows, three young cattle, four acres tillage, ten mowing, one hundred thirty-two wild land. Jonathan Crockett, one poll, one two-year-old colt, two cows, two acres pasturing, thirty-eight wild land. Samuel Tucker, one poll, one horse, two oxen, two cows, three yearlings, three acres tillage, three mowing, four pasturing, forty-eight wild land. Thomas Young, one poll, one colt, three cows, two yearlings, two acres tillage, four mowing, four pasturing, forty-one wild land. John Welch, one poll, one colt, four cows, two two-year-olds, one acre tillage, three acres mowing, one hundred eleven wild land. Timothy Horsom, one poll, one horse,

one colt, two cows, two three-year-olds, two acres tillage, four mowing, two pasturing, seventy-two wild land. Ebenezer Horsom, one poll, one horse, one cow, two young cattle, two acres tillage, two mowing, three pasturing, fifty-three wild land. Ephraim Leighton, one poll, one horse, three cows, eight young cattle, three acres tillage, six acres mowing, five pasturing, one hundred sixty-two wild land. Aaron Hanson, one poll, one ox, one cow, one yearling, one acre tillage, three mowing, three pasturing, twenty-nine wild land. Seth Fogg, one poll, one horse, one colt, two oxen, six cows, seven young cattle, three acres tillage, ten mowing, ten pasturing, seventy-seven wild land. Simon Fogg, one poll, one horse, two oxen, two cows, two young cattle, one acre tillage, four mowing, seven pasturing, forty wild land. John Young, jr, one poll, one horse, two oxen, four cows, two acres tillage, three mowing, six pasturing, thirty-nine wild land. Zebulon Glidden, one poll, one horse, one cow, two young cattle, one acre mowing, eighty-nine wild land. Jonathan Welch, one poll, two young cattle, one hundred acres wild land. Paul Welch, one poll. Samuel Tasker, one poll, two oxen, two cows, one yearling, three acres tillage, six mowing, three pasturing, eighty-eight wild land. John Lord, six acres mowing, three tillage, ten pasturing, two hundred eighty-seven wild land. George Tasker, one poll, one horse, two cows, three young cattle, three hundred eighty wild land. Ebenezer Tasker, one poll, two cows, one acre tillage, forty-nine wild land. Stephen Tasker, one poll, one horse, two cows, two three-year-olds, three acres mowing, two tillage, three pasturing, seventy-three wild land. Elisha Marston, one poll, two cows, two young cattle, two acres mowing, one tillage, ninety-seven acres wild land. Stephen Nason, one poll, two cows. David Philbrick, one poll, two cows, two young cattle, two acres mowing, four pasturing, forty-four wild land. Joseph Dearborn Farr (?), one colt, six acres mowing, two tillage, ten pasturing, eighty-two wild land. James Dearborn, one poll, one horse, two oxen, two cows, one two-year-old, five acres mowing, two acres tillage, eight pasturing, one hundred thirty-two wild land. Edward Dearborn, one poll, one horse, two cows, two yearlings, five acres mowing, two tillage, four pasturing, thirty-nine wild land. James Roberts, one poll, one horse, one ox, four cows, one yearling, three acres mowing, one tillage, three pasturing, forty-five wild land. Joseph Bickford, one poll, one horse, one colt, three young cattle, two acres mowing, one tillage, two pasturing, fifty-one wild land. David Emerson, one poll, one cow. Samuel Smith, one poll, one horse, three cows, six young cattle, ten acres mowing, two acres tillage, ten pasturing, eighty-one wild land. Moses Brown, eight acres mowing, eight pasturing, two hundred twenty-four wild land. Benjamin Taylor, one poll, two cows, one yearling, three acres mowing, one acre tillage, four pasturing, thirty-eight wild land. John Burleigh, one poll, one horse, two oxen, five cows, two young cattle, five acres mowing, one acre tillage, six pasturing, four hundred ninety-eight wild land. Abraham Preble, one poll. Benjamin Preble, one poll, one horse, two cows, six yearlings, five acres mowing, one tillage, six pasturing, sixty-eight wild land. John Scadgel, jr, one poll, two cows, two young cattle, two acres mowing, two pasturing, twenty-six wild land. John Emerson, one poll, one horse, one cow. Disco Nock, one poll, one cow, thirty acres wild land. David Crocket, one poll, one horse. Nathaniel Perkins, one poll, one horse, two cows, one acre tillage, one hundred ninety-nine acres wild land. John Mason, one poll, one cow, two acres mowing, twenty-eight wild land. Andrew Folsom, one poll, one horse, two oxen, four cows, four young cattle, seven acres mowing, two acres tillage, twelve pasturing, two hundred forty-nine wild land. John Goudy, one poll, one horse, two oxen, two cows, four young cattle, three acres mowing, one tillage, forty-six wild land. Reuben Hurd, one poll, one horse, one cow, five young cattle, two acres mowing, two acres tillage, four pasturing, one hundred ninety-one acres wild land. William Hurd, one poll, two cows. Winthrop Smart, one poll, one horse, one cow, two oxen, six young cattle, seven acres mowing, three tillage, four pasturing, two hundred fifty-six wild land. Robert Smart, nothing. Ephraim Knight, one poll, one horse, two oxen, two cows, three young cattle, eleven acres mowing, three tillage, eleven pasturing, one hundred wild land. Shaber Nickerson, one poll, one horse, two oxen, three cows, four young cattle, six acres mowing, two tillage, four pasturing, two hundred twenty wild land.

Widow Nickerson, one cow, two young cattle. Jeremiah Eldridge, one poll, one horse, two cows, three young cattle, two acres mowing, two tillage, thirty-five wild land. Josiah Towle, one poll, one horse, one cow, three young cattle, one and one-third acres mowing, one and one-half acres tillage, one pasturing, forty-six wild land. Jonathan Moody, one poll, one horse, three cows, five young cattle, five acres mowing, one tillage, one pasturing, eighty-four wild land. Robert Lord, one poll, one horse, two cows, four young cattle, three acres mowing, two tillage, forty-five wild land. Daniel Smith, one poll, one horse, two oxen, three cows, three young cattle, ten acres mowing, two tillage, two pasturing, eighty-six wild land. Timothy White, one poll, one cow, one three-year-old, three acres mowing, one tillage, seventy-six wild land. Thomas Haley, one poll, one cow, one and one-half acres mowing, one tillage, twenty-three wild land. William Nicholas, one poll, one cow, one acre mowing, one tillage, twenty-eight wild land. James Buswell, one poll, one cow, one hundred acres wild land. John White, one poll, two cows, one hundred acres wild land. William Pearce, one poll, one cow, one yearling, seventeen acres wild land. James Moody, one poll, one cow, seventeen acres wild land. Samuel Moody, one poll, one horse, one cow, one yearling, seventeen acres wild land. Nathaniel Ambrose, one poll, one horse, two oxen, three cows, four young cattle, six acres mowing, two tillage, six pasturing, one hundred eighty-six wild land. Paul Welch, one poll, one cow, two three-year-olds, fifty acres wild land. James Welch, one poll, fifty acres wild land. Clement Steele, one horse, two oxen, two cows, two young cattle, four acres mowing, one tillage, fifty-five acres wild land. Clement Steele, jr, one poll. Joseph Ames, one poll, one horse, four oxen, one cow, four young cattle, one acre mowing, one hundred thirty-four acres wild land. Jacob Wiggin, one poll, two oxen, one cow, two mills, one acre mowing, fifty acres wild land. Samuel Wiggin, one poll. John Williams, one poll. Gordon Moody, one poll. Jonathan Moody, jr, one poll. Joseph Cooley, one poll, one horse. Benjamin Cooley, one poll.

There are 166 names on the list. The largest tax-payer was Jonathan Dodge, $16.98; Samuel Quarles and Joseph Fogg are taxed $13 each; Josiah Poland, $11.74; Jacob Brown, $11.27; John Young, $12.37; Samuel Wiggin, $11.22; Seth Fogg, $10.63; these are all that paid a tax of over ten dollars.

CHAPTER LIII.

Gleanings from Town Records — Action of Town in the War of 1861 — Later Chronicles — Condition of Schools.

GLEANINGS FROM TOWN RECORDS. — 1790. The existing town records of Ossipee begin in December, 1790, when Benjamin Scadgel and Moses Brown called a town-meeting at the house of Captain Jacob Brown to vote for representatives in the National Congress.

1791. At the March meeting voted to raise £5 in Corn at three shillings pr Bushel for preaching. Levi Dearborn and Jacob Brown were chosen a

committee to get a man to preach. Voted to alter the name of the town to Greenfield. Josiah Bartlett had 37 votes for governor. Thomas Footman 30 votes for county treasurer, John Smith 44 for recorder of deeds, Samuel Hale 48 for senator, Ebenezer Smith 48 for senator.

1792. Joseph Fogg and Moses Hodsdon voted to be town lot layers. Voted to raise 12 shillings on the Pound to be laid out in work on the roads in the Sumer season; also to raise 12 shillings on the Pound to be laid out in work in the Winter if wanted. At a special town meeting April 9, the Constitution together with the amendments was accepted by thirty-two voters which were present.

1793. The seventh article of the warrant calling the annual town-meeting reads, To see how much Money the Town will raise for the Support of Schools, and how it shall be laid out. The ninth article reads, To see if the Town will Vote to raise any Money or Produce to incourage the building of School houses. No action on these articles appears to have been taken. The selectmen were directed to lay out roads, one from John Sanderson's into John White's, and one from Stanton Carter's out to the Cooly Old home on Tamworth Road.

1795. Eliphalet Sias bid off the collector and constableship for 8 bushels of corn. Voted to raise 3 days work on the head for the repair of Roads: one third to be laid out in the Winter if wanted. Voted that those parts of the Town that have [not] had the benifit of the School in times past Shall have their proportion out of the other parts that have had the benifit of it. Voted that the town tax be made in Corn at 3 Shillings pr Bushel or Rye at 4 or the money in lieu thereof. A special meeting was called for September 7, to see if the Town will stop the Complaint that is gone to the Grand Jury against sd Town on account of the Highways; and to vote for the better regulations of the highways by laying out, clearing and making passable said highways.

1796. Voted to build a Pound and set it somewhere near Capt. Jacob Brown. Voted to bring in two Gallons of Cyder on the Town's Cost.

1799. November 18, Voted to revoke the vote passed to sett of the Northeast part of the Town of Ossipee to be a Parish or a Town and be seperated from the Town of Ossipee, etc.

1802. October 23, At a meeting called to see if the Town or any part of said Town will agree Mr. Wentworth Lord as their Minister, it was voted not to ordain him by 41 yeas to 54 nays.

1803. October 6, Samuel Quarles and Andrew Folsom were chosen agents to carry on a law suit on account of an indictment on the bridge over Bear Camp river. Voted to accept of School districts as Divided by the Selectmen and Committee chosen for that purpose.

1806. Voted to build a Bridge over Bearcamp River near Joseph Ames's to be compleated by the first Day of Novr next: voted to Vendue the Bridge

bid off to Winthrop Smart at 70 Dollars (for the hewed timber); the plank bid off to Joseph Buswell at 35 Dollars to be delivered at the Bridge. Ephraim Knight, Joseph Pitman, Andrew Folsom chosen a Committee to examine the Bridge and report to the Selectmen whether it is build according to the Dimentions.

1808. John Langdon had 91 votes for governor, John T. Gilman 4; Joseph Badger had 92 votes for councillor. The presidential electoral ticket headed by John Langdon had 83 votes; that headed by Jeremiah Smith 39.

1811. The first recorded action of the town concerning school districts was at the annual meeting of this year when it was voted "to Choose a Committee to divide this Town into School districts or make such alterations in the present division as they may think proper."

1818. This year fifteen school districts were defined and established, and Captain Jacob Brown was licensed to keep a tavern.

1820. A committee was appointed to examine and determine whether the bridge should be rebuilt over Bear Camp river at the same location. They reported that they "have examined the river, and find no place this side Tamworth line (in the opinion of the majority of the committee) more suitable than the place where the old bridge was built": and the contract was let to Wentworth Lord to rebuild it.

1821. It was voted "that spirituous Liquors being distributed among labourers repairing the highways shall not be allowed or accounted to pay the whole or any part of Highway tax assessed in the town of Ossipee." Voted that "Hogs may run at large in the public highway by being wrung and without yokes unless found doing damage or damage feasant."

1822. Voted "to purchase three burying cloths for the use of this town; that Ezekiel Wentworth, John Burleigh and Amos Hodsdon be a committee to purchase these cloths: that one cloth be deposited at Capt. Jacob Leightons, one at Samuel Quarles Esq and one at Daniel Smiths, Esq." This year the boundary line between Ossipee and Wolfeborough was "preambulated" and the marks and bounds renewed.

1824. At the annual meeting it was voted that no district school committee shall employ nor shall any school Master or Mistress hereafter commence instructing any school unless he or she shall have previously complied with the requirements of the law in producing proper certificates of his or her literary qualifications and moral character to some one of the town committies. Voted, that the Selectmen of this town shall not pay any school Master or Mistress nor answer any order for that purpose unless he or she shall produce to them a further certificate from the town committee of his or her having fully complied with the above resolutions. Also voted, that a committee be chosen to draft a bill for the prohibition of tame animals "runing" at large

in this town or any part of it, and Daniel Smith, Francis P. Smith, Samuel Quarles, Jacob Leighton, and Nathaniel Ambrose were chosen.

1826. It was voted that Samuel Quarles, Daniel Smith, Hezekiah Wentworth, John Burleigh, and Benjamin Boardman be a committee for the purpose of purchasing a farm for the support of the poor. Voted that district school committees be appointed, whose duty shall be to visit the schools at the commencement and close of the schools and report to the general (town) committee the number of scholars in the district, the studies to which they attend and, so far as practicable, the progress of the scholars in their studies, and that the general committee report to the town at the annual March meeting a general view of the schools in town.

1827. The committee appointed last year to purchase a town farm report that it is not for the interest of the town to do this at present.

1828. June 30, it was voted to build a stone bridge across Beach river near George W. Lord's mill.

1834. Voted to raise $4,200 to be laid out in repairing the highways. Forty-nine votes given against the revision of the constitution, and none in favor.

1835. The boundaries between Moultonborough and Ossipee, and Ossipee and Tuftonborough were "preambulated" and renewed.

1836. Six thousand dollars were appropriated for highways. The line examined and confirmed between Wolfeborough and Ossipee. On the question of the division of the county, 7 votes were cast in favor, and 167 against.

1838. The tenth article in the warrant calling the annual town-meeting reads, To see what method the town will take to furnish said town with a town house; it was voted to postpone it indefinitely. The eleventh article was on the expediency of dividing the county of Strafford so as to form the present county of Carroll. The vote stood: yeas, 42; nays, 94.

1839. At the March meeting, the vote on the expediency of dividing the county of Strafford according to the provisions of a bill reported to the house of representatives at the June session, 1838, the yeas were 284: nays, 43. March 21, Voted that a committee of three be appointed to inquire into the expediency of repairing the old meeting house or of building a town house and ascertaining the best local situation and what the probable expense may be. Jacob Leighton, Brackett Wiggin, John Smith, Jr. chosen said committee. At the same meeting 19 school districts were constituted and bounded. April 29, the committee on the meeting house and town house report that the town be to one half of the expense of repairing the outside and 40 feet of the lower part of the meeting house on the easterly end for a town house, provided individuals will be to the expense of one half of the outside and will finish the upper part of the inside for a place of publick worship, the probable expense to the town will not exceed two hundred Dollars. This report was

accepted and two hundred dollars voted for this purpose. September 23, Voted to raise one hundred and fifty dollars for painting and finishing the outside of the town house. Voted that a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars be expended to erect a belfry, and prepare said house to receive a bell on condition that individuals furnish a bell for said house. Voted to put blinds to the windows of said house.

1844. March 12, Voted that the ministers of the Gospel in this town be taxed as all other citizens. November 4, 153 votes cast against abolishing capital punishment, 45 in favor of it.

1847. Voted $4,000 for the repairs of highways and bridges; also, to raise $400 in additional to what the law requires for schools; also $1,100 for necessary expenses.

1851. March 12, Voted to pay a sum not exceeding five per cent. for a Teachers' Institute on condition that other towns in the county do the same.

1852. March 11, action was taken to buy a farm for the support of the poor.

1853. March 9, Voted whenever the citizens and pew-owners raise money enough to paint the meeting house at Ossipee Corner that the Selectmen be instructed to appropriate money enough to paint the town house.

1854. $499.94 was paid out this year by the town in consequence of the small-pox.

1856. November 4, in the Presidential election the electoral ticket headed by Daniel Marcy had 244 votes. That by William H. H. Bailey 221, that by William Choate 1.

1857. At the March meeting $3,000 were voted for highways and bridges, $2,500 for town expenses, $200 for schools.

1860. March 14, 422 votes were cast in favor of retaining the county courts at Ossipee Corner: 22 were cast to remove them to West Ossipee; 2 were cast in favor of their removal to Tamworth, and one vote for their removal to Ossipee Centre. 125 votes were cast for, 228 against, purchasing a county farm and building a jail.

Action of the Town in the War of 1861. — The second article in the warrant, calling a special town-meeting for the sixteenth of May, 1861, reads: "To see if the town will vote to raise a sum of money for the support of the families of those who enlist in the service of the United States in this town, and what, if any, sums said towns will pay as bounty money for volunteers and fitting out the same."

At the meeting held May 16, 1861, the following resolutions were presented, read, and seconded: —

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Ossipee, stand ready at any and all times to furnish our just and equal proportion of the men and money which has been or may be called for,

from the state of New Hampshire, by the General Government, for the purpose of maintaining the laws and Constitution of the United States of America.

Resolved, That Abraham Lincoln is legally and constitutionally the Chief Magistrate of the Union; and it is a duty we owe to our country, our forefathers, and the rising generation, to sustain him in the performance of his official duties, in upholding and perpetuating our free government, and keeping the Stars and Stripes at the masthead, that they may never again be disgraced by neither rebels nor traitors.

Resolved, That we deem it the imperative duty of the General Government of our United States to hold forts, arsenals, and all other public property which they now possess, and to resist all attacks from whatever quarter they may come, and to retake all important forts, etc., which will better enable the constitutional authorities to subject the rebels, and cause them to honor and respect the flag that has given the American people so much pride and honor both at home and abroad.

Resolved, That we claim fellowship with and desire the coöperation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue and repudiate all sectional parties and platforms both North and South.

It was voted that the selectmen be instructed to furnish the families of those citizens of Ossipee who have or may enlist in the service of the United States with such necessary supplies as the circumstances of those families may demand. The whole amount not to exceed a thousand dollars, and the selectmen be authorized to borrow the money for that purpose on the credit of the town, if there be not sufficient money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

November 2, 1861, it was voted that a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars be raised for the aid of the wife and the children under sixteen years of age, and the other dependents of the volunteer or enrolled militia of this state, agreeably to an act passed June session, A.D. 1861, approved July 4, A.D. 1861, and the selectmen be authorized to borrow so much money on the credit of the town as they deem necessary for said purpose.

1862, July 22. The town voted that a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars should be raised for the aid of the families of the volunteer or enrolled militia. Also, voted that the selectmen be requested to appoint a committee of ten men to solicit volunteers and ten to get subscription for bounty, and call a meeting within three weeks.

August 11, 1862, it was voted that the selectmen of the town of Ossipee be authorized to pay one hundred and ten dollars to every resident of this town who shall volunteer and enlist on or before the twenty-fifth day of August into the service of the United States, under the call of government for 300,000 men made in June last, to be paid when mustered into service.

August 31, 1862. The selectmen are instructed to pay to each male citizen the sum of $125, who shall enlist for nine months to fill the quota of Ossipee under a call for 300,000 drafted men, said bounty to be paid when the enlisted men are accepted by the government.

September 15, 1862. The selectmen are directed to pay to each citizen of

Ossipee who is drafted into the United States service to fill the quota under a call of 300,000 drafted men, one hundred dollars in money, one hundred dollars by note payable in one year with interest, one hundred dollars by note payable in two years with interest. Also, be it further voted that the selectmen be empowered to pledge the entire credit of the town in procuring the money and means necessary to execute and carry into effect this and previous votes.

October 6, 1862. Voted that the selectmen be directed and instructed to pay all volunteers who shall hereafter enlist to fill Ossipee's quota of three years' men the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be paid when accepted by the government.

July 29, 1863. Voted to pay each drafted man or his substitute the sum of three hundred dollars, agreeable to an act passed June session, A.D. 1863.

December 2, 1863. The selectmen are instructed to pay each three years' volunteer a sum not exceeding seven hundred dollars, provided said volunteers are received and counted on Ossipee's quota of twenty-one men by the proper authorities, agreeable to the call of October 17, 1863, for 300,000 volunteers.

March 29, 1864. *Resolved*, That the town of Ossipee pay the sum of three hundred dollars to each volunteer for the quota of said town under the last call of the United States government for 200,000 men, as a town bounty to be paid in ten days after said volunteer shall be mustered into the service of the United States, and to fill all deficiencies on previous calls.

September 7, 1864. *Resolved*, That the town of Ossipee pay all one year's enlisted men since September first five hundred dollars, and all residents who enlist for two years since September first seven hundred dollars.

The citizens of Ossipee were prompt in furnishing money and men for the war of the Rebellion, and at the annual meeting in March, 1865, the selectmen were authorized to pay eight hundred dollars to enlisted men to fill the quota for the next call, if there should be one: also, voted to pay men who will volunteer to serve as substitutes for enrolled or drafted men residents of the town the largest sum authorized by law; also, voted to authorize the selectmen to hire $15,000 to pay the bounties.

March 19, 1867. The town voted to pay the sum of $200 in addition to the money already secured by them as bounty to reënlisted volunteers who reënlisted under the provisions of the vote passed December, 1863.

Later Chronicles.—1867. The selectmen were instructed to provide one or more suitable public cemeteries. Representatives to the legislature were instructed to procure the passage of an act allowing the selectmen to refund all money paid out for substitutes, volunteers, and commutations by citizens of Ossipee.

1870, August 24. Two hundred and eighteen votes were cast in favor, and fifty-eight against, contributing five per cent. of the present valuation of the town in aid of the construction of the Portsmouth, Great Falls, and Conway railroad.

1872. November 5, the Republican presidential ticket (Grant and Wilson) received 183 votes; the Democratic ticket (Greeley and Brown) received 170: Prohibitory ticket (Black and Russell), 5 votes.

1876, March 18. Voted to authorize the selectmen to sell the Town Farm. Votes for revising the Constitution: in favor, 100; against, 2. November 7, the Democratic presidential electoral ticket received 208 votes, the Republican, 206.

1882. The town funded $30,000 of its indebtedness at four per cent. interest.

1888. The town votes "that the selectmen be instructed to obtain a road-machine on trial, and purchase the same if they think it advisable."

1889. Votes on the constitutional amendments submitted to the vote of the people by the Constitutional Convention: Article 1, for changing the time for the meeting of the legislature from June to January, etc.; in favor, 219; against, 19. Article 2, concerning the compensation of members of the legislature by a fixed salary; in favor, 224; against, 16. Article 3, relating to vacancies in state senate; yes, 196; no, 29. Article 4, to have the speaker of the House act as governor in case of certain vacancies; in favor, 189; against, 18. Article 5, concerning the incorporation of an article in the State Constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic and intoxicating liquors as a beverage; in favor, 142; against, 126. Article 6, making the Bill of Rights non-sectarian; in favor, 37; against, 206. Article 7, in reference to representation of classed towns; in favor, 148; against, 36. Voted to raise $4,000 for town expenses (which includes $2,000 to pay bonds); $2,000 for highway purposes; to allow "fifteen cents an hour for a man or a yoke of oxen, and what is right for other help;" to raise $200 in money to run road-machine; $700 for breaking roads, winter of 1888–89; $650 over what the law allows for the support of schools; to build schoolhouses at West Ossipee and Ossipee Pocket.

Amount of resident inventory, 1888: $228,626; non-resident, $30,209; total, $258,835. The amount raised this year for the use of the town is $2,500; for breaking highways, $2,500; school money, $910; extra school money, $650; interest on bonds, $880; amount to pay on bonds, $2,000; repair of schoolhouses, $1,100; soldiers, $25; state tax, $1,300; county tax, $2,612.22; total, $14,477.22. To this must be added $276.75 percentage, which gives as the expenditures of the town, as voted, $14,753.97. The rate of taxation was $2.85 on a valuation of one hundred dollars.

Thus by the aid of the records we have traced the progress of Ossipee from the humble circumstances of a pioneer settlement to the position of the county seat and the comfortable civilization of to-day. Its progress has been steadily forward. Here and there an apparent retrogression may occur, but it is only apparent. There is a wonderful advance in education

from the few weeks of rudiments of reading, writing, and arithmetic, taught by incompetent instructors in private houses alternately, to the numerous schoolhouses of to-day, where capable teachers expound, under careful supervision, the wide range of instruction which causes the New England school to be a model to the world. Where the early settlers were compelled to go long miles over roads we could scarcely dignify with the name of highways to-day, to get the scanty religious services furnished semi-occasionally, we see now six churches well supplied with regular ministrations and at easy distance for every resident. Several railroad stations give access to all parts of the state, to Boston, to Portland, and wherever the fancy of the citizen may take him. The town has a reputation of staid conservatism, of intelligent activity and participation in the living issues of the day. Some of its sons have done honor to the parent town in other and distant places, and they still retain the fondest remembrances of the lakes, the plains, and the mountain attractions of Ossipee.

The old records are more than ordinarily legible and well preserved. Some of the entries are quaint, and many give a hint at unwritten history which set the imagination into weavings of romance. What would the most sanguine resident of the town in 1795 have thought if he had been shown that there would be raised as ordinary town expenses in Ossipee, ninety years later, such sums as these: over $600 for schools, $2,500 for summer highway tax, $5,400 for paying the just debts and necessary expenses of the town? And what would he have thought of the then unheard-of salary of forty dollars of each officer — clerk and treasurer? or of the usual annual vote of $25 for the decoration of the graves of soldiers of a great civil war?

A very complete report of the condition of the schools was made in 1885 by Edgar Weeks, school committeeman. From it we extract: —

The work of the teachers during the past year, with but very few exceptions, has been better than their wages; but we cannot expect to find a high grade of teachers in our smaller schools as long as the revenues of at least one half the districts in town remain so small as during the past two years. There have been exceptions to the rule, but it still holds true that poor pay means less experienced and less efficient teachers. . . . Many of the schools have been highly satisfactory, and none of them can be termed failures. Except in two or three districts the average attendance has been better than it was last year. In the schools as a whole it has been 80% of the number enrolled, against 73% last year. The average throughout the county in 1884 was 74.5%. . . . The introduction of Steele's Physiology, with lessons on narcotics, has been begun, but in view of the short terms of the past year, we did not think it wise to push the introduction at the expense of other studies already taken up. The knowledge of the unmixed evil resulting from the use of intoxicating drinks which can be gained from these volumes by our scholars would be a most potent influence to guard them against the greatest danger of the age; it would dispel illusions that surround the subject, and show the danger of the so-called temperate use of spirits, by proving that such use of them is impossible; that, in any quantity, however small, they are an enemy to the human constitution, and that their only proper place is in the medicine chest, labeled "poison." . . . With 337

scholars enrolled, and a total appropriation of only $1,126, the need of increased support and more economical methods of expenditure is manifest. . . . The Centre district has proved its liberal and far-sighted policy by erecting and furnishing a model schoolhouse during the year. The schoolhouse at Ossipee Valley has been enlarged and improved. These and many other signs indicate the deep interest that is taken in our schools.

The report of 1886 was the last one made under the district system, and a few extracts from the able and exhaustive report of the committee, Edgar Weeks and Albra Fogg, will, taken with the above extracts, make a very good synopsis of the condition of schools at the advent of the town system.

The extra appropriation of $600 made last March has added considerably to the number and length of terms, and also has led to the employment of a better grade of teachers. With the exception of one or two terms, the money in all the districts has been very profitably expended. . . . In district No. 21 the work of two teachers, who were successively employed, was ended by sickness. Globes have been provided for many of the schoolrooms, and other and more expensive aids, in the form of maps, charts, and dictionaries, are urgently needed; but owing to the enactment of the law providing for the town system of schools, we desisted from expenditures in this direction which were in contemplation. . . . At the beginning of the next school year, we are to go back to the town system of schools which was in use in this state until about 1805.

On the adoption of the town system there were 21 districts; the number of scholars ranged from eight to forty-eight in each school; the wages of teachers from $15 to $48 per month. The discipline and improvement are reported in most of the schools as "good," "very good," and "excellent."

CHAPTER LIV.

First Congregational Church — First Meeting-house — Freewill Baptist Churches — First Methodist Episcopal Church.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH of Ossipee was formed and established in Centre Ossipee, September 27, 1806, by Rev. James Thurston, of Newmarket, and Rev. David McGregore, of Bedford, missionaries from the Piscataqua Missionary Society, with these members: Daniel Roberts, Shaber Nickerson, Ichabod Hodsdon, Patience Sanderson, Ruth Poland, Elizabeth Roberts, Mehitable Dodge, Polly Roberts, Sally Hodsdon, Winthrop Smart, Winthrop Smart, Jr., Betsey Sias, Martha Lear, Daniel

Smith, Rhoda Smith, John White, Margaret White, James Buswell, Jonathan Crockett, Sarah Crockett. For eight or ten years this little band, united and harmonious, met together on the Sabbath in some private dwelling-house, for religious worship, and for ten or twelve years after, in a schoolhouse. When without a minister they would sing and pray and read sermons. A house for public worship was built in 1827, and about a year after a dwelling-house and fifty acres of land were purchased for a parsonage. This was a heavy tax upon the small means of the members of the society, but it was done willingly. In 1852 the interior of the church building was remodeled.

At first there was occasional preaching by itinerant missionaries, and by Rev. Samuel Hidden, who always manifested a deep interest in the little church. From 1823 to 1828 the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Thomas Jameson, of Effingham, Rev. Messrs. Noyes, Gaylord, and Hubbard. In 1828 ministers of different denominations from the adjoining towns officiated. September 23, 1829, Rev. Samuel Arnold was installed pastor, remaining two years, when he requested a dismissal, which was granted; Rev. John Sanders supplied from 1832 to 1834; Rev. Abel Manning came in 1834 and remained until 1837, when Rev. John S. Winter was installed November 8, 1837, and continued until his death, January 30, 1848. During Mr. Winter's ministry there were added to the church forty-five by profession; five by letter. In May, 1848, Rev. Horace Wood was engaged as stated supply; he continued his ministrations over this church until October, 1863. Rev. Thomas V. Haines was his successor from December, 1863, to April, 1867. Rev. Thomas N. Lord was here from October, 1867, to October, 1868. Rev. David S. Hibbard was pastor from October 19, 1868, to January 4, 1871. For several years the pulpit was supplied by ministers and students. Daniel Roberts and Ichabod Hodsdon were chosen and ordained deacons at the organization, and Daniel Smith was chosen clerk. He died in January, 1864, and May 27, 1864, Levi Smith was chosen clerk; Joseph Hodsdon and Ebenezer W. Ambrose chosen deacons. March 10, 1865, at a regular meeting of the church, Deacon Joseph Hodsdon was chosen to receive and receipt for the legacy made the church by Deacon Daniel Smith. November 14, 1874, A. A. Moulton was chosen clerk to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Levi Smith. Mr Moulton has held the position to the present time, and the records have been carefully and well recorded. January 12, 1876, Rev. E. P. Eastman commenced his regular labors, preaching alternately at Centre Ossipee and at Ossipee Corner. Rev. Joseph Fawcett was pastor for a few years; he was followed by Rev. Nelson M. Bailey, who officiated at the Centre in the morning, and at Ossipee in the afternoon. His pastorate ceased in March, 1889.

This church has always contributed liberally to benevolent objects. Its members were stable Christian men and women. The society has a sinking fund of about $2,000. They also own a parsonage.

Rev. Thomas Lyford Ambrose was born in Ossipee, June 16, 1829. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College in 1856, passed a year at a theological school in New York, and entered Andover Theological Seminary, but, on account of failing health, left the class in 1858. His religious nature inclined him to become a missionary. He was accepted by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and was ordained at Centre Ossipee, July 21, 1858, sailed September 2, 1858, and labored among the mountain Nestorians in Persia. For nearly three years he toiled unceasingly, endured privation, and suffered from exposure and fatigue. His labors were greater than his strength, and he returned to this country in November, 1861. It was his purpose to some time return to missionary ground. That he might be prepared to effectually labor for body as well as soul, he studied medicine. He was appointed chaplain of the Twelfth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, and was soon known as a hard worker, ready assistant, true sympathizer, and kind friend. At the bloody battle of Chancellorsville, while caring for his wounded colonel and others of his regiment in a house upon the field of battle, by the retreat of our forces he came under a severe fire. He was entreated to retire, and thus escape capture. This he would not do and leave the wounded men. He was retained by the enemy about two weeks. When his regiment was employed in the trenches in front of Petersburg, he was placed on duty in the hospital in the rear of the army. It was his custom to daily visit his regiment and care for the men. July 23, 1864, he was wounded by a rebel bullet while on this mission, and died in consequence. The Grand Army Post bears his name.

First Meeting-house. — The first definite action taken by this town in relation to a building for religious services was in 1801, when the following article was inserted in the warning for a town-meeting, to be held at the house of Jacob Hayes, March 2: "To see if the Town will agree on any Plan to build a Meeting house, when it should be built and where it should sit." At an adjourned meeting held at the house of Jacob Brown, April 20, 1801, with Major Winthrop Smart as Moderator it was

Voted to accept one half-acre of Land out of the Lot that Aaron Patch sold to Samuel Quarles situate in Ossipee in the Northeast corner of said Lot to set a Meetinghouse on to be free and clear of all expence to the Town. . . . Voted that the above vote be recalled and to begin anew. . . . Voted to set the Meeting House on Mr Polands Land near his Barn provided it can be purchased within thirty days free of cost from the Town otherwise to set on Mr Quarles Land first mentioned Voted to chuse a Committee to be invested with Power to sell the Land given by the Proprietors for the use of a Meeting house and the priviledge of the Pews. . . . Voted to chuse a Committee to build a Meeting house 50 feet Long and 40 feet wide two Stories high provided they will finish said house in a decent manner for the priviledge of the Pews and the Land given by the Proprietors. . . . or agree with any person or Persons to do it in like manner within eighteen Months from the above Date. . . . William Burleigh Nath[l] Ambrose Sam[l] Quarles Chosen Committee for the above Purpose. . . . Voted that Phinehas Graves Samuel Smith Samuel Nutter be a Committee to inspect said Meeting House, whether it be done according to the above Vote or not.

Committee's Report.—The land for to set the meeting-house on was procured near Mr Polands barn, the place mentioned in the vote of the town, free of expence to the town, and some time in the fall of the year 1801 some of the Inhabitants erected a frame on the spot. Some time after one of the Committee Mr William Burleigh's decease, it was understood and believed that Mr Jerediah Abbot was chosen to fill the place of Mr Burleigh in the Committee and a bond was made out in the name of Nathaniel Ambrose & Jerediah Abbot as committee of the town, bearing date April the fifth 1802, Signed by Jacob Brown & Samuel Quarles, conditions of which was to build and finish a meeting house agreably to vote or votes of the town of Ossipee. But as the committee did not deed the land given by the proprietors agreably to the vote of the town, the bond of course was not given to said committee. On the 12[th] day of April 1802 the pews were sold and according to the record made by Sanborn Blake Town Clerk amounted to 1359 dollars, the conditions of sale were one third to be paid in six months one third in twelve months and the remainder within eighteen months and all those who had done work &c about the frame were to be allow[d] in part or in whole for pay-

ment for a pew or pews. The work commenced on the meetinghouse in July 1802 and went on with spirit and dispatch so that on the last Monday of August of the same year they held a town meeting in it, and continued to occupy it for that purpose for many years In October 1802, the land deeded by the Proprietors to Jacob Brown & Joseph Fogg for the purpose of helping build a meeting house in Ossipee was sold for D351..C97 – in Goods.

From a report submitted by Moses Colby for the committee, at a legal meeting held in December, 1819, we are enabled to give the financial status of the "meeting house" at that time.

Your committee are further able to report what has been expended on said meeting house as it appear on the regular books kept by Samuel Quarles Esqr. one of the contractors and supported by vouchers, excepting, two hundred dollars expended by Captain Jacob Brown the whole amount expended on the meeting house appears to be 1473 dollars. . . . It appears that the Contractors have received for lands given to the Inhabitans of this town for aiding the building of a meetinghouse D351..C97. Also it appears the Contractors have sold pews and received pay for to the amount of D772..C30 making in the whole which the Contractors have received D1124..C97. It also appears that the Contractors have expended D348..C73 more than they have received. But there appears to be pews sold and not paid for Amounting to D586..C70 which if paid for would leave a ballance in the hands of the Contractors to the amount of D237..C97.

This report being accepted, they voted "the undertakers to build the meeting house collect the pay for the pews as far as practicable and go on and finish the meeting house within one year. Mr John Wood was chosen in addition to the committee for inspecting the meetinghouse in the room of Phineas Graves deseased."

In 1822 measures were taken in order that the meeting-house should be given up to the town by the contractors. For nearly twenty years the town had occupied the house as a town-house free from expense. A committee consisting of Charles Babb, Joseph Pitman, and Joel Furnald, on the ninth of April, 1822, reported "the town quitclaim unto Jacob Brown & Samuel Quarles all the right and title the town has or ever had to any land given by the proprietors towards aiding the building of a meeting house in the town also discharge the said Jacob Brown and Samuel Quarles from all liability and cost or charges for further fencing the meeting house lot. Jacob Brown and Samuel Quarles are to give up the deed of the lot to be for the use of the town for which they gave Josiah Poland a pew and fence the lot. They also are to give up and discharge to the town all their right, claim and demands more or less they hold against several persons for pews."

In March, 1823, the question of repairing as well as finishing the meeting-house was brought up. Although the building had been used as a town hall and as a church for so many years, while part was in an unfinished state, other parts needed repairing, and seventy-five dollars was voted by the selectmen to be "laid out on the outer side of the house;" also, that "this meeting house is

considered as a town house to do town business in." It was also voted that any person or persons shall have the right to all the debts due the town for pews, to all the pews belonging to the town, and all the privilege of building pews and selling them (except enough to pay the seventy-five dollars just voted), provided they should give sufficient sureties for the finishing of the inside of the meeting-house "in a decent manner" within one year. A further provision was made that they should not make or sell but one row of pews around the gallery nor have any right to build pews where seats were below, and free the town from any expense for fencing the meeting-house lot.

At the March meeting, 1839, voted, that the town relinquish their right to the old meeting-house to individuals, and at a special meeting held April 29, 1839, it was voted to accept the report of the committee, Jacob Leighton and Brackett Wiggin, relative to the meeting-house, and further voted "that the town will finish so much of the lower part of the old meeting house as is necessary for a town house agreeably to a report of the committee, provided individuals will finish the remainder for a place of public worship and indemnify the town against owners of pews within three months, and the cost of the same to the town shall not exceed two hundred dollars."

This amount was expended according to agreement, and, March 14, 1840, the pews were sold as follows: 1, Samuel J. Quarles, 2, John Chick 3, John Smith, Jr, 4, Levi Smith, 5, Adam Brown, Moses P. Brown, 6, John Burleigh, 7, Isaac Thurston, 8, Azor Roles, 9, Joseph Nay, 10, Luther D. Sawyer, 11, Joseph Sias, 12, Luther D. Sawyer, 13, A. T. Brown, 14, A. C. Pitman, 15, James Stevens, 16, John Roberts, 17, James Lord, Jr, 18, John Walker, 19, I. G. Stillings, 20, Benjamin Sceggell, Jr, 21, Moses W. Brown, 22, Samuel Quarles, 23, Alvah Moulton, 24, Eli Fall, 25, William Goldsmith, Jr, 26, Nathaniel Goldsmith, 27, Nathaniel Abbott, 28, Richard Stillings, 29, Benjamin Pribble, Jr, 30, Isaac Thurston, 31, Joshua Nay, 32, W. L. Young, 33, Richard Stillings, 34, Brackett Wiggin, 35, William R. Dame, 36, Alvah Moulton, 37, William B. Stevens, 38, John O. Rollins, 39, William R. Dame, 40, Samuel Quarles, 41, William W. Jackson, Sylvanus Dame, 42, Amos Hodsdon.

From 1840 until 1860 no repairs were done; at this time the building was reshingled by private contribution. The old meeting-house did good service as a house of worship and as a town-house without any further attention until 1880, and wind and weather, with assistance from the hands of idle men and boys, had rendered it a gloomy and almost dilapidated ruin. The old house was like the silent Irish beggar, whose ragged apparel and miserable looks told a most touching story. So with this old building. It said never a word, but hearts were touched by its forlorn appearance: thoughts reverted to those who in other days had built and consecrated this place for divine worship, and it was determined to restore the sacred edifice to its oldtime beauty or a still more comfortable condition. Great reforms move slowly. Other religious

edifices had been built in various parts of the town, and it was reserved for private enterprise to make the first step to the furtherance of this worthy object.

March 15, 1880, a subscription paper was drawn up at the request of Mrs Abbie A. C. Q. Beacham, "For the purpose of repairing the meeting-house at Ossipee." The signers were: Adam Brown, $50; Francis P. Adams, $50; Samuel D. Quarles, $100; Joseph Q. Roles, $50; Mrs A. C. Q. Beacham, $50; Frank Weeks, $25; L. D. Sinclair, $5; A. Stillings, $25; Charles W. Fall, $15; Sanborn B. Carter, $10; George B. Sias, $15; E. P. Allen, $15; Mrs Hannah Brown, $5; Nathaniel F. Goldsmith, $50; George O. Sceggel, two days' work; Josiah Thurston, $5; Mary B. Hardy, $10; a friend, $10; John Ayers, $10; John H. Young, $3; Samuel Burleigh, $5.25; George C. Thurston, $5; a friend, $2; Joseph V. Quarles, $10; Mrs Mary E. Deering, $10; Mrs Lizzie Stevens, $10.

Meeting with such success in individual aid, a town-meeting was called to see what action the town would take in repairing the house if the people would move it and turn the end toward the road. The town voted to indefinitely postpone the matter. Mrs Beacham, however, was not discouraged, and with her wonted energy and executive ability proceeded to finish the work she had commenced. She engaged workmen to turn the edifice around with its end to the highway (which was done in September) and personally assumed the responsibility of the repairs. These continued in operation for some time, and in November a subscription was circulated by Aldo M. Rumery for funds to be used in "putting a belfry on the meeting-house and repairing the same." The subscribers were: Luther D. Sawyer, $25; Belinda B. Thurston, $20; Frank Weeks, $5; Moses W. Brown, $10; Sarah M. Rumery, $10; Aldo M. Rumery, $10; Elizabeth Roles, $5; W. Canney, $10; William A. Smith, $5, and several of less amounts. To these were added later Asa Beacham, $25; Ellis U. Buswell, $12; a total of $152.93. The work was carried on to completion and the belfry erected and the pews repaired in the summer of 1881, and the house reopened for public service in the fall. The next year a bell of over a thousand pounds was placed in the belfry. This cost $331.79 in Boston; the purchase money was raised by subscription. The largest subscribers were: Josiah Thurston, $25; Charles B. Gafney, $25; Samuel D. Quarles, $25; Asa Beacham, $25; Frank Weeks, $10; Elisha P. Allen, $20; Porter W. Brown, $10; M. A. Harmon, $25; Joseph Q. Roles, $20; Aldo M. Rumery, $10. A chandelier was also procured this year. Aside from individual subscriptions, entertainments were held and various means devised to aid in this noble work. The total expense was over $1,800. The remodeling, repairing, etc., were supervised and completed through the personal efforts of Mrs Beacham, to whom the town owes a permanent debt of gratitude. She expended her time and money freely.

Mrs Susan P. Adams gave the carpet for the aisles and body of the church, and a pulpit set, consisting of a marble-top table, reading-desk, bouquet-stand, and chairs. Mrs Nellie M. Towle, daughter of Dr Alvah Moulton, of South Boston, deserves mention for her assistance in raising thirty-three dollars towards the price of an organ. Mr and Mrs Nathaniel F. Goldsmith contributed four side lamps to match the chandelier, a valuable pulpit Bible, etc. Mr and Mrs Moses Hanson, of Boston, presented two hanging-lamps. Bion E. Tripp, of Wells, Maine, also gave two lamps.

The town through the selectmen paid Mrs Beacham $450 for the repairs done on the town-house, and in 1883 the pew owners were assessed $360 ($10.60 each) for the payment of changing and painting the pews. The old building has taken on a new lease of life, and in its double capacity of church and town hall bids fair to be of service for many years.

This meeting-house has always been free to every denomination. The first minister was Wentworth Lord, of the Calvinistic Baptist faith, who preached here in the early part of this century. There was no church organization existing at the Corner so far as we can ascertain until that of the Fourth Freewill Baptist in 1836. A Congregational society had an existence for a time, but no record remains of its duration or action. Baptist, Congregational, and Methodist preachers officiated in the early years, and since the Freewill Baptist Society came into being, the pulpit has been occupied about alternately by Congregational and Freewill Baptist speakers.

About 1876 Rev. Edward P. Eastman, Congregationalist, held services for three years, and a number of persons united to keep up meetings, not however forming a regular society. They have since been served by Rev. H. T. Barnard, Freewill Baptist, for nearly two years; he was succeeded by Rev. A. H. Thompson for two years; Rev. Nelson Bailey preached here one half the time from May, 1886, until April 1, 1889.

The First Freewill Baptist Church in Ossipee was for several years a branch of the "Church of Christ" in Parsonsfield, Maine. The first considerable revival began in the fall of 1806, under the preaching of Elder Benjamin Randall, and continued through the winter and spring under the preaching of Elder John Buzzell. During this revival quite a number became believers, and July 16, 1807, were baptized Seth Fogg, John Goudy, Peggy Leighton, Martha Hodsdon, Ebenezer Tasker, Sally Kelley. The ordinance was administered by Elder Buzzell. From this date the church may be said to date its existence, as a "conference" was established, and the converts mentioned, in connection with Samuel Tasker and others, who had previously experienced religion and been baptized in New Durham, met once a month to relate their minds to each other, and made a report of their standing by their messengers to the church meeting at Parsonsfield. The revival continued in marked results, and eighteen were baptized during 1808. At the monthly conference

held on Thursday in the first week of February, 1809, a large number met at the house of Seth Fogg, and forty-one "related the travel of their minds." At the close of the religious exercises Seth Fogg and Ebenezer Tasker were set apart to the office of deacons. The first communion of this church was on the first Thursday in June, 1809. They continued as a branch of the Parsonsfield church, making monthly reports, until 1811. The ministers laboring here were Elders John and William Buzzell, Jacob Norton, Jeremiah Bullock, and Samuel Burbank. The old church is said to have been built about 1818, although it is not mentioned in the records until April 18, 1832, when it is said that this meeting was at the "meeting house." Jacob Leighton gave the lot, and mostly built the house. After this there appears no record until September 14, 1826, when Daniel Jackson was ordained as an evangelist, and either a reorganization effected, or the old one resuscitated, for, although in the Sandwich Quarterly Meeting territory, it did not appear in the list of churches when that quarterly meeting was formed in 1812. The members were principally resident in the east part of Ossipee and north part of Wakefield, and September 29, 1826, were recorded: Samuel Tasker, John Buzzell, Isaac Demerritt, Deacon Seth and Elizabeth Fogg, John Goudy, Dodavah Scates, Ephraim Leighton, Peggy Leighton, Susan Buzzell, Deacon William Sanders, Lois Sanders, James Fogg, Hannah Fogg, Nathan Fogg, Abigail Fogg, Mehitable Scates, Aaron Hanson, Judith Horsom, Lydia Tasker, Sarah Sanders, Polly Ames, Catharine Mathes, Abel Sanders, Betsey Sanders, Huldah Davis, Hannah Glidden, Sylvanus Wentworth, John Wentworth, Mary Wentworth, John Hill, Lydia Hill, Eunice Morrill, Nathaniel Meserve, Abigail Wentworth, Walter Cate, Mary Cate, Susan Ames, Jacob Leighton, Anna Wentworth, Betsey Horsom, Patty Hodsdon, Benjamin Buzzell, Joseph Buzzell, William Buzzell, Sarah Buzzell, David Allen, Sally Scates, Sally Hodsdon, Anstres Scates, Azariah Brackett, Elizabeth Brackett, Nathaniel Nason, Lucinda Brackett, Elizabeth Buzzell, Daniel Glidden, Elder Daniel Jackson. Elder Jackson appears to have been a faithful servant until December 14, 1832, when the church gave him a letter of commendation. Up to this time the church meetings had been held mostly at Ephraim Leighton's house, although frequently at Elder Jackson's. January 20, 1835, James Roberts was made ruling elder, John Wentworth clerk, and it was voted that Elder John Walker take charge of the church. October 19, John Wentworth resigned his office and Daniel Wentworth was chosen. August 18, 1839, delegates were chosen to the Wolfeborough Quarterly Meeting. September 4, Samuel Seward was ordained deacon. Elder James Emery appears to be here in 1841. Elder Hobbs was chosen pastor in December, 1842, and was here until August 31, 1843. February 2, 1843, a church temperance society was formed, the members pledging themselves to abstain from the use of all spirituous liquors except as a medicine. Many of the church joined, but "some refused to sign." Soon after the subject of securing Elder John Runnels as pastor was in consider-

ation; and the "new" church was built in 1856. The builders were Samuel B. Ames, Simon P. Hill, James Stevens, Ira Hanson, Daniel J. Sanders, Nathanael Meserve, Mark Wentworth, and Joseph Pray. There are no records until April 16, 1857, when the church was reorganized with fourteen male and seventeen female members, in this manner. The First Ossipee Church met and disbanded, and a new organization was formed on Freewill Baptist principles, and called the "First Ossipee and Wakefield church." Rev. True W. Hill was chosen pastor; Samuel Seward and Samuel B. Ames, deacons; Joseph W. Woodman, clerk. In 1864 O. F. Russell was pastor, and on November 23, 1865, resigned his pastorate on account of different theological views from those sustained by the church, and his resignation was accepted, and he dismissed from the denomination by a council called to consider his case, which gave him a certificate of good moral character. He seems to have been an excellent man, who became more in accord with Methodists than with the Freewill Baptists. May 16, 1867, Rev. A. D. Fairbanks was chosen pastor. Daniel J. Sanders was now, and had been, clerk for some years. The record ends in 1870, and we can only say that the church has had a steadfast prosperity since under the watchful care of faithful ministers, of whom Rev. L. A. Jones closed a pastorate of about five years, June, 1888. A nice church has been built near Leighton's Corners, and is kept in good repair, while the Christian efforts of the society have borne good fruit. Timothy Young is the present clerk of the church.

The Bullock Church, as it was called, an offshoot of the Freewill Baptist church, had an organization for about twenty years from 1856, under Rev. Jeremiah Bullock. It controlled and occupied the old church building at Leighton's Corners, but the organization is now practically extinct.

The Second Freewill Baptist Church (Chickville) was organized by Elder John Chick, an uneducated but powerful speaker, who settled on the place now occupied by Tobias M. Fernald, near the Chickville meeting-house, and by his earnest labors built up a large society, which contained the membership of the Fourth Church, organized in 1836. The Second Church has maintained a good standing in character, but has decreased numerically so as to be no longer able to maintain a pastor, and is connected with the Water Village church in the ministrations. The Dore family, especially Hon. John C. Dore, of Chicago, Ill., has taken great interest in the society, and it has received many substantial tokens of this.

The Third Freewill Baptist Church was disbanded years ago.

Fourth (Ossipee Corner) Freewill Baptist Church.—"There being a number of brethren living remote from the main body of the Second Church in Ossipee to which they belong, they being situated near Ossipee Corner, and the field of labor so extensive around, it was thought that it might be for the glory of God and good of precious souls to have a church organized in this place which would strive to walk in gospel order. Accordingly the subject was

taken up in the Second Church in Ossipee, and agreed that if on examination the brethren in this place (Ossipee Corner) thought they could keep house, the Second Church would consider them dismissed. Therefore met, according to a previous appointment on the 25th day of June, 1836, at brother Moses Hanson's house. Elders present: Jesse Meader and John Chick, Jr. Agreed agreeable to the faith of the Freewill Baptist connexion to organize a church of eleven members (4 absent) that live on the south side of the Abbott and Roberts road, so called, that to be the line between the Second and Fourth churches, Ossipee Corner church to be the Fourth Freewill Baptist Church." —*Church Records.*

Action of First Meeting. — "1st, Agreed that Bro. John Rogers be church clerk. 2d, Chose Elder Jesse Meader pastor of said church. 3d, Agreed to have Brethren Moses Hanson and John Rogers act as deacons. 4th, Agreed that the Monthly Meeting be held on the first Wednesday in every month. 5th, Agreed to have a weekly conference on Saturday afternoon. 6th, Agreed that the Quarterly church conference be held on the first Saturday of every month that the Quarterly meeting is held in, at one o'clock in the afternoon. 7th, Agreed to have a communion quarterly when convenient. 8th, Agreed that this church be known by the name of the Fourth Freewill Baptist Church in Ossipee."

Original members. — Moses Hanson, Jr, John Rogers, Daniel Goldsmith, Thomas Rogers, James Small, James Young, William Young, Joanna Hanson, Nancy Rogers, Sally Rogers, Eliza Goldsmith, Mary Goldsmith, Betsey Goldsmith, Olive Bennett, Nancy Burleigh.

The infant church has baptisms in September, 1836, as follows: Dorcas Hanson, by Elder Meader, September 10; Mary Goldsmith, by Elder Meader, September 24; Thomas Goldsmith, Anna Dame, Nancy, wife of Ezekiel Key, Catharine Quint, September 31, by Elder Walker.

At a meeting held November 24, this record was made: "Sister Mary Goldsmith having given her name to be a member of another church, this may certify that sister Mary has renewed her covenant in promise with the Brethren, and will make exertions to retain her name from said church, and still remain in this Fourth Freewill Baptist Church." A committee was appointed at a conference held December 1, 1836, "to examine into the case of Bro. D. Goldsmith of his manifesting his disunion with the church or members of the same." Brothers J. Rogers, T. Goldsmith, Samuel Dore appointed committee. May 13, D. Goldsmith's name is erased from the church book. (The good man had probably some altercation concerning business with a brother, and did not wish to grieve him by his presence and abstained entirely from church attendance.) November 25, Elders Jesse Meader, John Chick, and John Walker set apart as deacons Moses Hanson and John Roberts.

1839, May 18. Eliza, wife of Thomas Goldsmith, died. William M. Jack-

son and his wife, from Newmarket, and Horace P. Wood and Belinda Wood, of Saco village, Moses W. Brown and wife, Abigail P., Anna Nute, Melissa J. Goldsmith, Brackett G. Stillings, Rufus F. Stillings, Joseph F. Brown, James Canney, Pamelia Stillings, Hannah Wiggin, Adam F. Brown and wife, Sally, Joanna Moody, joined the church in 1840 and 1841.

It was voted, August 13, 1840, that Elder John Brooks should be pastor. We find Elder John Chick officiating in connection with him. Moses Hanson has been ordained elder, and August 14, 1841, Elder H. Webber officiated. April, 1842, Brother J. Canney was given a letter to unite with the Water Village church, and Stephen P. Smith and wife, Mary, were received by letter. June 21, 1842, Sister Joanna Hanson died. August 19, 1842, voted "to have a set of communion dishes." November 19, 1842, Eli Fall and Eliza Jane Pray were added as members by baptism.

May 18, 1843, Elder John Brooks requested to resign his pastoral care of the church. His request was granted, provided they could obtain Elder John Chick, who, being chosen pastor, accepted on condition that "if he wished to resign in one month he could have the privilege of it." Jacob Hanson, Asahel Rogers, Abigail A. C. Quarles, and Sarah Ann Rogers accepted to church membership.

March 16, 1844, voted to have Elder Chick preach on the first Sabbath of each month for one year. The records continue for years with such statements as these: "Met in conference. The brethren and sisters were well engaged serving the Lord. At the close we could say that it was good to meet together." "Met in conference. The brethren and sisters were rather low in their minds. Many doubts and fears arise. The most of them seem to have good resolutions to serve the Lord." "Met in conference. Only one brother and four of the sisters present. All seemed to have a desire to serve the Lord and gain the port of glory."

January 23, 1845, chose J. Rogers, Elder John Chick, and Moses W. Brown a committee to draft a church discipline or covenant. At this meeting a request was made by "Br. Moses Hanson for a letter of commendation for the following reasons: Br. Hanson said he was prest and bound and he wished to be relieved; said he felt it his duty to break bread to us in the room of sitting with us in communion; said he had been call[d] on to baptise 2 members & he was prohibited of the priviledge by some of the church, & said he could not fellowship what was practiced by some of the church, (ie) social parties of pleasure & makeing feasts & calling in our Rich Neighbours, &c. A remark was made by one present that in our social visits we closed by prayer. A Reply from Brother Hanson that we could fiddle & dance all the evening & close by prayer. For the above Reasons or charges the church did not vote to give a letter of commendation, but voted to consider on it untill our Monthly meeting & then have the case of Brother Hanson taken up." At the meeting

held March 13, it was voted that Brother Hanson have the liberty to travel and preach wherever the Lord may call him.

Elder Samuel Knowles and wife are received as members in 1844, and he officiated as pastor nearly up to the time of his death, which occurred November 15, 1850. In 1856–58, Elder N. Foss preached here half the time. He was succeeded by Elder John Walker. October 8, 1859, Rev. Horace Webber was chosen pastor. Horace Webber and wife, Relief Webber, Charles H. Webber and wife, Susan A. Webber, Dorcas L. Hanson, and Anna Weston were received by letter in 1859. A new confession of faith and covenant was adopted in January, 1860. In 1861 the Quarterly Meeting was requested to license Bro. Chas. H. Webber to preach the gospel. May 4, 1864, the brethren to try and sustain Rev. Mr Wood (Congregationalist) one year, to preach for us one half the time, thinking we could raise for him one hundred dollars and a donation. In 1869 it is recorded that about one hundred and fifty dollars has been raised for Rev. F. P. Smith, Congregationalist, the past year.

March 2, 1870, Simon Beacham, Elisha Hanson, and John H. Beacham were chosen a committee to assist in forming a Freewill Baptist Church at Water Village. March 1, 1871, a subscription was started to engage Rev. D. I. Quint for one year, salary four hundred dollars, and the amount was raised. March 6, 1872, he preached his farewell sermon. Rev. A. D. Fairbanks preached four Sabbaths in 1872. In 1873 and 1874 Rev. J. Fawcett, Methodist, preached, and was paid six hundred dollars a year. Various clergymen have since officiated here for brief periods.

Water Village Freewill Baptist Church. — This was organized July 12, 1870, with ten members. The membership is now seventy. It has a good meeting-house and parsonage, erected within a few years. The deacons have been Matthew Jackson, John H. Beacham, Thomas F. Hodgdon. Matthew Jackson was again chosen March 31, 1886. The pastors have been E. G. York, H. P. Mansur, A. D. Fairbanks, D. W. Dealtry, W. H. Ward, S. J. Gould, N. A. Avery, M. P. Tobey, Elisha Hanson, clerk. There was for many years a Freewill Baptist church called "Tuftonborough church" that embraced the territory of the Water Village church and more. Rev. John Walker was pastor, and Richard Beacham a deacon. This died about 1850.

First Methodist Episcopal Church (Moultonville). —A class was formed here in 1864, John G. Wiggin, leader. Soon steps were taken to organize a church, and in the fall of 1865 the meeting-house of the Freewill Baptists at Center Ossipee was purchased by L. D. Moulton, and moved to Moultonville, where the cornerstone was laid November 3, and the church fitted up, and dedicated January 30, 1866, by Rev. E. Adams, D.D. Quite a revival now occurred, and many accessions were made to the list of members. April 11, 1866, there were 30 members and 74 probationers. There were then four classes, the leaders being Benjamin Q. Abbott, John G. Wiggin, L. D. Moulton, and Erastus C.

Folsom. The first quarterly conference was held at the church, May 14, 1866, when Daniel Merrow, Abner Goldsmith, Moses Merrill, Daniel Tibbetts, George B. Sias, S. P. Wallace, Erastus C. Folsom, and T. K. Shannon were elected stewards; L. D. Moulton, Daniel Merrow, Daniel Tibbetts, Charles Nason, and John Moulton, trustees. In 1880 there were 64 members of the church, and an attendance at the Sabbath-school (organized in 1866) of seventy. At the present there are thirty members, with forty scholars in the Sunday-school. The pastors have been: 1866–69, George W. Carr; 1869–71, M. Sherman; 1871–72, supplied; 1872–74, J. P. Frye; 1874–75, A. W. Browne; 1875–78, Wm. C. Bartlett; 1878–79, E. P. F. Dearborn; since 1879 George H. Hardy, Thomas Cheney, Mr Farnham, and Thomas Bell, a young Englishman of great promise.

CHAPTER LV.

Villages — Ossipee — Centre Ossipee — West Ossipee — Ossipee Valley — Moultonville — Water Village — Leighton's Corners — Family and Personal Sketches.

THE town has six business centres around which have clustered villages. These are Ossipee, Centre Ossipee, Centreville, Moultonville, West Ossipee, Water Village.

Ossipee, formerly Ossipee Corner, is the location of the town-house, court-house, jail, county-house and county farm, and is admirably located on a ridge which gives a high altitude, good drainage, and pure air. It is a very lively place during the semi-annual sessions of court, or in the height of the summer season when the town is filled with visitants from the city. Aside from these seasons it has a quiet, staid, demure aspect quite befitting a "county-seat." In early days it was the one centre of trade and business of the town; manufacturing was carried on quite extensively; the stage-coaches from Dover and Conway dashed along with clatter and noise. Lawyers have found attractions here from before the organization of Carroll county. The first to locate was Francis Peter Smith, who was resident here for years, and bore a good reputation for erudition and skill. After him came Benjamin Boardman, Francis Cogswell, Josiah Dearborn, Luther D. Sawyer, Colonel Samuel D. Quarles, and Frank Weeks. The last two have offices here and are residents.

Present Business Interests. — Dana J. and Eugene F. Brown, Alonzo Stillings, C. S. Demeritt, and Charles H. Carter are in trade as merchants; Ausbry C. Moulton deals in coffins and caskets; Inglis L. Pineo is blacksmith,

Edgar Weeks pension attorney, Doctors Harmon and Atwood care for the sick, while near the railroad station is Asa Beacham's steam sawmill, William E. Kincaid's marble-works, and W. C. Sinclair's steam gristmill. Miss S. R. Webber manufactures sale clothing, and gives employment to many.

The "Carroll House" originally was a one-story dwelling. About 1838 Asa Beacham came into possession, and enlarged it and raised the old part another story. He rented it to Curtis Pitman, who opened it as a hotel, calling it the "Carroll House" in honor of the new county. In 1845 Mr Asa Beacham became landlord and was there until 1854. John Brown, Jr, conducted it for a time, and leased it to H. H. Ballard, who was landlord for about two years. Josiah Durgin was here for a time, and so was Joseph Q. Roles. The latter sold the place to John Clark, who soon left town. Mrs Clark ran the hotel until her death. Charles Rendall continued the business. In 1872 Elisha P. Allen became proprietor. He was a man of extensive and popular acquaintance, having been connected with various stage lines, and deputy sheriff. He soon enlarged the house by the addition of a two-story building which he brought from near the railroad station, and now has accommodations for seventy-five guests, with a good livery attached. The "Pine River House" was opened as a house of entertainment about 1830 by Brackett Wiggin, who kept it until his death about 1868. After a few years Joseph Q. Roles became proprietor, and called it the "Pine River House." Nathan Weeks and others kept it a short time. John E. Beacham kept it from 1886 to June, 1889, when Elisha P. Allen purchased it.

Ossipee Local Union, No. 9, a branch of the State Temperance Union, was organized at Ossipee village in October, 1882, with eighteen members, "to promote the cause of temperance generally, and especially to provide for the education of children in temperance." The first officers were: Dr M. A. Harmon, president (from organization); W. C. Sinclair, vice-president; Mrs Arvilla Pitman, secretary. The meetings are held twice a month, and consist of literary exercises and instruction of classes of children. The textbooks used are Julia Colman's "Catechism of Temperance," "Hygiene and Alcohol," and Dr Richardson's "Lessons on Temperance." A paper, *The Magnet*, is prepared and read monthly. Meetings were held at first in the "meeting-house," then in the schoolhouse, and, at present, in Carter's hall, which the Union has fitted up for this purpose. It has forty members under twenty-five years of age, who have taken and kept a pledge to abstain from drinking alcoholic liquors, including cider.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union has two organizations in town, one at Ossipee village, the other at Ossipee Centre. These were organized in December, 1887, by Mrs Wallace, of Sandwich. These unions have taken a pledge of social purity similar to that of the White Cross, and labor for the advancement of the community in higher morality as well as temperance.

Ossipee Reading Club and Village Library was organized in 1882, through the efforts of the Ladies' Congregational Circle. The original idea was to meet from house to house and read; this was done for some time, then it was deemed best to form a society, fixing the membership at one dollar annual dues. This was done, and forty dollars raised the first season, and the nucleus of the library formed. The first officers were: Dr M. A. Harmon, president; W. C. Sinclair, secretary; Mary J. Stillings, treasurer. Dr Harmon has been president of the club from formation, excepting during 1888, when Edgar Weeks held the office. Achsah Sinclair was the first librarian. Mrs Harmon, the second librarian, held the position four years, the library being at the doctor's office. James O. Gerry became librarian at the annual meeting in December, 1888, and removed the library to his office in the court-house — a very convenient location. Members of the club, of whom there are now thirty-six, have the use of a book free for two weeks. Persons not belonging to the club are charged five cents a volume for a time not exceeding one week. The club and library are in a prosperous condition, a well-selected library of nearly 300 volumes has been purchased, and a long and useful existence can be safely prophesied for it.

The Pine River Bank, incorporated in 1856, with Luther D. Sawyer as president, had an existence of about seven years, until the national bank system came into force. The directors voted not to reorganize under the new rule.

The Pine River Lumber Company, an incorporation having offices at Ossipee, mills at the foot of Pine River pond, and 3,500 acres of valuable pine land in Ossipee and Wakefield, did a prosperous business from 1860, when the mills were built, to 1875, when they were burned. This company was incorporated in 1857; Luther D. Sawyer, John Mathes, Asa Beacham, Dr Nathaniel Grant, Isaac and Josiah Thurston were among the incorporators. L. D. Sawyer was president; Asa Beacham, agent.

Other old incorporations were Ossipee Bridge Company, incorporated 1808, charter revoked 1840; Great Ossipee Manufacturing Company, incorporated 1825; Pine River, Ossipee, and Wakefield Lumber Company, incorporated 1831 and 1832; Ossipee Hosiery and Woolen Manufacturing Company, incorporated 1866; Dan Hole Manufacturing Company, incorporated 1866.

Centre Ossipee. — Quite a business was done for years in the Joseph Hodsdon tannery (established in 1839), which gave life to the community and furnished employment for from fifteen to twenty-five men during the year, and was an active factor in the prosperity of the whole town, producing 20,000 sides of leather in 1871. This is now silent: its chimneys smoke no more, and Mr Hodsdon, who is a native of Berwick, Maine, is passing the years of advanced life in his pleasant home, free from the cares of business. Arthur L. Hodsdon is his son. The present industries are a sash and blind

manufactory, with water and steam power, employing ten to twelve men. This is carried on by C. H. Smart, who is carrying on an increasing business. James M. Canney, another of Ossipee's representatives and a prominent prohibitionist, manufactures excelsior in the mill where he formerly made straw board. Davis & Hodsdon, lumbermen, have headquarters here under the management of the popular and energetic Arthur L. Hodsdon. Charles Keys has a small general store, and I. H. Gilman makes sale clothing and also "keeps store." Dr. W. H. Grant is the physician. Ossipee Valley masonic lodge has its lodge-room here, a fine church spire points heavenward, graceful trees throw depths of shadow along the beautiful street, and a little inn is ready to receive guests. Mrs M. E. Merrow is postmistress.

CENTREVILLE is the railroad village of Centre Ossipee. It is only half a mile away and does much business, as it is the shipping point for Freedom, Effingham Falls, Moultonville, etc. The oldest mercantile house is that of O. L. & C. A. White, which carries on a general store including hardware, groceries, etc. The members of this firm were born in Ossipee, and had built up a fine business previous to the failure in health of Orlando L., the senior member, who died in November, 1888. Charles A., his brother, carries on the business with the firm-name unchanged. David W. Davis, a native of Effingham Falls, and George L. Cate (station agent), a native of Wolfeborough, have been in trade for a year, carrying, besides their stock of general merchandise, clothing and fancy-goods. They are energetic business men and deserve success. Mr Cate succeeded O. L. White as postmaster. The Grand Army has a hall here, and there is one hotel, "The Central House."

WEST OSSIPEE is quite an important railroad station, furnishing the best shipping point for Tamworth and that portion of Sandwich lying in the Bear Camp valley. The merchants are A. B. Lamper and Wentworth H. Hobbs. The scenery here is of the grandest. Here was the oldtime hostelry, the "Bear Camp River House," made celebrated by being the favorite resort in this section of the Quaker poet, Whittier. The hotel was owned and kept at various times by Thing, "Joe Varney," Ames, and Henry J. Banks. The last proprietor was James H. Plummer, from Gilford. He purchased the house in May, 1873, and conducted it until it was burned in October, 1881. George Wilder is station agent. Ossipee Valley (Bear Camp station) is a hamlet with a store (kept by Frank K. Hobbs), mill, postoffice, etc., between West Ossipee and Centre Ossipee.

The rich soil around Dan Hole ponds attracted settlers early, and it is tiresome even to look at the course of the roads they laid out over the steep hills, which might have been so easily avoided by making slight detours. This section was formed into the "Dan Hole school district" later. Only two families now live where was once a prosperous community. Tobias Fernald, and, after him, his son Nathaniel, occupied the place where Tyler Neal now

lives. Their land lay along the south side of the lower pond and stretched to the upper pond, including some of this in its area. Besides Nathaniel, the children of Tobias were Joanna, Dolly, Charles, John Y. (lived north of Dore's Corners), Mark (settled in Wakefield), Joseph (lived at Centreville), Abigail (married a Pindar, and now lives at Salmon Falls, aged eighty-three), and Samuel P. (became a minister of Freewill Baptist church). All attained great ages, Joanna dying at ninety-three. Nathaniel had children: Almon, Samuel H. (deceased), Sarah (deceased), Anstriss (married John W. Folsom), Susan (married a Cate), Tobias M., and Orra E. (married John H. Weeks, of Wakefield). Of these Almon has been for many years a prominent citizen of Kansas City, Mo., and Tobias M. resides on the Elder John Chick farm near the Chick meeting-house.

Moultonville. — The fine water-power on Dan Hole stream at Moultonville was early utilized. Elder Mayhew Clark was manufacturing here in 1814; the property was assessed to Ezekiel Dore in 1821, and in 1826 or 1827 was purchased by John Moulton, who gave his name to the place, and developed an extensive manufacturing establishment of furniture, mostly bedsteads, which became an important article of export and gave employment to many. A local writer thus describes it in 1868: —

"Moultonville is one of the *live* villages of New Hampshire. It derives its name from its early founder, Mr John Moulton, who may be found any day at his shop, skilfully using his instrument in drafting some new machine, or handling the various tools with which his shop abounds, and which a long and useful life has accumulated. He is not only a master mechanic, but in former days mastered grammar, mathematics, surveying, and music. You will find a bench across one end; on the opposite side a forge, bellows, and anvil; while the ceiling on all sides is completely covered with every conceivable article belonging to iron or wood work, each having its particular nail, hook, or drawer, and when we inquired of our honored friend if he had kept the run of the various nuts, bolts, bars, and tools, the answer was that he could go to his shop any time in the dark and place his hand on anything he wanted.

"There is an air of stir and thrift about the village which attracts the attention of all who pass through or stop there. Those living in other parts of the town do not fail to see that to accumulate money is not the whole object of the enterprising manufacturers of Moultonville: that while the business department is successfully carried on, the comfort and morals of the people are equally cared for. During the past two years a neat church, with a parsonage, has been erected, and public worship maintained as regularly as in any town in New England."

Lorenzo D. Moulton succeeded to the business, and was followed by Moulton & Nason about 1865. In 1885 the bedstead factory, saw and woolen mills were sold to F. A. Garnsey, of Sanford, Maine. He soon formed

in connection with a Mr Frost, of Springvale, Maine, the Ossipee Woolen Mills Company. They did a good business, employing about fifty operatives until 1889, when the mill was burned.

George B. White is the grocer: Mrs Pierce Hawkey, dry-goods merchant; Daniel Abbott, blacksmith. The village in its days of prosperity has a neatness and thrift decidedly pleasant to look upon, and many neat cottages indicate happy homes.

Dore's Corner, adjacent to Moultonville, has become quite a business point through the energy of one man, Samuel Wallace, who employs from fifteen to twenty hands in the manufacture of sale clothing. He has a general store connected with his manufactory.

John Moulton, born in Newfield, Maine, in 1796, was well educated, and in youth a principal of a high school. He married Susan Davis, also of Newfield, and located in 1824 at the place where his energy built up the village bearing his name. He was possessed of great strength of character and uprightness, and was a leading and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, which he was largely instrumental in forming and sustaining. He lived to a very advanced age. He had four children: Lydia A., Lorenzo D., John B., and Emily W.

Lorenzo D. Moulton (born in 1827, died in 1873) was brought up to thoroughly understand his father's business, for which he was well qualified, and became his successor. He enlarged the business; his buildings were burned time after time, and his losses were very heavy, but each time the burned buildings were replaced with larger and more expensive ones, and, while his father had employed forty men, he gave employment to one hundred in the factory and in getting out timber. He was owner of one half of the Dan Hole woolen factory, two sawmills, had a large store, built more than one half the buildings of Moultonville, and kept business moving everywhere in his sphere. He was an upright, honest, enterprising citizen, a deeply religious man, who was a benefactor to the poor, and much interested in religion and its attendant institutions. He built the Methodist church and parsonage and gave them to the society, of which he was a member, with an accompanying gift of $1,000. He married Abbie C. Merrow. Their only son, La Fayette, born in 1859, succeeded to his father's business, which he conducted some years. He married Mattie A. Manson, and has one child, Lorenzo Dow.

Water Village, three miles from Ossipee westerly, was quite a centre in early times, and now has a saw and grist mill, a church, a tanner, and other tradesmen. "Ossipee Mountain Grange" has been established a short time, and bids fair to live long and accomplish much good. Chocorua Lodge, No. 9, A. O. U. W., a thriving society, is located here. Mrs Caroline Whitehouse is postmistress.

LEIGHTON'S CORNERS takes its name from the pioneer settler, Ephraim

Leighton, who came from Rochester in 1791 and made his settlement on Leighton hill, on the place now occupied by Albert W. Leighton. He came with oxen (through a wilderness for the last two miles) from Wakefield, and his axe was the first to attempt the clearing of the immense hard-wood growth that prevailed here. He reared a family of hardy children: Susan (married first a Drake: second, Rev. Joshua Roberts): Abigail (married a Beaman and ultimately settled in Canada): Mehitable (married first a Drew, second a Sanborn); Nancy (married a Killham): Olive; Sally (married Oliver Scates). Jacob, his only son, was born in 1787 and died in 1875. He, when of age, began clearing the farm where his long life was mostly passed, and it is now occupied by his grandson, Charles B. Leighton. He made the first clearing between Ossipee and Newfield on the present road between those places. The massive red oaks he cut down and burned would be of greater value to-day than the cleared land he brought into cultivation. He was a prominent man in town and section and much in public affairs. He held a justice's commission for years, combined merchandising with farming for a time, and was a successful business man. He secured the establishment of Leighton's Corners postoffice, and was one of the pillars of the Freewill Baptist church. He married Sarah Wentworth, of Dover, and had a family of eleven children, of whom six attained mature age: Ephraim, Charles, Elizabeth (married Israel L. Sanders), Jacob, Leonard, and Elvira (married Benjamin B. Smith, and later three other husbands). Of these Ephraim had nine children, three of the boys serving in the Union army of the Rebellion. Charles, born August, 1815, died April 1, 1857, married Sally Wentworth and lived on the farm of his grandfather. Their children were Elizabeth (Mrs I. L. Sanders), Jacob (a surgeon in the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth New York Volunteers), Leonard (a surgeon in the Civil War, now practises medicine at Shapleigh, Maine), and Charles, who had four children, Olive J., Albert W., George H., Charles B. He was a lifelong Whig and Republican, and a Freewill Baptist. His widow married Benjamin R. Lyons. Albert W. Leighton is now a farmer on the old homestead and an active and valuable citizen: from 1860 to 1875 he was in business in Boston, New York, and Pittsburgh, and served in the Forty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers. George H. is a successful shoe manufacturer in Haverhill, Mass. Charles B. is a farmer on his father's homestead.

The first schoolhouse in this part of the town was built about 1800 in the "old swamp."

Marston Ames came from Parsonsfield, Maine, settled on what is known as Fogg's Ridge in November, 1828, and lived on the same farm until his death in June, 1887. He had six children that attained maturity: Mary, Samuel and William (twins), Martin L., John C., and David M. Martin L. served in the Civil War: he enlisted in the Thirty-second Regiment Massachusetts

Volunteers, September, 1861, and died in Andersonville prison September 8, 1864. John C. Ames, Ossipee's present representative, resides on the old homestead. Mr Ames has been much in town affairs for the past ten or fifteen years, having been representative and selectman for several terms. His politics are of the Jeffersonian type.

The Hamm brothers, A. J. and W. B., are sons of Hiram Hamm, who came from Wolfeborough about thirty years ago. Mr Hamm died in March, 1887. A. J. Hamm is connected with a Philadelphia publishing house.

John T. Hurn came from Boston to Ossipee eighteen years ago. He is a native of Freedom, and resides on the farm formerly owned by Jonathan Wentworth, one mile from Leighton's Corners. He is a Democrat.

The Beacham family is of English origin, having for its first American ancestor Richard Beacham, of London, who was impressed on board a British man-of-war in the latter part of the last century. When nearing the American coast, Richard, a good swimmer, quietly tied up his little bundle of clothes, and, taking a Bible his sister had given him, dropped overboard, swam to the shore, and landed near Portsmouth. When Ossipee was needing settlers, Richard Beacham availed himself of the offer of the proprietors to give a lot of one hundred acres to a permanent settler, and with his wife, whose maiden name was Wadleigh, located here, and cleared up a valuable farm. His children were: Richard, Hannah (married Benjamin Gilman, of Brookfield), and Mary (Mrs Joseph Peery). Mr Peery was killed by a falling tree. Richard married a Pitman. Their children were: Asa, Richard, Moses, Simon, John C., Sally, Betsey (Mrs James Canney), Hannah (married Theodore Thompson, of Tuftonborough), Sabrina (married Washington Thompson), and Joanna (married Hiram Thompson). The homestead farm was divided between Richard and Moses. John E. Beacham, proprietor of the Pine River House in 1888, is son of Simon. John H. Beacham, insurance agent, of Wolfeborough, is son of John Coleman Beacham.

Asa Beacham, one of Ossipee's most esteemed citizens, is son of Richard and Hannah Beacham, and was born in Ossipee, September 19, 1809. He was the oldest son of an active farmer and stockraiser, and was brought up as a working farmer with all the labor the name implied in that day. When he was twenty-one, his father sold him fifty acres of new land (where George Beacham now lives) and helped him erect a small house. Into this house he moved his young wife before it had doors or windows. To obtain the latter he bought a box of glass on credit, and worked out at two shillings a day to get the money to pay for it. It will be seen that his was not an easy lot in life. Soon after this he commenced buying lambs for market, and developed an extensive business in cattle and stock, which he pursued for eighteen years with success. For many years he wielded the strongest influence of any man in town, and with iron will, strong tenacity of purpose, and great brain power rarely failed

in the accomplishment of his purposes. During fifty years he held the town's most responsible positions, and always did the best of service. A plain, direct man, without ostentation, careless of personal appearance, his rugged honesty, great ability, and financial skill gave him recognition and position. When the town had need of a particularly able man, Asa Beacham was called for. As selectman for many years, representative at varied periods, and in various other official positions, his townsmen have honored his merits, and he has always done well for the town. To him is due the existence of the county-seat at Ossipee, as related elsewhere. Originally a Democrat, he went with John P. Hale into the Freesoil party, and was one of its strongest forces in this section. He was steadily anti-slavery, became a Republican, and was town agent in filling quotas, and one of the representatives in the war period. He is now living at the advanced age of eighty-eight, with vigorous memory and a wondrous vitality. His reminiscences and intimate knowledge of the past and present have enabled us to preserve much that otherwise would have been lost. By his first wife, Aphia Canney, he had three children: George, Eunice C. (Mrs Elisha P. Allen), and Annie A. Mr Beacham married his present wife, Abigail Ann Caroline Quarles, March 23, 1845.

Jacob Brown, one of the first settlers of Ossipee, was a native of Wenham, Mass. John Brown, son of Jacob, was born July 7, 1785, and married Sally S. Goodwin, of Milton, about 1806; his family consisted of eight sons and two daughters; he died April 8, 1838. He was a farmer and proprietor of one of the first hotels in the town. Jacob F. Brown, son of John and Sally S. Brown, born October 19, 1821, married Betsey Emeline Willey, of Wakefield, December 25, 1844; his family consisted of four children: Eugene F., Dana J. (deceased), Herbert H., and Ida (Mrs L. M. Chadwick). In early life Mr Brown was a carpenter; in 1854 he engaged in mercantile pursuits, in which he continued until 1880; in politics he is a Democrat, and was a member of the legislature in 1872–73. He held the office of selectman for several years. Captain John Brown, son of John and Sally S. Brown, was born September 19, 1811; married Lydia Quint, of Ossipee; his family consisted of two sons and one daughter; he served in the Florida war; afterwards was engaged in mercantile pursuits, and was a member of the legislature several years. At the commencement of the Rebellion he recruited a company for the Seventh New Hampshire Regiment; he was afterwards promoted to captain, in which office he was serving at the time he received wounds from the effects of which he died, June 25, 1864, at Washington. Jeremiah Quincy Brown, brother of Jacob F. Brown, enlisted in the Twelfth Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers, Company A, in the summer of 1862. He served in this regiment but two or three months before his health failed, and he was obliged to go into hospital. Later he was transferred to the Invalid Reserve Corps, in which he remained till the close of the war. When honorably discharged he returned as

far as Chicopee, Mass., where he died. Dana Jacob Brown, son of Jacob F. and Betsey E. Brown, was born in Ossipee, June 8, 1859. He was educated at the schools at Ossipee Corner; was graduated from Bryant & Stratton's Business College at Manchester in 1877. He commenced keeping a general store at Ossipee in 1880, and has been in trade since that time. He married in 1879 Nellie, daughter of Elisha P. and Eunice (Beacham) Allen, and has a son, Fred H. Brown. In politics a Democrat, he has served as clerk of Ossipee from 1881 to 1887. He was elected registrar of probate to serve two years from July 1, 1887, and reëlected to serve two years from July 1, 1889. He is a young man of character, and an efficient and popular official.

John and Robert Sanders moved to Ossipee from Epsom in 1813. The farms now occupied by their descendants, and the two adjoining, were originally cleared by Samuel Tasker, of New Durham. John Sanders, a soldier of the War of 1812, married Betsey Buzzell, niece of Elder Benjamin Randall, and bought the farm now occupied by his son Israel L. in 1821. His son John B. was a captain in the Sixth New Hampshire in the Civil War. Robert Sanders married Comfort Philbrook. His farm is now occupied by his son Daniel. Deacon William Sanders came from Strafford to Ossipee in 1822. His farm has been divided. Part is occupied by his sons Obed and Robert. The house he built is now occupied by Arthur Young.

Isaac Demeritt bought fifty acres of woodland in 1795 from Samuel Tasker, paying him therefor one hundred forty-eight Spanish milled dollars. He then cleared the land for his home farm. It was the second farm settled in the neighborhood, the first being the "Tucker" farm, now owned by Mrs H. T. Brintnall. Isaac was succeeded in possession by his son Isaac. Of his nine children five are now living. One of them, Calvin S. Demeritt, now owns the farm which has been "in the family" for ninety-four years, and is a merchant at the Pocket. He was postmaster of Granite postoffice, now discontinued. He has recently opened a stock of goods for sale at Ossipee.

Daniel Smith, from Brentwood, was an early settler. He died January 11, 1864, aged eighty-nine years, five months. He located, in 1794, on the interval at the mouth of Lovewell's river on the land where was the fort made by the Ossipees in very early times as a defence against the Mohawks, and later the rude fort erected by Captain Lovewell in 1725. The burial mound of the Pequawket tribe was on his land, and at the time of his occupancy was twenty-five feet in height. In 1802 Mr Smith was taxed on one hundred acres of land and quite a stock of cattle. He was one of the founders of the Congregational church, a deacon, and one of its pillars for years. The Smith family became prominent in civil and religious affairs, and were leaders. John lived on the old family home, was well educated, a surveyor, and justice of the peace. Henry was a Congregationalist clergyman, ordained at Centre Ossipee, and

preached in Industry and Bingham, Maine. Levi lived at Centre Ossipee, owned a mill, and died on a visit to his daughter at Great Falls. Samuel H. lived at Centre Ossipee, later in Maine and Wakefield. "John Smith, son of Deacon Daniel, lived a mile north of Centre Ossipee. He was a man of great kindness of heart, liberal to a fault, and gave employment to many. He was selectman, representative, and, as one of the old citizens recalls him, 'was one of the fathers of the town.' His son, Daniel, is a generous contributor to missionary work. His daughter married Dr S. W. Roberts, of Wakefield. Mr Smith died May 5, 1864, aged sixty-seven. His epitaph tells his character. 'The Christian who let in sunlight on the poor man's door.'"

Ebenezer Hodsdon, son of Elder Thomas Hodsdon, of Berwick, Maine, married his cousin Sally, daughter of Lieutenant Timothy and Amy (Hodsdon) Wentworth, and moved to Ossipee soon after his marriage in 1797. Of their ten children, *Betsey* married, first, Rev. Henry Smith, second, Rev. Sydney Turner, of Bingham, Maine; *Olive H.* married Deacon Jonathan Ambrose, who died in 1863, surviving her nine years; *Thomas*; *Sally* married, first, Andrew Folsom, second, John Burley, of Sandwich; *Belinda* married Hollis Burleigh, of Ossipee; *Amy W.* married Calvin Sanborn, of Wakefield; her son, Henry S., was a soldier in the Thirteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, and was killed at Manassas August 3, 1862; another son, Asa F., was in the Third New Hampshire Volunteers, and died November 27, 1861, at Hilton Head, S. C.; *Ebenezer*, born March 8, 1811, married, March 16, 1834, Catherine, daughter of Lieutenant George and Sarah (Giles) Tuttle, of Effingham. They had three children: John W., a soldier in the Thirteenth New Hampshire Volunteers in the late war; Edward P. (married Emma B., daughter of Mark Demeritt, of Effingham, was railroad commissioner of New Hampshire for three years, and, later, mayor of Dover for two years, and is now of St. Louis); Sarah E. (married Alphonzo A. Spear, now a merchant in Ossipee). Mr Ebenezer Hodsdon is seventy-eight years of age, and well preserved.

The Manson family is represented in the county by Jacob Manson. His grandfather, George Manson, was a pioneer settler of Limington, Maine. His father, Deacon John Manson, moved to Effingham as early as the first of the century, and was a drover. During the War of 1812 cattle brought high prices: when peace was declared Mr Manson was at Brighton with a large drove, but the fall in prices was so great that he lost largely: this, in connection with other misfortunes, deprived him of most of his property. About 1814 he moved to Eaton and located on what became Manson's Hill. He was a Freewill Baptist, an agreeable social man, and had an extensive acquaintance. He was married twice and had a family of eleven children, of whom Jacob is the only resident in Carroll county. Jacob Manson was born in Eaton, February 11, 1828, and lived there until 1839. He was a drover, a farmer, and trader,

and quite conversant in the municipal affairs of the town; collector of taxes for two years, selectman two years, representative two years. In 1863 he formed a partnership with Robert Fulton, with firm-name Fulton & Manson, and engaged in woolen manufacture; the mill was located at Effingham Falls, and thither he removed. He also carried on merchandising here for eleven years; he was selectman two years, representative two years, and county treasurer in 1870 and 1871. In 1874 he came to Ossipee and took charge of the county farm, remaining three years, removed to Freedom for a time, then returned to Ossipee, and in 1884 was made superintendent of county farm.

Simeon Moulton, of Hampton, married, first, Sally Parsons, of Parsonsfield, Maine, and settled in Newfield, Maine. Their two sons, Mark and John, settled in Ossipee, as narrated elsewhere. By a second wife Simeon had seven children: Simeon, Samuel, Lyrena, William, Charles, Joseph, and Francis. William Moulton settled on the hill at Centre Ossipee near the church, and married Sally, daughter of Deacon Daniel Smith. They had Jabez S., Mary C. (married Deacon E. W. Ambrose), Luther, Daniel S., Rhoda M., William H., and Alvin A. This family of Moultons represents the Ossipee Moultons nearly in full, and descendants are scattered in many other localities.

Mark Moulton and his wife, Sophia (Tibbetts) Moulton, natives of Newfield, Maine, came to Ossipee in the early part of the century and settled in Moultonville. For several years Mr Moulton conducted the "Dan Hole" mill; subsequently he removed to the Corner, located on the beautiful spot where his grandson, Ausbry C., now resides, and carried on the business of an undertaker. He died June 6, 1854, aged sixty-two years: his wife died March 7, 1879, aged eighty-nine years. Of their children Lewman G. remained on the homestead, continued the business of his father, and also attended to trading in other ways, and built the fine residence where he died October 11, 1888, at the age of seventy-two years. He married Mary, daughter of Jeremiah Marston, of West Ossipee; of their children only Mary E. (Mrs Charles Ayers, of Wolfeborough) and Ausbry C. are living. Mr Moulton was a Democrat in politics and represented the town in the legislature in 1865 and 1866: a charter member of Ossipee Valley masonic lodge, he did honor to masonic tenets. Ausbry C. Moulton married Minnie Parsons, of Freedom; they have one child, Lisle O.

John Canney lived in the west part of the town early. He had two sons, John (killed in the War of 1812) and Burritt. Theodore Thompson lived a neighbor, and as a result of this propinquity Burritt Canney married a daughter of Mr Thompson, and Samuel, son of Theodore, married one of Mr Canney's daughters. This Samuel located at the Garland Mills and became their owner. His son, Samuel J., succeeded him in possession and occupancy, and has been the proprietor of the mills for thirty-four years.

Benaiah Dore, a large, stout, athletic man, lived early about half a mile from the Chick meeting-house.

Ezekiel Dore came from Wakefield, and was connected with Elder Mayhew Clark in family relationship. Clark came about 1820 and Mr Dore about 1824. He had an interest in Clark's mill at Moultonville and later built a shingle-mill on the stream on the place where he settled, called Dore's Corners. Here he passed the rest of his life, and his sons, Hermon R. and Jacob C., are now in occupancy. Hon. John C. Dore, of Chicago, Ill., has attained honors in his adopted city, and yet holds high regard for the beautiful home of his childhood under the shadow of the Ossipee hills. Satchel C. is also a resident of Chicago.

Nathaniel Hobbs came from Hampton at the close of the Revolution, in which he lost his property, and settled in Effingham, where Hobbs' mills perpetuated his name. He married a Leavitt, and had children: Benjamin, Nathaniel, Jonathan, Joseph, and Reuben. Benjamin settled in Tamworth, near Chocorua lake, and dropped dead about 1835, at an advanced age, at Bear Camp, while sitting in his wagon. Joseph married Dorothy Cooley and settled in Ossipee Valley on four hundred acres of land on which Bear Camp railroad station is located. He was a farmer and lumberman, and represented Ossipee in the legislature in 1832 and 1833. He went into the eastern lands' speculation, endorsed heavily for others and lost his property. He had several children: Samuel, Lavina, Dorothy, Joseph T., Larkin D., Anna, Oliver F., Wentworth H., and Ezra T. Samuel was a farmer and lived half a mile west of Bear Camp station. He had eleven children, of whom only remain Joseph W., of Tamworth, and Christopher C., on the homestead. Lavina married Joseph Doe, of Tamworth. They lived on the Captain Smart farm in West Ossipee. Dorothy married Mark F. Jewell, of Sandwich, and lived at Birch intervale. (E. P. Jewell, of Laconia, and Jefferson H. are her sons.) Joseph T. was a millman. He married Nancy Pinner, whose father built and owned Pinner's mills. His son, Joseph Pinner, and Mr Hobbs inherited the mill property. Joseph Pinner died soon after, and after conducting them alone for a long time he sold them to Adam Brown, whose heirs now own the place. Both saw and grist mill have gone to decay. Larkin D. was a farmer in West Ossipee, married Dorothy C., daughter of John Hobbs (son of Benjamin), and has two sons now living: Warren J., a prominent clergyman of the Second Advent faith in Minnesota, and Wentworth B. Anna married Benjamin F. Fellows, of Tamworth, and lives in New York. Oliver F. lives at Bear Camp station, is a farmer and lumberman, married Deborah Jenness, and has four children: Frank K., Orodon P., Elizabeth (Mrs Edward Hersey), and Lucinda (Mrs Jeremiah Conner). Frank K. Hobbs has been a prominent man of the town. He has been a farmer and merchant, commencing trade as a member of the firm of F. K. & W. H. Hobbs in 1859, and conducting it alone since 1861. He was a member of the lumbering firm of O. F. & F. K. Hobbs for several years, was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, and orderly sergeant of his company,

and has held various town offices, selectman, representative, etc. He married Sarah Atwood and has two children. Wentworth H. Hobbs lived at Ossipee Valley as a farmer and merchant until 1874, when he moved to West Ossipee, where he built the store he now occupies. He was postmaster at West Ossipee under Cleveland's administration, has been selectman many years, and representative. He married a daughter of Daniel Hall. They have three children: Ora A. (Mrs Ernest Hall), Frank O., and Charles E. Ezra T. Hobbs lived at West Ossipee on place now occupied by George O. White. Frank P. Hobbs, of Wolfeborough, is his oldest child. Reuben Hobbs was a farmer, first at West Ossipee, later at Ossipee, where he died about 1876. He has descendants in Tamworth and Conway.

Edward Knox, son of John and grandson of Jonathan Knox, of Berwick, Maine, was the first of the family in Carroll county. He was born April 25, 1780, and settled in 1808 in West Ossipee, on the farm now occupied by his youngest son, Joseph, and lived there until his death in 1852. In early life he was a seaman for fourteen years and was twice shipwrecked and given up as dead. He was a sturdy, thick-set man of dark complexion, a Freewill Baptist in religion, and an intimate friend of Captain Winthrop Smart, his neighbor, in whose militia company he appears to have been ensign. He had six sons and five daughters: Alvah, Daniel, Edward, Ephraim, Charles O., Joseph, Maria, Elizabeth J., Sarah, Almira, and Mary. Edward Knox, son of Ensign Edward, farmer, has children living: Orrin and Monroe, spool manufacturers of Conway; Albert, farmer in Albany; and Hiram, of Conway. Ephraim, son of Ensign Edward, has been a lumberman, and resides in West Ossipee. Among his children are Charles E., a carpenter; Alvah W., a section man on Boston & Maine railroad; Herbert E., an apiarist; Manville E., baggagemaster at West Ossipee station, Boston & Maine railroad (all of West Ossipee), and William O., shoemaker, Wolfeborough. Charles O., son of Ensign Edward, farmer, has one son, Lewis N., a section foreman, Boston & Maine railroad, residing in Madison. Joseph, son of Ensign Edward, lives on the old homestead. He is a farmer, and served as a soldier two years in the Civil War.

Robert Lord was an early settler in the Bear Camp valley. He had one son, Robert, and daughters, one of whom married a Mason of Tamworth.

William Nutter settled next to Reuben Hobbs, and is living, aged eighty-seven, on the same farm where he located.

Timothy White settled at West Ossipee early. His son, Josiah G., and a daughter, Mrs Lucinda Tibbetts, are his surviving children. Miss Irma White, a teacher, is a daughter of Josiah.

Rook Stillings came from Sanford, Maine, to Ossipee about 1810, and settled on two hundred acres of land where is now the county farm. He had five children, four of whom made homes here. He was a good type of the industrious, hard-working pioneer. At his death, about 1820, his home farm

was divided between Richard and Isaac G., Richard taking the homestead, and Isaac erecting a set of buildings near the others. Richard was of Congregational affiliations. He died in 1845. Isaac G., born in 1799, died in 1860, was a Christian Baptist. His wife was Mary G., daughter of Ichabod Colby. They had a large family, of whom Rev. Alonzo Stillings, now in trade at Ossipee, was one. He is also a preacher of the Second Advent church. He has been in merchandising here for nearly thirty years, and is a good citizen. He married Mary J. Hyde, daughter of William and Joanna (Mason) Hyde. Her paternal grandfather, Samuel Hyde, was one of the early settlers on Brown's Ridge, and the first to build a camp there. He had nine sons and one daughter. About 1820 he removed to Tamworth, and located on the bank of Bear Camp river two or three miles distant from Tamworth village, where he resided until his death. Two of his sons, Levi and Samuel, remained on the ridge engaged in farming, but eventually settled in Ossipee in the east part, as neighbors. William, the youngest, also a farmer, came from Tamworth to Ossipee, and located near the others. His two surviving children are Alonzo Hyde and Mrs Stillings. Mrs Stillings is an industrious helpmeet to her husband.

Ezekiel Wentworth, familiarly known as "Squire" Wentworth, lived about two miles and one-half east of the Corner, on the place where Charles Hodgdon lived in 1886. He was a farmer; a man of fine appearance, tall, and with an open, cheerful countenance, and was very popular. He represented Ossipee in the legislature fourteen years, and held numerous town offices. He was a prominent Freemason, and ever ready to aid and assist any one in need. He disappears from public life in 1830.

Daniel Wentworth was born at the "back of the Pocket:" he lived on the old David Goldsmith place near the county farm. He was a medium sized man, of light complexion, a farmer, and a trader in the John Brown store at the Corner. He did a considerable business in making clothing, and was often entrusted with town affairs. He was a quiet, industrious man in whom every one placed confidence, and a prominent member of the Freewill Baptist church.

Ichabod Colby came here early in the century from Madbury or Lee, and located near the Corner, where James W. Canney now resides. He was a farmer and lived on the place until his death about 1835. He had a large family, of whom Moses and Benjamin became physicians. Benjamin settled in Saco, Maine. Another son, John T. G., was a prominent clergyman of the "Christian Baptist" faith; he preached a long time in Wolfeborough, afterwards in Dover. His daughter Mary married Isaac Stillings. Mr Colby lived to quite an advanced age. He was quite ingenious, and Rev. Alonzo Stillings, his grandson, has in his possession a "rattle-box" which his grandfather made for him when he was a child: this toy is quite a curiosity and shows mechanical skill.

Dr Moses Colby was the physician of the town for many years, and was known throughout a wide section. He was town clerk for a long time, and all along the records are scattered emblematic figures, mostly masonic, artistically done: he was a leading citizen, plain in his manners, quite eccentric, abounding in humor, careful and conservative. He had an extensive practice. He was postmaster about 1810, and kept the office in his house. He became a member of the Strafford District Medical Society in 1810, and was its secretary from 1824 to 1827. He had a large family, whom he educated well. In later life he removed to Dover.

Dr Alvah Moulton was born in Parsonsfield, Maine, October 11, 1798. He married Mary, daughter of Samuel Dalton, in 1821, and located in Ossipee, where he resided until his death, September 11, 1868. He built and occupied the house in which Colonel S. D. Quarles resides. He was an upright man, a physician of repute, a good surgeon, and commanded the respect of the community. He was a member of the Strafford District Association in 1839, and president of that body in 1858 and 1859. He was ever interested in all that could promote the public good; his wife was his coadjutor in all good works. They had twelve children, six sons and six daughters.

Dr G. W. Tibbetts was in practice for years at Ossipee until his death, and was very successful.

Dr W. M. Moore was here for a short time, but moved to Provincetown, Mass., in 1888.

Dr Russell R. Ricker, father of Levi J. Ricker, proprietor of the North Conway House at North Conway, was in practice at Centre Ossipee about forty years ago for a year or so.

Dr Melvin A. Harmon, son of Bion E. and Caroline (Huckins) Harmon, was born October 22, 1857, at Danvers, Mass., where his parents were temporarily residing. He was educated at the common and high schools in Freedom, Parsonsfield (Maine) Academy, and Waterville, Maine; pursued his professional studies at Portland Medical School; attended lectures at Hanover and Brunswick (Maine Medical School), and was graduated from Brunswick in June, 1879. He located at Ossipee in July, 1879, and has since been in active practice. In the winter of 1888–89 he attended lectures at the Polyclinic School in New York city. He married Nellie, daughter of Ransellear and Caroline (Gilman) Towle, of Freedom. They have one child, C. Retta. Dr Harmon is a member of the masonic fraternity, United Workmen, Knights and Ladies of Honor, and is a "Granger." He is warmly interested in education, and has done much to forward that, as well as the temperance cause and all other progressive steps in the community. He is much esteemed as a physician of skill.

Dr George M. Atwood was born in Portland, Maine, December 26, 1855. He was educated at the Maine Central Institute (Normal course), Pittsfield, Maine, Portland School of Medical Instruction, and Medical School of Maine,

at Brunswick, where he was graduated in 1884. He began practice at Madison, October, 1884. November, 1888, he removed to Ossipee and formed a partnership with Dr Harmon. Dr Atwood attended a post-graduate course at the Polyclinic, New York city, in the winter of 1887–88. In 1888–89, attended the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. He is a member of the Carroll County Medical Society, and is a rising man in his profession.

Joseph Q. Roles was born in Ossipee, March 14, 1828. When he was nineteen years old, his father died, leaving five younger children and no property. These were mostly dependent on Joseph and an older brother for support. He began business life as a traveling merchant, was a long time engaged in hotel keeping, also in staging, dealing in cattle and real estate, lumber, etc. He conducted for a time a wholesale and retail grocery at Union Village. He was much in public life; as selectman, justice of the peace, county commissioner, recruiting officer during the Civil War, county treasurer, and as a member of the legislature for many terms he filled many years of an active life. He was one of the state committee sent by Governor Gilmore to Gettysburg in 1863 to look after the wounded soldiers from this State, and was a delegate from this State to the historic Peace Convention held at Philadelphia in 1865. Mr Roles died by his own hand in mental despondency December 4, 1885.

Leander D. Sinclair was born in Essex, Vermont, October 19, 1804. In 1825 he removed to Bartlett, and in June came to Ossipee, and became connected with staging from Conway to Dover, and for forty-six years he followed the arduous duties of that avocation, commencing with a two-horse team. In 1870, on the opening of the railroad, he sold out his route, with sixteen horses and four coaches. In 1868 he was appointed postmaster of Ossipee, and held the office seventeen years; he was also station agent and has continued in that position until the present (1889). Mr Sinclair removed the postoffice from the store of M. V. Ricker, his predecessor, to the station where it was kept until 1885, when George L. Young, his successor, removed it to his store. William C. Sinclair, son of Leander, has been connected with him in the duties of his offices, and has been express agent from the opening of the railroad.

William C. Sinclair has been one of the most active members of the masonic society in Ossipee; has been master of the lodge, and with fidelity has served in higher official stations, and at the present is district deputy grand master. He is active in social and religious matters, and one of Ossipee's best citizens.

Loammi Hardy was much respected in private and in official life. He was register of deeds from the third year of this county to the thirty-third. Thirty years' service is rare, and it attests the faithfulness of the incumbent

and the confidence of the people. To this work in 1843 he brought a patience, painstaking, and fidelity which never forsook him. He died November 21, 1873, in Ossipee. He was descended from Rev. Samuel Dudley, the famous minister of Exeter, and son of Governor Thomas Dudley, whose daughter Mary married Samuel Hardie, "sometime schoolmaster of Beverly," also, later, Dr Samuel Hardy. Dudley Hardy, a descendant of Dr Hardy, upon reaching the estate of manhood migrated from Wakefield to North Wolfeborough and settled on the Hardy hill about one hundred years ago, and was later known as Major Hardy. His wife was Hannah Johnson. Here Loammi, the sixth of eight children, was born August 16, 1805. The youngest, Ezra, still lives on the old homestead. Loammi learned the trade of a tailor, which, as well as the toil of a farmer's life, proved too much for his delicate constitution and he became lame from inflammatory rheumatism, which distorted his formerly erect six feet of manhood, making him a victim all his days.

Faithful and devoted to the principles of the Democratic party, which placed him in office, he was yet uniformly urbane to those of every name, and won the confidence of all and the votes of some not in political harmony.

"His unflinching devotion and unflagging industry," says his biographer, "are revealed in the sixty 600-page volumes in his own handwriting in the county records, silent though swift and conclusive witnesses of his labors. The perplexing labor of examination and copying of deeds he attended to in person. He had an unqualified good nature and pleasant disposition. He was invariably courteous to old and young. Not a man of positive character, yet he never sacrificed principle for party purpose or private ends." He entered into fellowship with the Congregational church in North Wolfeborough, 1842. He did faithful work, and threw the weight of his influence on the side of education, temperance, and morality.

He married, January 1, 1846, Mary Bean Haines, daughter of Captain John Haines. Of their six children the only one now living in the state is Arvilla, first the wife of Angevine Pitman, son of Judge Pitman of Bartlett, who died in 1880, and now Mrs Albert H. Thompson, of Raymond.

Aldo M. Rumery, present clerk of the supreme court for Carroll county, is a son of John M. and Sarah Rumery, and was born in Effingham, October 10, 1842. He was educated at the public schools and the New England Masonic Institute in Effingham. January 3, 1870, he married Sarah M. (Quarles) Wiggin, widow of Thomas B. Wiggin, of Ossipee, and daughter of Samuel J. and Sarah S. Quarles, of Ossipee. Their two children are Howard C., born March 17, 1873, and Laura M., born August 11, 1874. Mr Rumery held the office of town clerk in Effingham in 1869–70, and was selectman in 1875–77. He moved to Ossipee in 1877, and has held the office of school committee here for 1881–83 and was a member of the school board for 1887–89; town treasurer for 1881–89; the two last-named offices he

holds at this time. He was appointed register of deeds for the county by the supreme court, July 16, 1881, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sanborn B. Carter, Esq., and was elected to this office in November, 1882, and reëlected in 1884 and 1886; he resigned his position January 13, 1887, to accept the appointment of clerk of the supreme court, on the resignation of William A. Heard. Mr Rumery is an admirable county officer, faithful to his duties and courteous in his intercourse with his fellowmen.

James O. Gerry is the present register of deeds. (See Madison.)

Edgar Weeks, son of Algernon S. and Sarah J. (Rogers) Weeks, was born in Wakefield, May 13, 1859; he taught school at sixteen years of age; in 1878 he entered Colby University, Waterville, Maine, remained two years, then studied law with his brother, Frank S. Weeks; in 1884 he was register of probate for Carroll county. He is a pension attorney and a good business man.

CHAPTER LVI.

Civil List — Statistics.

Town Officers. — 1791. Levi Dearborn, John Adams, Joseph Fogg, selectmen; Sanborn Blake, clerk; Amos Garland, Moses Brown, assessors; Ephraim Knight, Jacob Brown, committee; Joseph Ames, Joseph Garland, John Goldsmith, Moses Brown, Samuel Tasker, Thomas Rogers, Nathan Dow, Joseph Pitman, highway surveyors; Thomas Rogers, Amos Garland, "tythingmen;" Samuel Kennison, John Sanderson, hog reeves; Joseph Pitman, Ephraim Knight, fence-viewers.

1792, Joseph Fogg, Winthrop Smart, Andrew Folsom, selectmen; Sanborn Blake, clerk.

1793, Mark Wiggin, Winthrop Smart, Nathaniel Ambrose, selectmen; Sanborn Blake, clerk; Moses Hodsdon, Robert Lord, tithingmen; Jonathan Dodge, Porter Gilman, Moses Hodgson, surveyors of lumber.

1794, Mark Wiggins, Winthrop Smart, Nathaniel Ambrose, selectmen; Sanborn Blake, clerk; Porter Gilman, John Adams, adjusters.

1795, Nathaniel Ambrose, Sanborn Blake, Andrew Folsom, selectmen; Sanborn Blake, clerk; Winthrop Smart, Jonathan Dodge, tithingmen.

1796, Nathaniel Ambrose, Sanborn Blake, Andrew Folsom, selectmen; Sanborn Blake, clerk; Porter Gilman, Winthrop Smart, assessors.

1797, Nathaniel Ambrose, Andrew Folsom, Sanborn Blake, selectmen; Sanborn Blake, clerk; Porter Gilman, Eliphalet Sias, auditors.

1798, Andrew Folsom, Nathaniel Ambrose, Sanborn Blake, selectmen; Sanborn Blake, clerk; Daniel Smith, Porter Gilman, auditors; Jeremiah Abbott, surveyor of lumber; Samuel Tasker, Simon Smith, tithingmen.

1799, Captain Jacob Brown, representative of Ossipee and Effingham; Sanborn Blake, Nathaniel Ambrose, Andrew Folsom, selectmen; Sanborn Blake, clerk; Joseph Fogg, constable and collector; E. Sias, Porter Gilman, committee.

1800, Andrew Folsom, Nathaniel Ambrose, Samuel Quarles, selectmen; Sanborn Blake, clerk; Eliphalet Sias, Porter Gilman, auditors; Moses Roberts, constable and collector.

1801, Andrew Folsom, Samuel Quarles, Nathaniel Ambrose, selectmen; Sanborn Blake, clerk; Samuel Quarles, Aaron Hanson, Sanborn Blake, Andrew Folsom, surveyors of lumber; Sanborn Blake, constable and collector.

1802, Samuel Quarles, Jonathan Dodge, Andrew Folsom, selectmen; Sanborn Blake, clerk; William Goldsmith, Richard Beacham, Benjamin Hodgdon, John Goldsmith, jr, Major Winthrop Smart, Robert Lord,

Daniel Smith, Eben Hodgdon, James Welch, William Lear, Edward Dearborn, Ephraim Leighton, Samuel Tucker, Joseph Bracket, John Burleigh, highway surveyors; Eliphalet Sias, Ichabod Hodgdon, Daniel Abbott, Edward Dearborn, surveyors of lumber; Daniel Abbott, collector.

1803, Nathaniel Ambrose, representative; Nathaniel Ambrose, Samuel Smith, Samuel Quarles, selectmen; Sanborn Blake, clerk; Andrew Folsom, Winthrop Smart, auditors; Richard Abbott, Disco Knox, tithingmen; Daniel Roberts, William Hurd, Robert Lord, Andrew Folsom, Joseph Buswell, Jacob Brown, Benjamin Scadgell, Seth Fogg, John Young, *Pocket*, Joshua Hodsdon, Dodipher Scates, Asa Wiggin, Wentworth Lord, jr, Richard Beacham, jr, Samuel Varney, Samuel Quarles, highway surveyors.

1804, Samuel Quarles, representative; Andrew Folsom, Joshua Hodsdon, Samuel Quarles, selectmen; Samuel Quarles, clerk; Nathaniel Ambrose, Samuel Smith, auditors; Eliphalet Sias, constable and collector.

1805, Samuel Quarles, representative; Samuel Quarles, Andrew Folsom, John Burleigh, selectmen; Samuel Quarles, clerk; Eliphalet Sias, constable and collector.

1806, Samuel Quarles, representative; Samuel Quarles, Joseph Buswell, Seth Fogg, selectmen; Samuel Quarles, clerk; Andrew Folsom, John Burleigh, auditors.

1807, Samuel Quarles, representative; Nathaniel Ambrose, Andrew Folsom, Seth Fogg, selectmen; Samuel Quarles, clerk; Samuel Quarles, John Burley, auditors; Benjamin Brown, constable and collector.

1808, Samuel Quarles, representative; Samuel Quarles, Nathaniel Ambrose, Seth Fogg, selectmen; Samuel Quarles, clerk; Seth Fogg, Samuel Varney, tithingmen.

1809, Samuel Quarles, representative; Samuel Quarles, Andrew Folsom, Seth Fogg, selectmen; Samuel Quarles, clerk; Moses Hanson, constable and collector.

1810, Samuel Quarles, representative; Samuel Quarles, Nathaniel Ambrose, Ezekiel Wentworth, selectmen; Samuel Quarles, clerk; Eliphalet Sias, constable and collector; Samuel Rooles, Jeremiah Wiggin, Jedediah Abbot, Jonathan Copp, Nathaniel Pitman, Ichabod Tebbets, Ebenezer Hodsdon, Robert Chick, Dodavah Scates, Daniel Glidden, Samuel Moody, John Burleigh, Reuben Kendal, Joseph Bickford, James Roberts, Winthrop Smart, John Mather, David Philbrick, Isaac Demerit, Joshua Hodsdon, John Brown, John Wiggin, Otis Fall, William Goldsmith, highway surveyors.

1811, Ezekiel Wentworth, representative; Ezekiel Wentworth, Eliphalet Sias, John Burleigh, selectmen; Samuel Quarles, clerk; Wentworth Lord, constable and collector.

1812, Ezekiel Wentworth, representative; Ezekiel Wentworth, Eliphalet Sias, Gershom Bickford, selectmen; Samuel Quarles, clerk; Wentworth Lord, constable and collector; Nathaniel Ambrose, treasurer; Benjamin Gilman, Samuel Tucker, Seth Fogg, fence-viewers; Samuel Tasker, Daniel Roberts, tithingmen; Hubbard Goldsmith, sealer.

1813, Ezekiel Wentworth, representative; Ezekiel Wentworth, John Burleigh, John Roberts, selectmen; Samuel Quarles, clerk; Jacob Leighton, collector; Eliphalet Sias, collector; Abraham Graves, Jacob Leighton, Joseph Pitman, James Libbey, David Hammond, surveyors of lumber; Samuel Quarles, Nathaniel Ambrose, auditors.

1814, Ezekiel Wentworth, representative; Ezekiel Wentworth, John Roberts, Elisha Beede, selectmen; Samuel Quarles, clerk; Eliphalet Sias, constable.

1815, Ezekiel Wentworth, representative; Ezekiel Wentworth, Daniel Smith, Elisha Beede, selectmen; Samuel Quarles, clerk; Wentworth Lord, constable and collector.

1816, Ezekiel Wentworth, representative; Samuel Quarles, Ezekiel Wentworth, Daniel Smith, selectmen; Samuel Quarles, clerk; Wentworth Lord, constable and collector; Nathaniel Ambrose, John Burleigh, Jacob Leighton, auditors.

1817, John Burleigh, representative; Samuel Quarles, Daniel Smith, Jacob Leighton, selectmen; Samuel Quarles, clerk; Wentworth Lord, constable and collector.

1818, Ezekiel Wentworth, representative; Samuel Quarles, Nathaniel Ambrose, Jacob Leighton, selectmen; Samuel Quarles, clerk.

1819, John Burleigh, representative; Samuel Quarles, Ezekiel Wentworth, Daniel Smith, selectmen; Samuel Quarles, clerk; Isaiah Chick, collector.

1820, Samuel Quarles first half, E. Wentworth, second half, representative; Ezekiel Wentworth, Daniel Smith, Jeremiah Sceggel, selectmen; Samuel Quarles, clerk; Isaiah Chick, constable and collector; Jonathan Ambrose, John Welch, Isaac G. Stillings, field-drivers.

1821, E. Wentworth, representative; Samuel Quarles, E. Wentworth, Daniel Smith, selectmen; Moses Colby, clerk; Moses Hanson, collector; Jacob Leighton, constable.

1822, Ezekiel Wentworth, representative; Ezekiel Wentworth, John Burleigh, Amos Hodsdon, selectmen; Moses Colby, clerk; Captain Jacob Leighton, Captain John Smith, Captain Jeremiah Sceggel, fence-viewers; and field-drivers; John Brewster, Nathan Abbott, Noah Ricker, Levi Pray, tithingmen.

A school committee forms an important element in the ordering of the town, and some of the ablest men are chosen on it. This year the members were: James Fogg, Ezekiel Wentworth, Jacob Leighton, Samuel Quarles, Moses Colby, Alvah Moulton, Nathaniel Ambrose, Daniel Smith, Nathan Leonard.

1823, Jacob Leighton, representative; Samuel Quarles, Jacob Leighton, Amos Hodsdon, selectmen; Samuel Quarles, clerk; Ezekiel Leighton, John Brewster, tithingmen.

1824, Jacob Leighton, representative; Jacob Leighton, John Roberts, John Smith, jr, selectmen; Joseph V. Quarles, clerk; Daniel Hanson, corder of wood.

1825, Ezekiel Wentworth, representative; Jacob Leighton, John Roberts, John Smith, selectmen; Joseph V.

Quarles, clerk; Richard Stillings, Nathaniel Libbey, Winthrop Smart, constables; Ichabod Colby, John Moulton, Moses French, tithingmen.

1826, Ezekiel Wentworth, representative; John Roberts, John Smith, jr, John Burleigh, selectmen, Moses Colby, clerk; John Moulton, Joseph Pitman, Francis P. Smith, tithingmen.

1827, Ezekiel Wentworth, representative; John Roberts, John Burleigh, Nathaniel Libbey, selectmen; Moses Colby, clerk; Isaac Stillings, Joseph V. Quarles, tithingmen, Nathaniel Ambrose, Moses Colby, Ezekiel Wentworth, auditors.

1828, Ezekiel Wentworth, representative; John Roberts, John Burleigh, Nathaniel Libbey, selectmen; Moses Colby, clerk; Joel Fernald, Tobias Fernald, Seth Fogg, tithingmen; Luther Cate, surveyor of lumber.

1829, Moses Colby, representative; Ezekiel Wentworth, Jeremiah Sceggel, Winthrop Smart, selectmen; Moses Colby, clerk; Edward Grant, Nathaniel Verrill, constables.

1830, Moses Colby, representative; Jeremiah Sceggel, Winthrop Smart, selectmen; Moses Colby, clerk; Daniel Hanson, Isaac Stillings, Edward Grant, tithingmen.

1831, John Burleigh, Daniel Wentworth, Nathaniel Libbey, selectmen; Samuel Quarles, clerk.

1832, Joseph Hobbs, representative; Daniel Wentworth, Moses Brown, Edward Grant, jr, selectmen; Moses Colby, clerk; Joseph Hobbs, Francis Cogswell, tithingmen.

1833, Joseph Hobbs, representative; John Burleigh, Edward Grant, jr, Jacob Leighton, selectmen; Moses Colby, clerk; Pierce L. Wiggins, Edward Grant, jr, constables.

1834, Edward Grant, jr, representative; John Burleigh, Edward Grant, jr, Jacob Leighton, selectmen; Joseph V. Quarles, clerk; Brackett Wiggin, Joseph P. Wiggin, Oliver Scates, Richard Stillings, constables.

1835, Edward Grant, jr, representative; Edward Grant, jr, Asa Beacham, Caleb Hodsdon, selectmen; Moses Colby, clerk.

1836, Edward Grant, jr, representative; Edward Grant, jr, Asa Beacham, Daniel Wentworth, selectmen; Moses Colby, clerk; Luther D. Sawyer, J. V. Quarles, Alvah Moulton, school committee.

1837, Daniel Wentworth, representative; Edward Grant, jr, Daniel Wentworth, Azor Roles, selectmen; Edward Grant, jr, clerk; Ezekiel Wentworth, Nathaniel Ambrose, Samuel Quarles, auditors.

1838, Daniel Wentworth, representative; Daniel Wentworth, Asa Beacham, John B. Wentworth, selectmen; Isaac Thurston, clerk; John Sanders, John Smith, William Goldsmith, jr, fence-viewers; Joseph Nay, Levi Smith, tithingmen.

1839, Asa Beacham, representative; Asa Beacham, Daniel Wentworth, Joseph P. Wiggin, selectmen; Isaac Thurston, clerk; Samuel Quarles, Nathaniel Ambrose, Luther D. Sawyer, auditors.

1840, no election of representative; Daniel Wentworth, Azor Roles, John Smith, jr, selectmen; Isaac Thurston, clerk; Nathaniel Ambrose, Samuel Quarles, George W. Lord, auditors.

1841, Asa Beacham, Brackett Wiggin, representatives; Daniel Wentworth, John Smith, jr, Azor Roles, selectmen; Isaac Thurston, clerk; Edward Grant, Ezekiel Dore, Luther D. Sawyer, auditors.

1842, Asa Beacham, Brackett Wiggin, representatives; John Smith, jr, Daniel Wentworth, John Burleigh, selectmen; Isaac Thurston, clerk.

1843, Isaac Thurston, John Smith, representatives; John Smith, jr, Joseph Sias, Jacob Leighton, selectmen; Sanborn B. Carter, clerk; Moses Merrill, collector.

1844, Isaac Thurston, John Brown, representatives; Jacob Leighton, Moses Merrill, James Stevens, selectmen; Sanborn B Carter, clerk; Amos Hodgdon, Alvah Moulton, tithingmen.

1845, John Brown, Leander D. Sinclair, representatives; Daniel Wentworth, Moses Merrill, James Stevens, selectmen; Sanborn B. Carter, clerk.

1846, Leander D. Sinclair, John Smith, jr, representatives; John Burleigh, Isaac Pray, Levi Smith, selectmen; Sanborn B. Carter, clerk; Amos Hodsdon, collector.

1847, John Smith, jr, Samuel Quarles, representatives; John Burleigh, Levi Smith, Isaac Pray, selectmen; John Brown, clerk.

1848, Moses B. Canney, Nathaniel Grant, representatives; Moses Merrill, James L. Brown, Isaac Demeritt, selectmen; Sanborn B. Carter, clerk; Benjamin F. Fowler, Satchel C. Dore, James L. Brown, William P. Sias, Henry G. Abbott, David Leighton, constables; Samuel J. Quarles, tithingman.

1849, Moses B. Canney, Nathaniel Grant, representatives; Levi Smith, Isaac Pray, James Stevens, selectmen; Sanborn B. Carter, clerk.

1850, Sanborn B. Carter, Moses Merrill, representatives; James L. Brown, Daniel Wentworth, Zachariah Sceggel, selectmen; Sanborn B. Carter, clerk.

1851, Sanborn B. Carter, Moses Merrill, representatives; James L. Brown, Benjamin Sceggel, Benjamin F. Fowler, selectmen; Greenleaf A. Moulton, clerk.

1852, Daniel Wentworth, Samuel J. Quarles, representatives; Moses Merrill, James Stevens, John Canney, selectmen; Greenleaf A. Moulton, clerk.

1853, John Brown, George A. Beacham, representatives; John Canney, Benjamin Sceggel, John Wingate, selectmen; Greenleaf A. Moulton, clerk.

1854, John Brown, William P. Sias, representatives; John Wingate, James L. Brown, Henry G. Abbott, selectmen; Greenleaf A. Moulton, clerk; Frederick C. Abbott, collector.

1855, Joseph Hodsdon, Nathaniel Goldsmith, representatives; James Stevens, Gideon Gilman, Francis K. Brown, selectmen; Greenleaf A. Moulton, clerk; Levi Smith, Alvah Moulton, John Canney, auditors.

1856, John Brown, William P. Sias, representatives; Moses Merrill, Henry C. Abbott, Joseph Q. Roles, selectmen; Nathaniel Grant, clerk; Fred. C. Abbott, collector.

1857, Joseph Hodsdon, James Stevens, representatives; Moses Merrill, Henry G. Abbott, Joseph Q. Roles, selectmen; Greenleaf A. Moulton, clerk; Jacob F. Brown, collector.

1858, James Stevens, Levi Smith, representatives; Gideon Gilman, Francis K. Brown, Israel L. Sanders, selectmen; Greenleaf A. Moulton (till March 8), Abram Sanborn, clerk.

1859, Levi Smith, Luther D. Sawyer, representatives; Gideon Gilman, Francis K. Brown, Israel L. Sanders, selectmen; Abram Sanborn, clerk; John Smith, Joseph Q. Roles, Daniel Wentworth, auditors.

1860, Luther D. Sawyer, John Moulton, representatives; Israel L. Sanders, John W. Merrow, Richard Beacham, jr, selectmen; Abram Sanborn, clerk.

1861, Joseph Q. Roles, Asa Beacham, representatives; John W. Merrow, Thomas Nute, John T. Burleigh, selectmen; Samuel D. Quarles, clerk.

1862, Asa Beacham, John Moulton, representatives; John W. Merrow, Thomas Nute, John T. Burleigh, selectmen; Thomas B. Wiggin, clerk.

1863, Joseph Q. Roles, Wentworth H. Hobbs, representatives; Thomas Nute, Nathaniel Grant, Charles Hodsdon, selectmen; Lewman G. Moulton, clerk.

1864, Joseph Q. Roles, Wentworth H. Hobbs, representatives; Thomas Nute, Nathaniel Grant, Charles Hodgdon, selectmen; Moses Merrill, clerk.

1865, Joseph Q. Roles, Lewman G. Moulton, representatives; Thomas Nute, Nathaniel Grant, Charles Hodgdon, selectmen; Moses Merrill, clerk.

1866, Lewman G. Moulton, Thomas Nute, representatives; Charles Hodgdon, James L. Brown, Wentworth H. Hobbs, selectmen; Moses Merrill, clerk; Moses Merrill, Israel L. Sanders, Thomas Nute, auditors.

1867, Thomas Nute, Joseph Q. Roles, representatives; Charles Hodsdon, James L. Brown, Wentworth H. Hobbs, selectmen; Buel C. Carter, clerk.

1868, Henry J. Banks, Charles Nason, representatives; Wentworth H. Hobbs, Thomas Nute, George B. Sias, selectmen; Charles W. Grant, clerk; Levi Smith, Charles Hodsdon, James L. Brown, auditors.

1869, Henry J. Banks, Sanborn B. Carter, representatives; Thomas Nute, George B. Sias, Allen White, selectmen; William Roles, clerk; Sanborn B. Carter, Buel C. Carter, Joseph Q. Roles, auditors.

1870, Sanborn B. Carter, Henry J. Banks, representatives; Allen White, George B. Sias, James Nute, jr, selectmen; Charles W. Grant, clerk; Thomas Nute, Moses Merrill, Levi Smith, auditors.

1871, Thomas Nute, Joseph Q. Roles, representatives; Moses Merrill, James Nute, jr, Frank K. Hobbs, selectmen; Herbert H. Browne, clerk; Charles W. Fall, superintendent school committee.

1872, Jacob F. Brown, Jeremiah P. Burnham, representatives; James Nute, jr, Frank K. Hobbs, John C. Ames, selectmen; Herbert H. Browne, clerk.

1873, Jacob F. Brown, James Nute, jr, representatives; Frank K. Hobbs, John C. Ames, Charles F. Wiggin, selectmen; Alonzo Stillings, clerk; Thomas Nute, Levi Smith, George B. Sias, auditors.

1874, James Nute, jr, Joseph Q. Roles, representatives; John C. Ames, Wentworth K. Hobbs, Thomas Nute, selectmen; Alonzo Stillings, clerk.

1875, Frank K. Hobbs, Joseph Q. Roles, representatives; John C. Ames, Wentworth H. Hobbs, Thomas Nute, selectmen; Ammi R. Quint, clerk; Ichabod Hodgdon, Francis H. Lord, appraisers.

1876, George W. Tibbetts, John C. Ames, representatives; Israel L. Sanders, John H. Beacham, John W. Folsom, selectmen; Ammi R. Quint, clerk; Sanborn B. Carter, Samuel D. Quarles, delegates to Constitutional Convention.

1877, George W. Tibbetts, John C. Ames, representatives; Thomas Nute, Loring S. Libbey, Charles E. Knox, selectmen; Ichabod De Witt Carter, clerk; John C. Ames, Frank K. Hobbs, Gideon Gilman, auditors; Thomas Nute, treasurer.

1878, Frank K. Hobbs, Joseph Q. Roles, representatives; Thomas Nute, Charles E. Knox, John W. Folsom, selectmen; I. De Witt Carter, clerk; Charles W. Fall, Gideon Gilman, Frank K. Hobbs, auditors; Thomas Nute, treasurer.

1879, Joseph Q. Roles, George W. Tibbetts, representatives; Thomas Nute, John C. Ames, John W. Folsom, selectmen; I. De Witt Carter, clerk; John W. Merrow, Frank K. Hobbs, auditors; Alonzo Stillings, treasurer.

1880, Joseph Q. Roles, George W. Tibbetts, representatives; Thomas Nute, John W. Folsom, John C. Ames, selectmen; Henry C. Carter, clerk; Sanborn B. Carter, John E. Beacham, Charles W. Fall, auditors; Alonzo Stillings, treasurer.

1881, Frank K. Hobbs, Joseph Q. Roles, representatives; Jacob Manson, Wentworth H. Hobbs, Thomas Nute, selectmen; Dana J. Brown, clerk; John H. Beacham, treasurer.

1882, Frank K. Hobbs, Joseph Q Roles, representatives; Wentworth H. Hobbs, Jacob Manson, Albert W. Leighton, selectmen; Dana J. Brown, clerk; John H. Beacham, treasurer.

1883, Joseph Q. Roles, representative; Wentworth H. Hobbs, Jacob Manson, Albert W. Leighton, selectmen; Dana J. Brown, clerk; John H. Beacham, treasurer.

1884, Joseph Q. Roles, representative; Albert W. Leighton, Jacob F. Brown, Charles A. White, selectmen; Dana J. Brown, clerk; Aldo M. Rumery, treasurer.

1885, Frank K. Hobbs, representative; Albert W. Leighton, Jacob F. Brown, Charles A. White, selectmen; Dana J. Brown, clerk; Aldo M. Rumery, treasurer.

1886, Albert W. Leighton, Jacob F. Brown, Charles A. White, selectmen; Dana J. Brown, clerk; Edgar Weeks, George A. Wiggin, Charles A. Wiggin, Daniel Abbott, fish and game wardens; Aldo M. Rumery, treasurer.

1887, Ausbry C. Moulton, representative; John G. Ham, Jefferson H. Jewell, John C. Ames, selectmen; George L. Young, clerk; Aldo M. Rumery, treasurer.

1888, John C. Ames, Martin V. Ricker, Thomas Nute, selectmen; George L. Young, clerk; Aldo M. Rumery, treasurer.

1889, John C. Ames, representative; John C. Ames, Martin V. Ricker, Orodon P. Hobbs, selectmen; George L. Young, clerk; Aldo M. Rumery, treasurer.

Inventory, 1889. — Resident, $227,106; non-resident, $30,414; total, $257,520. 435 polls; 358 horses valued $20,510; 274 oxen valued $9,392; 537 cows valued $10,999; 431 other neat stock valued $7,023; 311 sheep valued $854; 6 hogs valued $64; 7 carriages valued $400; stock in corporation outside the state, $56; money at interest or on deposit, $5,450; stock in trade, $19,084; mills and machinery, $2,450; buildings not designated, $600.

We extract from a report made to the State Board of Agriculture in 1889 these statistics: Pounds of butter made, 26,100; pounds of cheese made, 200; gallons of milk sold, 10,049; pounds of wool grown, 1,256; tons of ensilage used, 7; tons of commercial fertilizers used, 50; cash received from summer boarders, $3,450.

The population has steadily decreased since 1850. That year it was 2,123; in 1860, 1,997; in 1870, 1,822; in 1880, 1,782.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THE QUARLES FAMILY.

THE Quarles family has a high antiquity, as its origin is lost in the mists surrounding early English history. It has never been office-seeking or clamorous for notoriety, and yet every generation has shown some one to do credit to the ancestral name. Among the most widely known is the Puritan poet, whose philosophy and quaint language have had many admirers. There appears to be two American branches of the same ancestral stock, one rooting itself in the Massachusetts colony, and one in that of Virginia. From these two branches apparently come all the Quarles of the United States. The Ossipee family comes from the Massachusetts branch.

Hon. Samuel Quarles, born October 10, 1764, at Wenham, Mass., married, December 17, 1795, Lydia Very, born in Danvers, Mass., January 27, 1774, died in Ossipee in 1809. He settled in Ossipee, and soon engaged in trade with Jonathan Dodge as a merchant, and in the ownership of saw and grist mills, and "ashery" or "potash" which stood near the Poland brook bridge and opposite the old Dodge house now standing. He was in these business

relations with Mr Dodge for many years. Later he made his home one mile west of Ossipee Corner, and carried on trade extensively there for that day. His dwelling was a one-story house, and the principal commodities sold were rum, flour, and broadcloth. "Quarles' store" was the centre of hilarity on Independence Day and other celebration periods. In advanced life he built a set of buildings one-half mile nearer the Corner, retired from business, moved thither, and passed the rest of his life. He was a man of more than common consideration. He was selectman, clerk, representative, state senator, member of the governor's council, twice a presidential elector, once casting his vote for John Q. Adams, and judge of the court of common pleas. Originally a Democrat, he was offered the nomination of that party for governor, then equivalent to an election, but refused it, as his convictions on the tariff caused him to unite with the Whigs. He was a colonel in the old militia, and did much in building up that organization. By his first wife he had these children: Fanny, married Benjamin Sceggell; Joseph V.; Lydia V., married Moses P. Brown; Jerusha, married Charles Brooks; Samuel J. By his second wife, Abigail Knight, whom he married in 1810, he had Belinda K., Francis and Mary Frances (twins), Abigail Ann Caroline. Belinda married Josiah Dearborn, of Effingham, Mary Frances married Ebenezer French, Esq., and Abigail married Asa Beacham.

Joseph V. Quarles was a merchant at Ossipee and Centre Ossipee for some years, then removed to Wisconsin, where his sons, Joseph V. and Charles, are leading lawyers.

Captain Samuel Jefferson Quarles was born March 31, 1807, and died July 6, 1865. He located as a farmer on a portion of his father's homestead, became captain in the militia, was an old-line Whig, Freesoiler, and Republican, and held the offices of deputy sheriff and deputy United States marshal. He married Sarah S., daughter of Samuel Dalton, of Parsonsfield, Maine. Their children were Maria, Lydia, Samuel D., Sarah M. (Mrs Aldo M. Rumery), and William C.

Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Dalton Quarles, son of Samuel and Sarah S. (Dalton) Quarles, was born in Ossipee, January 16, 1833. He had the advantages in education of Parsonsfield Academy, New Hampton Institution, Phillips Exeter Academy, teaching school and performing manual labor to obtain the funds to pay the necessary expenses. He won credit as a teacher, and started numbers hopefully on the road of knowledge, and held the office of county school commissioner two years by appointment of the governor. He attended Michigan University for a year, returned to Ossipee in 1858, read law in the office of Luther D. Sawyer, and was admitted to practice in October, 1861. The times were such as rouse men's souls. An imperiled country called on its sons to save it from disunion. Among the most active of the young men of Ossipee, our young lawyer showed the same energy in this new field as hereto-



Samuel D. Charles

fore, and raised a company for the Fourth Regiment, but did not accompany it on account of serious illness. As soon after his recovery as circumstances would allow, he was again recruiting, and raised another company, which was mustered into the United States service at Keene, November 28 and 29, 1861, as Company D, Sixth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers. Mr Quarles was commissioned captain November 30. On Christmas the regiment left for the seat of war, and on arriving at Washington was assigned to Burnside's expedition. The history of the Sixth is the history of many of the severest battles of the war. It won laurels at Camden, N. C., April 19, 1862; second Bull Run, Va, August 29, 1862; Chantilly, Va, September 1, 1862; South Mountain, Md, September 13, 1862; Antietam, Md, September 17, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va, December 13, 1862; siege of Vicksburg, Miss.; Jackson, Miss.; Wilderness, Va, May 6, 1864; Spottsylvania, Va, May 12, 1864; Spottsylvania, Va, May 18, 1864; North Anna, Va, May 24, 1864; Tolopotomy, Va, May 31, 1864; Bethesda, Va, June 2, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va, June 3, 1864; Petersburg, Va, June 16, 1864; Petersburg, Va, June 17, 1864; Petersburg, Va, June 18, 1864; Weldon Railroad, Va, July 30, 1864; Poplar Spring Church, Va, September 30, 1864; Hatcher's Run, Va, October 27, 1864; Petersburg, Va, April 2, 1865. During many days of the Wilderness campaign, and for nine weeks before Petersburg, the regiment was under constant fire. Its losses were heavy. One historian says: "No regiment from the state and none in the army won a prouder name or made a more honorable record than the gallant old veteran Sixth. No regiment saw more severe campaigning, did more or better service, or was oftener under fire. Few regiments went through the war with so little internal dissension and so much harmony among the officers. Few regiments endured the hardships of the service with so much fortitude and so little grumbling, for they were men whose hearts were in the work of crushing out the Rebellion. When, at various times, calls were made for the names of men to whom medals should be awarded for gallant conduct upon the field, few names were ever given, for the reason that so many had done well it was hard to designate a small number. Captains would say that almost every one of their men might be recommended, but it would be invidious to name a few." The regiment closed its gallant career, and was mustered out of service July 31, 1865.

It was in this regiment of courage and reputation that Captain Quarles won honors and promotion; and it is but simple justice to state that none were more worthy of them, or bore them with greater modesty. After passing through many sanguinary battles unharmed, at Spottsylvania, May 18, 1864, Captain Quarles was severely wounded by a minie-ball which struck him just below the left side of his mouth, shattering the jaw in its passage through it, and lodged in the neck immediately back of the carotid artery. This wound was long in healing, and it was not until October 20, 1864, that he rejoined his

regiment. He was then major, receiving his commission July 28, 1864. In his new position, Major Quarles showed the same admirable qualities that had previously characterized him, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel "for gallant and meritorious service in front of Petersburg, April 2, 1865."

Returning to Ossipee at the close of the war, Colonel Quarles married, November 26, 1866, S. Augusta, daughter of Moses P. Brown, and began the practice of law, and soon acquired a leading position at the bar, and a large and lucrative clientage. (See chapter xxii.) He has ever had the faculty of attracting and making warm personal friends, and while in his various commands he enforced exact discipline, his courtesy and impartiality won him the devotion of his men and the confidence and respect of his associates and superior officers. Generous to an extreme degree, no appeal to his kindness or charity is ever made in vain.

Carroll county classes him as one of her most distinguished sons, and is justly proud of his record as soldier and lawyer. The engraving accompanying this sketch is made from a photograph taken before he recovered from the severe wound received at Spottsylvania, Va, May 18, 1864.

NATHANIEL GRANT, M.D.

THE Highland Scotch have ever been noted for personal courage, decision of character, determination, firmness, love of liberty, loyalty to friends and home, and strong religious convictions. For religious freedom they would shed their blood, or expatriate themselves to find on alien shores the blessings denied them in their native land. This did the ancestors of Dr Grant, who, with other families, came to America, and settled as pioneers on the forest lands of what later became "Scotland Hill" in the town of Lebanon, Maine.

Dr Nathaniel Grant is grandson of Joseph Grant the emigrant, and son of Edward Grant (born 1775; died in Ossipee, October, 1838) and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Linscott) Leavitt. He was born on the ancestral acres in Lebanon, Maine, February 28, 1804, and is the only one living of the family of eight children, and, having been a resident of Ossipee so many years, interest in and friendship for the Grant family naturally centres in him. From lack of means and being of so large a family, his early life was one of almost continuous labor on his father's farm, with only occasional schooling. His ambition, however, prompted him to attain a good education and acquire a profession, and his struggles were constant and perplexing to obtain means to buy books, pay teachers and board, during the period of his study of medicine. He had a common-school education as a boy, and left the farm at the age of twenty-one; he had one academic term at Limerick, Maine, and studied medicine at Hanover and Brunswick medical schools, and was



Nathaniel Grant

graduated from the latter in 1829. This was accomplished by his teaching school during the winter months, working a few weeks in each summer at haying, and diligent study while not at school. He had a serious attack of typhus fever and nearly died, but recuperated, and was enabled to teach school the following winter, and, in February, started on foot from Brunswick, with his slender wardrobe and a few books tied up in a handkerchief, tramped through Sanford, Alfred, and Waterborough to Portland, and then took stage to Brunswick. Having lost three months' study through his illness, he felt doubtful of undertaking an examination for a diploma, but, being of an observant nature and measuring his attainments with those of his fellows, he determined to compete with them. Alert for success, he put forth his best efforts, receiving as a result the verdict "done well" from the faculty, and the long-coveted and much-prized certificate in 1829. The granting of the diploma to Dr Grant was the first token of intellectual worth or professional skill received by any resident of his native town.[1]

Dr. Grant practised medicine at Norway, Maine, for two years, and married Charlotte S. Hobbs, daughter of William and Catherine (Weatherby) Hobbs, of Norway, who has been a partner of his joys and sorrows these many years, and to-day has a countenance radiant of the peace within, and a consciousness that she has been a worthy helpmate to a worthy man. From Norway he went to Guilford for the winter, and in 1832 came to Wakefield, remaining there in active and successful practice until November, 1836, when he came to Buswell's Mills, now Centre Ossipee, and attended to the ailments of suffering humanity in this vicinity for thirty-three years thereafter. He united to his professional duties the responsibility of merchant in 1836, with his brother Edward, who, one year thereafter, relinquished business, and Dr Grant became the sole proprietor of the store which has dispensed supplies for a period of a half-century.

Formerly a Federalist in politics, he has been a Democrat since 1837. He represented Ossipee in the legislature of 1847: was selectman in 1862–64: has been town clerk: justice of the peace from 1847 until his hand lost the power to write; was an incorporator and president of the Pine River Bank and of the Pine River Lumber Company, and has been a member of Ossipee Valley masonic lodge since 1864. He brought the first carload of corn ever shipped from the West to this county, and the first carload shipped to this section on the Portsmouth, Great Falls, and Conway railroad.

[1] The difficulties that an aspiring young man had to contend with at that day can be best illustrated by the way in which Joseph Grant, brother of the doctor, bought his first grammar. He was about eighteen years of age. The schools of that day were of little worth; many owned no books, some very few, owned a book, some of the wealthiest pupils two or three. Joseph wished to obtain a grammar. One of the boys wanted to sell his, and Joseph gave his note for the price, fifty cents. The next March, to get funds to meet this, he took his father's team, cut a load of wood, drew it in the night fourteen miles to South Berwick, sold it for $2.50, mostly in trade, but got enough cash to take up his note. It is needless to say that such pains to acquire an education were amply rewarded. The son of Joseph, Claudius B., who also was compelled to struggle with adverse circumstances, worked his way through the University of Michigan, and, after filling various positions of honor, is now judge of the supreme court of that state.

The record of Dr Grant's life exhibits points of character which have given him a good name among his large acquaintanceship, and to which they may well point with pride and emulation. As a boy he labored with endurance, working for the mutual interests of his family, patiently biding the time when he might with well-earned liberty endeavor to attain an education. Against obstacles which to many would have been insurmountable, he obtained not only a fair amount of learning, but a professional degree, a good start for a lucrative and honorable living. Dr Grant has ever manifested the best traits of the hardy Scotch ancestry from which he sprang, is a man of intellectual power, has during his whole life been a diligent and reflecting reader of the best literature, thinks for himself, and holds tenaciously to the beliefs he has formulated. He expresses his ideas in clear and forceful language either vocally or in writing. Had his tastes led him in that direction, he would have made a most popular and effective lecturer. The reason that he did not attain prominence in political circles was that he was no time-server, was too outspoken, and would not pay out money to secure either nomination or election. He is an honest man, a worthy citizen and a patriot, and now that he has attained so many years, and may be said to be on the verge of life, it is with pleasure that we write a sketch of this character.[1] The children of Dr and Mrs Grant were: —

(1) William Henry Grant, born in Wakefield, October 23, 1834. Educated in New Hampton and Phillips Exeter academies, he attended medical lectures at Brunswick (Maine) Medical School, where he was graduated, and began practice in Tamworth in 1859, soon, however, removing to Centre Ossipee. When the Civil War broke upon the country, he answered the call for educated, intelligent medical men, and for three years was surgeon in Carver (D. C.) and Point Lookout (Md) hospitals. After this he returned to his home and resumed his practice later, for several years holding the office of examining surgeon in the department of invalid pensions. He is still in active practice. November 24, 1859, Dr Grant married Louisa A., sister of Chaplain T. A. Ambrose; she died January 29, 1865. April 23, 1866, he married Fanny, daughter of Henry C. and Mehitable (Clement) Magoon. Mrs Grant unites the Dana blood with the Magoon in her ancestry, and is a lady of worth, intellectual vigor, and executive ability. She is now president of the Carroll County Woman's Temperance Union. Their only child, Willie Clinton, born April 26, 1867, died December 2, 1869.

(2) John Gaspar Spurzheim Grant was born February 6, 1836, in Wakefield. He was educated at Hampton and Exeter academies and Dartmouth College, and received his medical diploma from Harvard University. After graduation he became a surgeon at Saratoga hospital, Washington, D. C., and died while in service, August 14, 1865.

[1] August 19, 1889, Dr Grant had a fall which caused a serious fracture of the hip. He died October 5, and was buried with Masonic rites.

(3) Charles Whitman Grant, born October 1, 1838, and died July 3, 1877.

(4) Mary Ellen, born September 5, 1840, died in infancy.

(5) Mary Ellen, born August 29, 1842, married Charles B. Gafney, Esq., and died January 20, 1888.

(6) Charlotte M., born July 26, 1844, married Arthur L. Hodsdon. They have three children: Walter Grant, Herbert Arthur, Mary Ellen.

SANDWICH.

CHAPTER LVII.

Charter — Boundaries — Names of Grantees — Additional Grant — First Meeting of Proprietors — Orlando Weed: Terms of Settlement — Other Settlers — Further Encouragement — Drawing of Lots — Daniel Beede's Survey — Committee to Prosecute Colonel Jonathan Moulton — Proprietors' Gift to Sandwich.

THE PROPRIETORS' RECORDS, dating back to 1763, in the fine, clear, copper-plate writing of Joseph Gilman, proprietors' clerk, have been preserved in the town archives, and give a very vivid account of the first settlement of Sandwich. We have drawn largely from them.

Charter. — The original grant was in the usual formula of the charters of Benning Wentworth, ceded 23,040 acres (6 miles square), and was subject to these conditions: 1st, that each grantee should cultivate and plant five acres of land within five years for each fifty acres granted; 2d, that "all white and other pine trees fit for masting our Royal Navy" be carefully preserved for that use, and none to be cut or felled without special license under penalty of the forfeiture of the right of the grantee and the acts of parliament then in force; 3d, that a town lot shall be laid out for each grantee, of one acre in size, as near the centre of the town as possible; 4th, to pay the King, annually for ten years, "the rent of one ear of Indian corn only"; 5th, to pay annually, forever, one shilling proclamation money for each 100 acres granted. It bears date October 25, 1763.

Boundaries. — Beginning at the Northeast corner of New Holderness, and from thence running East six miles and then turning off and running North six miles, and then turning off again, and running West six miles, and then turning off and running South to the Northeast corner of Campton, and then by Campton to the Northeast corner of New Holderness, which was the bounds begun at.

Grantees. — Samuel Gilman jun Esq, Cap^{t} Nath^{l} Folsom, Thomas Parsons, Cap^{t} Samuel Folsom, Enoch Poor, Thomas Odiorne, Nich^{o} Gilman, John Folsom, Joseph Gilman, Benjamin Rogers, Josiah Folsom, John Bowden, jun^{r}, John Ward Gilman, Sachwel Rundlet, Samuel Härris, John Folsom, jun, Josiah Gilman, 3^{d}, Lemuel Davis, Trueworthy Folsom, John Folsom, 3^{d}, Andrew Gerrish, William Odlin, Peter Coffin, James Thurston, Nath^{l} Folsom, jun^{r}, John Chipman, Esq^{r}, Eliphalet Coffin, John Wadley, Jonathan Folsom, jun^{r}, Moses Perkins, Jonathan Folsom, Richard Sinkler, James Sinkler, John Nelson, Andrew Hilton, Enoch Clark, Caleb Thurston, Increase Wilson, Samuel Moody, Jacob Longfellow, Clement Moody, Edward Bean, Wadley Cram, Nehemiah Cram, Thomas Runolds, Benjamin Atkinson, Joseph Atkinson, Ebenezer Ingals, Daniel Gilman, 3^{d}, Cap^{t} Somersbee Gilman, John Bowden, John Taylor Gilman, Thomas Potter, Joseph Roberts, Joshua Young, Moses Thurstin, Benjamin Bachellor, Nath^{l} Bachellor, Owen Runolds, Daniel Poor, Col^{l} Robert

Hale, Rev^d Mr John Chipman, Hon^l Theodore Atkinson, Esq^r, Mark H^a Wentworth, Esq^r, Nath^l Barrel, Esq^r, James Nevin, Esq^r.

"His Excellency Benning Wentworth, Esq^r, a Tract of Land to contain five hundred Acres as marked B. W. in the Plan which is to be accounted two of the within Shares. One whole Share for the incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, One whole Share for a Glebe for the Church of England as by Law established, One Share for the first settled Minister in said Town, And one Share for the benefit of a School in said Town forever."

On the survey of the original grant it was found that "The Northerly & Westerly sides thereof [are] so loaded with inaccessible Mountains & Shelves of Rocks that it is uninhabitable," and the grantees petitioned for an "additional Grant of a Strip of his Majestys Land on the South and on the East of the aforesaid Tract." This petition was granted and an addition made September 5, 1764: this brought its area to 64,000 acres, and is described:

Beginning at the Southwesterly corner of the aforesaid tract of land granted by the name of Sandwich, and from thence run South one mile until it comes to [or upon a line with] the northerly side line of a tract of land called Palmerstown, or New Salem; in that case to stop in a shorter measure; then running East between the aforesaid tract called Sandwich, and the said Palmerstown eight miles, then turning off again and running North seven miles, then turning off again at right angles and runs West two miles to the northeasterly corner of the aforesaid tract called Sandwich.

First Meeting of Proprietors.—This met at the inn of Captain Samuel Folsom, in Exeter, April 10, 1764, in pursuance of a notification issued by Samuel Gilman, Jr, justice of the peace, on March 22, 1764, and duly published in the New Hampshire *Gazette*. Samuel Gilman, Jr, Esq., was chosen moderator; Joseph Gilman, proprietors' clerk; Captain Samuel Folsom, collector; Samuel Gilman, Jr, Esq., Captain Nathaniel Folsom, and Captain Samuel Folsom were chosen a committee to lay out the township of Sandwich, assess the proprietors, and transact all affairs for bringing forward the settlement of the township. Lieutenant Nicholas Gilman was added to this committee at the same meeting, and Mr Thomas Parsons was later added. September 24, 1764, the committee for settlement assessed a tax of twenty-five pounds on each right to defray the charges of laying out the town and establishing its settlement. In 1767 Mr Enoch Poor was substituted on the committee for Mr Thomas Parsons, and John Phillips, Esq., for Samuel Gilman, Jr, Esq.

Extracts from Records.—1765. At a Proprietors' meeting held at the Inn of Samuel Folsom, in Exeter, October 29, 1765, it was voted to give Orlando Weed, of Gilmanton, for making the Seven first settlements in said Sandwich, Seven hundred acres of Land in any part of the Town he shall choose, to be laid out in one Square Body; Seventy pounds Lawful Money; and Seven Cows; on the following Conditions, Viz. He the said Orlando Weed is to clear up Forty two acres of Land, to Build Seven good sufficient Dwelling Houses, and to Settle Seven Families on the Premises within three Years from this time, there to remain for

Six Years. One half of the above Seventy pounds to be paid in Money, and the other half to be paid in Goods; one half of each to be paid *when* he has Cleared Twenty one Acres, & built Seven Houses; The other half to be paid when he has Cleared Twenty one Acres more and moves on Seven Families, at the same time the Cows are to be delivered to him. It was also voted that any eight of the proprietors shall have 200 acres of land each where they shall choose, for settling in the same time and manner as Mr Weed; that the first one to thus settle shall have the first choice of lands, and if more than one appears on the spot at the same time, then they are to draw lots for their choice. He complied with the conditions. The lot granted him included the farm now occupied by Charles W. Donovan, and other lands near "Little Pond." It was further voted that Captain Josiah Miles be a proprietor in common, for services he has done the Proprietors. 1768, Feb. 9.—The Proprietors taking under consideration the absolute necessity of speedily settling said Township, as the time allowed by Charter is nearly expired. And as a number of the Proprietors whose Names are as follows: Nathaniel Folsom, Esq^r, Capt^n Nicholas Gilman, Samuel Folsom Esq. M^r Enoch Poor, M^r John Montgomery, Daniel Beede, Esq. & M^r Eliphalet Hale; with a view of forwarding the settlement of said Township, did at great expence in the Month of November last past, carry up a number of men to said Town, and there Build each of them a sufficient Dwelling House. And as the abovenamed Proprietors now appear willing to perform each of them a Settlement in said Township, on such terms & conditions as appears advantagious to the Proprietors. Wherefore *Voted* That each and every of the abovenamed Proprietors be and hereby are entitled to the following Lotts of Land, viz; each of them a Lott containging Fifty Acres, to be laid out where they have severally Built their Dwelling Houses; And each of them a Lott of Land containing Two Hundred Acres, in any part of said Township where they shall choose, unless such Lott should be chosen before and a return thereof made to the Clerk; each of the abovenamed Proprietors to cause his lotts to be laid out at his own proper Cost and Charge; the Lines to run North, South, East & West. The above mentioned Fifty Acre Lotts & Two Hundred Acre Lotts are over and above their several equal Propriety Rights or Shares in said Township. And that each of the abovenamed Proprietors shall be paid Fifteen pounds Lawful Money by the Committee for Settlement; which money is to be raised by an equal Tax on the Proprietors.—On the following conditions, viz. That they the abovenamed Proprietors have each of them a Family now settled on the Premises; & that they and each of them will support a Family on the Premises for Six years to come, reckoning from the first day of November last past. And that each of the above named Proprietors shall for himself cause Six Acres of Land to be cleared up and cultivated on each of the Fifty acre Lotts this present year. And that each of the abovenamed Proprietors shall cause his Lotts to be laid out, and a Return made thereof to the Clerk on or before the last day of September next ensuing, and if any neglect the same, he shall lose his right of choice, but shall be allowed to draw for the same after the Town is laid out into Lotts. And that each of the abovenamed Proprietors shall give a Bond in the sum of One Hundred pounds Lawful Money, to the Committee for Settlement; to be forfeited to the Proprietors on failing to perform the several Conditions abovementioned.

Whereas the beforementioned Proprietors with Capt Josiah Miles compleat the number who had particular encouragement to Settle by a Vote passed October 29th 1765. And as there now appears a necessity of giving encouragement for making more Settlements in said Town— *Voted* That the following persons Viz. John Phillips Esq^r, Capt^n Nicholas Gilman, Capt Samuel Folsom, Daniel Beede Esq^r and Mr John Montgomery may make each of them, one Settlement, and Major Nathaniel Folsom & M^r Enoch Poor two Settlements each; and for each Settlement shall be and hereby are intitled to a Lott of Land containing Two Hundred Acres, in any part of said Township where they shall choose, (over and above their equal Rights in said Town) unless said Lotts should be chosen before & a Return thereof made to the Clerk. Each of the abovenamed Proprietors to cause his Lott or Lotts to be laid out at his own cost; the Lines to run parralel with the Lines of the Town; and cause a return thereof to be made to the Clerk on or before the last day of next September. And if any

neglect the same he shall lose his right of choice, but shall be allowed to draw for the same after the Town shall be laid out into Lotts; Provided they perform the following Conditions viz for each settlement build a good sufficient Dwelling House, & settle a Family on each Lott at or before the 30th of next Novem^r and support a Family on the premises for Six Years after said time; And that each of said Proprietors shall for each settlement cause Six Acres of Land to be cleared up and cultivated on each Two Hundred Acre Lott in the Year 1769. At the same meeting it was voted to tax each proprietor £7 10 L. M. " to detray the charge of settling the town."

1768, April 19. Daniel Beede Esq. was allowed to make another settlement in the manner as the other — September 8th. Josiah Miles makes return to Joseph Gilman, proprietors' clerk, of his choice of two hundred acres as follows: "Beginning at a Stake and Stones by the North side of Bear Camp river so called and on the East Line of said Township from thence running west 160 rods to a stake and stones, then north 200 rods to a stake & stones Then east 160 rods to a stake & stones standing on the Town Line. Then South by the Line to the Bounds first mentioned."

Houses had now been built by Nathaniel Folsom, Nicholas Gilman, Daniel Beede, Samuel Folsom, Enoch Poor, and perhaps others. These all settled within half a mile from a line drawn from John A. Marston's to Paul Wentworth's, except Josiah Miles, who located his land on Bear-camp River, between Isaac D. Smith's and Langdon G. Clark's. Eliphalet Hale, John Phillips, and John Montgomery located families about the same time.

At a legal meeting of the Proprietors of Sandwich held at Exeter, February 11, 1771, four lots of one hundred shares each were drawn to each Proprietor's share. It was also voted that Lot No. 16 in the seventh long Range (lying near the centre of the Town) be reserved for Town Lots; That Lot No. 1 in the first long Range, Lot No. 1 in the sixth long Range, Lot No. 18 and Lot No. 21 in the thirteenth long Range be reserved for the incorporated Society for propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; That Lot No. 5 and Lot No. 7 in the sixth long Range, Lot No. 17 and Lot No. 19 in the thirteenth long Range be reserved for a Glebe for the Church of England; That Lot No. 17 in the seventh long Range, Lot No. 13 in the ninth long Range, Lot No. 14 in the tenth long Range, and Lot No. 16 in the eleventh long Range, be reserved for the first settled Minister of the Town; That Lot No. 11 in the second long Range, Lot 17 in the fourth long Range, Lot 29 in the fifth long Range and Lot 17 in the tenth long Range be reserved for the benefit of a school in the Town.

The meeting was then adjourned to Feb. 12, 1771, when it was voted that Onesiphorus Flanders and Elisha Clark shall have the Lot No. 5 in the third Short Range to be divided between them according to quantity and quality. Provided they and each of them clear up five acres of land and build each of them a sufficient dwelling House on said Lot at or before the first day of September 1772 and abide there themselves or cause some other sufficient persons under them to abide there for and during the term of five years after building said Houses; That Elias Smith Junr shall have one half of Lot No. 16 in the third long Range to be divided equally for quantity & quality, provided he performs a settlement in the same time & manner that is voted to Onesiphorus Flanders and Elisha Clark; That Elias Ladd Junr and John Ladd shall have Lot No. 10 in the third long Range to be divided in equal Shares between them, provided they shall perform settlements in like manner as the above; That Benjamin Folsom shall have one half the Lot No. 22 in the third long Range, etc, that is with the same conditions as those before mentioned; That Elias Ladd have one half of Lot No. 11 in the fifth long Range to be taken off of the North end of said Lot. Provided he continues to dwell on the same with his Family five years from this date, or cause a sufficient Man to continue on the same for the Term aforesaid with a Family; That Josiah Bean have one half of Lot No. 17 in the fifth long Range to be divided according to quantity & quality, upon the same conditions as the half Lot is voted to Elias Ladd.

The next article in the warrant was "To see what Lands the Proprietors will give the Agents for Services done the Proprietors," and it was Voted — That the following Lots of Land viz. Lot No. 1 in the twelfth Range, Lot No. 1 in the eleventh Range, Lot No. 1 in the

tenth Range and Lot No. 12 in the seventh Range and Lot No. 30 in the first Range containing one hundred acres each; be granted, and the said Lots are hereby granted Nathaniel Folsom and Nicholas Gilman Esq^rs for the good services they have done the Proprietors in Settling the Dispute with the Purchasers of Masons Patent; and defending the Proprietors in a number of actions brought against the Propriety; That Bagley Weed shall have the Lot No 25 in the eighth long Range of Lots. Provided he erect two sufficient Dwelling Houses and Settle two Families on the same at or before September first 1772 and cause them or some other Families to continue on the same for Five Years after settlement; That Mr Enoch Poor shall have the one half part of Lot No. 28 in the first long Range to be divided equally for quantity and quality. Provided he shall perform the settlement in the same manner as is voted for Bagley Weed to perform; That so much of the Proprietors Land be sold at Publick Vendue as will pay the Debts due from the Proprietors to particular persons, and that Nathaniel Folsom and Nicholas Gilman Esquires be a Committee for that purpose. The meeting was adjourned to March 11, 1771, and then it was voted that Daniel Beede Esq Shall have one half part of the Lot No. 9 in the second long Range to be taken off the Easterly Side of said Lot, provided he shall make a settlement on the same, or any one of his own Lots one mile Distant from any other Settler in said Town in the following manner. Viz That he clear up five Acres and build a sufficient Dwelling House at or before the first Day of September 1772 and cause some able and sufficient person to abide there constantly for five years after the first Day of September 1772.

In 1769, Daniel Beede, Surveyor, laid out the Lots of Land in Sandwich. From his return we extract the following: "Short ranges. These are divided into six lots each range * * * * * * * The first long range begins at the west end of the Township, about eighty rods north from Cusump Pond, and runs east to Tamworth containing thirty Lots, and 30 rods in the Lots number 4, 5, & 11 I have made an allowance of 20 rods each for Ponds, the Lots are numbered on the SE corner of them beginning to number at the West End of the Range. The Second long Range begins at the West End of the Township and runs East to Tamworth containing 29 Lots; on the lot 20 I have allowed 190 rods for Red Hill Pond. The Third, Fourth & Fifth long Ranges begin at the West End of the Town and run East, containing 31 lots in each. The Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Ranges contain 30 lots in each Range. They begin at the West end of the Town and run East. The Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Ranges begin at the East end of the Town and run West. The ways between the ranges are three Rods."

1770, Sept. 27. — Henry Weed returns the following Lots in Sandwich as chosen for settlement by him & his Father. the second & third Lots in the first short Range.

1774, April 11. — Voted that John Philips, Nathaniel Folsom, Nicholas Gilman & Samuel Folsom Esquires, & Mr. Enoch Poor, they or the major part of them be a Committee to prosecute Colonel Jonathan Moulton and any other person or persons (not holding under Sandwich) who have trespass'd on any Lands, within the Lines thereof to final judgment and execution; Also — That the above Committee be impowered to make ten settlements in said Town and that they have five hundred acres of common & undivided Land in said Township for said number of Settlements, or the same proportion of Land for any less number of Settlements they shall cause to be made, each Settler to build a sufficient dwelling house & clear up & cultivate Six acres of Land and abide upon the premises with a family Six years from the time the houses are built; That Elias Ladd have the whole of Lot No. 11 in the fifth long Range being the Lot on which he is settled.

There is a lapse of eight years in the records, but Joseph Gilman appears as the Proprietors' clerk in 1782, when there was a tax of three hundred pounds levied on the Proprietors.

1784, January 21. — Doctor William Parker was appointed to Draw the numbers as the Proprietors names shall be read as a Lot of 100 Acres was to be each Proprietors share. 1788. March 18. — Voted that the Running out and plotting the Township be completed by Daniel Beede Esq^r who was originally employed for that purpose; and that he is allowed Thirty Dollars for performing the same, he taking especial care that the Lines be well Spotted. 1789,

July 13. — Voted that Josiah Gilman jr be Proprietor's Clerk, and was sworn in the Meeting. 1805, November 14, was probably the date of the first meeting of the Proprietors in Sandwich. This was "holden at the dwelling house of Nehemiah Cram Jr. Innholder in said Sandwich." Voted that Ezekiel French Esq, be Moderator of this meeting. Voted that James Otis Freeman be Proprietors Clerk and was sworn by Ezekiel French, Esq'. 1806, May 29. — Ezekiel French Esq', Mr. Nathan Beede and Asa Crosby Esq' were appointed a committee to ascertain the boundaries of Mrs. Mary Gilman's land. 1809, Dec. 13. — Proprietors' meeting held at the house of John Purington, innholder. 1810. Nathaniel French chosen Proprietors' clerk. 1826, January 25. — Meeting called to order by Samuel Emerson; James French chosen proprietors' clerk. Daniel Hoit Esq. was appointed agent for the proprietors, and a meeting was held at his house in Sandwich, March 12, 1827, at which time David Vittum was chosen agent. 1827, December 11. — It was voted that all the Proprietary estate be conveyed by the agents to Sandwich, and vested in stock or securities until the sum amount to five hundred dollars, or a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars. This sum to be and remain a perpetual fund the interest of which shall be annually appropriated for keeping primary schools for instructing the youth of the town in the English language, reading, writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography — and such other branches of education as may be required by the laws of this state, etc.

This is probably the last meeting of the proprietors, and the following is the last vote recorded: "That on the acceptance of the Town of the foregoing vote the clerk of this proprietary lodge their book of records with the Town Clerk of Sandwich for use of said Town."

CHAPTER LVIII.

Situation — Healthfulness — Scenery — Sandwich Dome — Red Hill Pond — Wentworth Hill — First Birth — Selectmen's Return in 1775 — Some Residents in 1776 — French and Indian War — Revolutionary Soldiers — Early Traders — Lower Corner — Centre Sandwich, 1800–10 — Business Centres — Early Industries — Physicians — Dentist — Mills and Manufactures — Merchants — Sandwich Cattle — Freshets — Longevity — Summer Boarding-houses, etc. etc.

SANDWICH is one of the most important towns of Carroll county in many ways. It has a large area; its population was from the first a superior one; it has kept a high standard of education; it has sent out many sons who have attained high positions in public service and religious, legal, literary, and commercial circles; and, although away from the various lines of railroads and thoroughly an inland country town, it has much to compensate it for its apparent isolation. It lies on the border of as wild a country as New Hampshire affords, while skirting its northern boundary

is that chain of massive mountains — the Sandwich range — which gives that peculiar beauty so valued by the summer visitors. From these mountains, and even smaller heights, most inimitable prospects stretch out, including Squam, Winnipiseogee, and a thousand impressive features whether seen in winter or summer. An able writer thus speaks of the attractions of the town: —

In health-giving properties it offers the purest of air, clearest of water, and freshest of fruits, berries, and garden products. In social independence, one is delightfully free without being isolated, since, however much alone he be, he skirts the best of social life with which he can mingle much or little as he chooses. In wayside beauties it offers, through all the season, the most tempting array of hues and tints, of which we plucked in a single week ninety-seven varieties of wild flowers in blossom by the roadside. In cascade adornment it boasts of Bear Camp and Swift rivers, ranging through all the octaves of beauty and grandeur, from the delicate, shimmering, rock-bottomed pool to the roaring, foaming, frantic cataract. In lake views it is eminently fortunate, since the numerous accessible summits reveal that princess of lesser lakes — Squam — than which no sheet of water of its size on either continent is more lovely; its wavy shore kissing the feet of innumerable hills, while a hundred long and slender islands seem like a peace-born flotilla sailing upon its unruffled, glassy surface, burnished by the reflection of the sky. In mountain scenery its location is perfect, near enough to no mountain to reveal its ragged sides and coarse features, yet near enough to a hundred peaks to reveal all that is impressive in their lofty grandeur, beautiful in their idiosyncrasies, or tender in their purple tints of dawn and mellow twilight shades. We are at one of the foci of this mountain ellipse, so that without the excrescences which mar, or the slightest blur of indistinctness, we focus all that is grand and beautiful in huge Ossipee, symmetrical as she is extended; modest Red Hill, blushing in the morning sun; the coquettish Sandwich mountains, smiling first upon Squam and then upon Little Squam; rock-gray Israel, which ought to be as high as his neighbors, were he not bent with the weight of honors; sombre Black mountain, arrayed in funereal shades; stern old Whiteface, bleached with rage so fierce that he sometimes spits forth torrents and avalanches in his wrath: gentle Passaconaway that seems to whisper quieting words to her easily enraged neighbor, and isolated, rock-crested, high-headed Chocorua.

Sandwich Dome. — [By Judge D. H. Hill.] The highest land in Carroll county is Sandwich Dome. If this earth of ours could be seen from an altitude above the highest Asiatic mountains, it would not, probably, be very interesting. But when from some high pinnacle we look down on peaceful villages, cultivated towns, and lakes outspread like sheets of silver light, then upward to gray piercing domes of granite, calmly reposing in their native skies where they have stood from the morning of creation, the view is often appalling. Such is the view from Sandwich Dome. Grafton shares with Carroll in this mountain, as the county line passes over it. To visit Sandwich Dome, let the day be in mid-October, and the steel-blue sky all cloudless. You look to the north, Osceola, great guardian watcher of this western valley, rises solemnly from out the wilderness of mountains. You look to the east, Whiteface and Passaconaway, and the unnamed mountains, death-struck and pale in the foliage of the dying year, look calmly up to heaven as venerable manhood

with his "head and beard of silver" when he feels stricken by the Almighty's hand. Very rarely among the dark forests of spruce and fir, that climb mile above mile to the far pinnacles of the north, some dying birch or maple stands out alone, brilliant as the "burning bush" that Moses saw. Again, at far intervals some pale beech stands alone among dark evergreens, like an injured spirit that walks in darkness. You look away to the unpeopled mountains. Great purple ranges rise like the billowy waves of ocean, and vanish in the dim mystery of unclouded distance. Chocorua, most weird of mountains, seems yet more weird in its lonely isolation. Scores of strange, unknown mountains rise into the empty spaces of heaven, looking grimly at each other across untraveled vales, as hostile neighbors only commune with each other across bloody chasms. But, look yet once more to the northeast. Is it a vision of earth or heaven? Is it some wondrous cloud whose base rests upon the solid earth, but rises summit above summit, pinnacle above pinnacle, in towers and ridges and battlements of silver? No, there is no evidence of floating clouds. For one moment the thought flashes on you. Is it the City of God, the New Jerusalem let down from heaven, and is that strange whiteness her light like stones of jasper? Is that garnished wall her foundation of sapphire? No, these great glittering pinnacles of the north are none other than the great mountains of the Presidential range, Washington and Adams and Jefferson and Clay, in their diadems of snow; while all other earth is brown and sere, these alone have caught the cold Arctic whiteness of the profounder north, and seem as eternal as the steel-blue heaven where they repose.

Red Hill Pond. — This pond is an irregularly shaped body of water, for which the old town surveyor allowed two hundred acres of surface. Though situated very near the two principal villages in Sandwich, it is so completely shut in by hills and woods, that it is not probable one fourth of the people of the town have even seen it. The woods around it are as wild as they were one hundred years ago. Pines, rocks, and marshy lowlands mark its solitary shores; in the summer thousands of water-lilies repose on its tranquil bosom, and whoever sails over it on a summer moonlit evening will appreciate Theodore Winthrop's description of the moonlit waters, and the boatman's enthusiasm as he glides over the calm lakes of Maine. "Calm never could have been so beyond the notion of calm." "Stars in the empyrean, and stars in the still water, winked at each other across ninety-nine billions of leagues, as uninterruptedly as boys at a boarding-school table." Again the voyager, fearing the paddle-stroke might break the mirrored surface of the water, cried, "Gentlier, even gentlier, my steersman. Take up no pearly drop from the lake, mother of pearliness, lest falling it sound too loudly," for he feared "that with another dip of his paddle, he should shatter the thin surface and sink toward heaven and the stars."

Wentworth Hill in Sandwich is the highest elevation of land on the stage

road from West Ossipee to Centre Harbor. From it the mountain scenery is exceedingly beautiful. On a summer evening at sunset the great North mountain chain from Sandwich Dome to Chocorua, as it stands shadowy and grim against the burning sky, reminds one of Byron's description of sunset along "the Hills of Morea." In winter the scene is entirely different. In the cold bright mornings of January, each distinct peak stands clear and white in Arctic brilliance.

First Birth. — Traditions disagree on this. On one side it is said that Samuel Page, son of Jeremiah Page, was the first *male* child, and received a lot of land from the proprietors, on which, when he grew to manhood, he began a clearing and a barn, then sold to Deacon Mason, in the possession of whose descendants it is to-day. The first birth in town *as recorded* is that of Hunkin Hilton, son of Ien Hilton and Abigail his wife, born April 29, 1769. It is said that Mrs Hilton was the first white woman that arrived in town among the settlers, and the town of Exeter, from whence she came, presented her with a new calico dress in honor of that fact.

Selectmen's Return in 1775. — The following, aside from its historic worth, will cause a smile from its quaintness: —

Males under 16 years of age	81
Males from 16 years of age to 50 not in the Army	45
All males above 50 years of age	9
Persons gone in the Army	1
All females	109
Negroes and slaves for life	00
	245

The number of firelocks fit for use in Sandwich is 27. The gunpowder is 36 pounds, which is in town stock.

Sandwich, September 20, 1775.

The above numbers were taken carefully by us in pursuance of the above order.

Joshua Prescott, } Selectmen
Mark Jewell, } of Sandwich.

Sandwich, September 20, 1775.

Then the above named Joshua Prescott and Mark Jewell made solemn oath that the above numbers by them subscribed to is the just and true, Souls, ages and firelocks and gunpowder found in Sandwich.

Before
Daniel Beede, Town Clerk.

Some Residents in 1776. — John Cook gave the following to the *Reporter* in 1884: —

Nathaniel Knowles was an Englishman and lived on the B. F. Fellows place. Richard Sinkler was grandfather of the wife of John Cook. He lived where Ebenezer Tilton lived. Jeremiah Page lived on "Page Hill" near George Robinson's, and was grandfather of Jere-

miah P. Moulton. David Bean lived on land owned by Lawrence, near B. B. Hoit's. Christopher Tappan was grandfather of Stephen Scribner and lived on the Scribner place. Jonathan Page is buried on the Enoch Lewis place. John Page lived where Caleb Marston now lives. John Prescott lived on the Captain French place and was brother of Joshua Prescott, who was selectman in 1775. Colonel Jacob Smith lived on the Asahel Wallace place which he sold to Captain Paul Wentworth about 1812. Simeon Smith lived where E. D. Gilman lives, and was father of Jeremiah (the drover), Levi, and others. Eliphalet Maxfield, grandfather of John Cook, lived on the James Webster place beyond Enoch Hoag's. He was a Freewill Baptist minister and finally moved to Sutton, Vt. Joseph Hoit lived where B. B. Hoit now lives. He was father of General Daniel Hoit and Ezekiel. Thomas Burleigh, grandfather of Thomas Burleigh, of Sandwich Centre, lived where Samuel H. Burleigh now lives. Nathaniel Ethridge was grandfather of David Ethridge and Colonel Samuel Ethridge. Benjamin Atkinson was the father of Theodore Atkinson, a Revolutionary soldier. John Glidden was killed by a falling tree on the N. H. Burrows meadow. Benjamin Bean was the father of Abraham Bean — grandfather of Ezra Gould, and lived on the farms of Amasa Horn and of the late Jacob W. Moulton. Edward Smith lived on the farm adjoining the Tillotson Pierce place. Jeremiah Hilton lived on or near the J. E. Hilton place, and was father of Hubartus Hilton. Micah Rice was grandfather of the wife of the late Eli Cook. Joshua Prescott, the selectman in 1775, lived on the M. H. Marston Lewis place. Benjamin Blanchard lived where James B. Blanchard now lives. Josiah Bean lived on the David Merrill place. Edward Wells lived on the Enoch Hoag place. Elias Ladd lived where the late William Taylor died. He was a man much inclined to delight in lawsuits. Natt Scribner lived near where Ira Blackey now lives. One of the daughters of Jacob Jewell, the minister, became the wife of Captain John Severance; another was the wife of Nathaniel French, brother of Ezekiel French; another was the wife of Eliphalet Prescott. Elder Jacob Jewell must have been the great-grandfather of Sargent F. Severance. He preached in this town since my remembrance. Benjamin Scribner lived on the Isaac Adams place. Moses Weed was father of the late Thomas Weed. Nathaniel Weed lived for a time where Giles L. Moulton now lives, and died in Tamworth.

French and Indian War. — Four of the New Hampshire soldiers in this war settled in Sandwich: Stephen Webster, who bought his freedom from captivity by running the gauntlet, and in his hale old age became a soldier of the Revolution; Benjamin Atkinson, Richard Bryant, and Eliphalet Maxfield.

Revolutionary Soldiers. — These are thus given by Judge David H. Hill: Theodore Atkinson, son of Benjamin Atkinson: Samuel Thompson, whose son of the same name died in this town within twenty years last past: Daniel Collins, who once occupied the farm now owned by Calvin Hoyt: William Ferguson; William Page, who was said to have been a deserter, and thereby failed to obtain a pension; Moses Page, grandfather of Dr William A. Page, of Centre Harbor: John Watson, grandfather of Calvin Watson and Oliver Watson: John Kent, father of Jonathan Kent whom many remember as "the Major:" John Marston, father of Elisha, Caleb, and Hon. Moulton H. Marston: Andrew McGaffey, father of the late Neal McGaffey [he was wounded at Bunker Hill]; Weymouth Wallace, grandfather of Ira T. Wallace [he was shot through the wrist at Bunker Hill. The shock caused his gun to fall from his hands, but though he was so wounded, his ammunition exhausted, and the charge of the enemy sharp, close, and incessant, he withstood the galling fire

until he recovered his gun.]: Stephen Ethridge, grandfather of Lewis B. Ethridge, and his brother Nathaniel; Eliphalet Smith, grandfather of the missionary, B. B. Smith [he escaped capture by receiving the kicks and buffets of the enemy while counterfeiting death in such a manner that they believed him dead and left him]; Aaron Quimby, generally known as Captain Aaron, and father of General Johnson D. Quimby; Daniel Moulton, grandfather of Jacob W. Moulton; Thomas Burleigh (uncle of Thomas Burleigh, now of Sandwich Centre); Andrew Neally, father of the late Amos Neally; Josiah Bean, whose son, Deacon John Bean, will be remembered by the older men of this generation; Simon Mason, grandfather of Amos W. Mason, and who lived, it is said, upon the same place; Ebenezer Cook, uncle of the late John Cook; Stephen Webster; John Beede, partner in milling business with Governor John Taylor Gilman; Simeon Smith (a half-brother of the late Jeremiah Smith the drover); Elias Smith, once a blacksmith and axe manufacturer; Samuel Moulton, who during the war embarked on the ocean and never returned; Jeremy Hilton, uncle of the late John H. Hilton.

In 1787 a distressing and very dangerous sickness called the "putrid fever" continued for nearly the whole year. One twentieth of the population died, and about one seventh of the remainder were sick.

Early Traders. — Sandwich Centre and Sandwich Lower Corner were places of considerable trade about 1800.

Earlier, a man named Atwood traded at Sandwich Centre on the site now occupied by Oliver E. Lowell. He is said to have been succeeded by Jonathan Farrar, who in his turn was succeeded by General Daniel Hoit, who carried on an extensive business for nearly half a century.

After the death of Benjamin Burley (who started the first store in Sandwich at the Lower Corner), Daniel Little came there from the region of Campton as a storekeeper. He had one son, Albert Little, who lived to maturity and settled near Boston. His widow, who was a Nichols, afterwards married Jeremiah Furber, who succeeded Mr Little as a merchant for awhile.

Paul Wentworth extensively engaged in trade at Sandwich Lower Corner for many years, was successful in business, and became a leader in politics and in business. He and General Daniel Hoit held leading positions in business, in politics, and in matters of social reform, acquired reputations more than local, and became prominent in the county of Strafford and in the state.

At North Sandwich Aaron Beede, son of that Daniel Beede who was the ancient proprietor of that ridge of land extending from Leander Pierce's to Durgin's mills, was engaged in trade, and was succeeded by a Mr McCrillis, who in turn was succeeded by Asa Quimby and Joseph L. Quimby.

Early Postmasters. — Elisha Hanson was postmaster as early as 1816. He kept the office in his dwelling-house now occupied by William M. Weed, his son-in-law. The entrance was fronting the Furber house, and close to the door

on the left-hand side was Mr Hanson's private desk, on the top of which was the case containing once a week's horseback mail from Dover. There was no other postoffice in town. About 1826 Mr Hanson gave up the postoffice to Jeremiah Furber, who had opened a store directly across the road from Mr Hanson's house. In 1829 Daniel Weed Vittum, a clerk in Paul Wentworth's store, was appointed. Not long after postoffices were established at the Centre and North.

Judge Nathan Crosby gives this reminiscence of the Lower Corner as it was in the early part of the century: —

> Our neighbors at the lower end of the town were very pleasant farmers; two Webster brothers, William and Hezekiah, Nathaniel Hubbard, our early town potentate, the Weeds, and Beedes; but after our removal to the Judge Beede farm, in 1805, we found people of more culture, and a village of men of business and craftsmen. Mr Daniel Little, a young trader, from Newburyport, Mass., who married a Miss Nichols, of Portland, Maine, was the then principal storekeeper in town; John Purinton, a hatter, who married Judge Beede's daughter; Timothy Badger, saddle and harness maker, who married a daughter of Mr Hubbard; Ezekiel French, Esq., clerk of the proprietors of the town, with a large farm; Benjamin Scribner, a Quaker, owner of a large farm; Elijah Hanson, who married a daughter of Scribner, early a man of money, and a farmer of great taste in care of his smooth acres and fine cattle; there were also a silversmith and a tailor, a lawyer and doctor; one schoolhouse, but no meeting-house nor blacksmith's shop. Mr Little had a large farm in front of the village, Benjamin Scribner and Esquire French on the east, father on the west. The Little and Hanson houses remain; the Scribner, Purinton, and Varney dwellings have been blotted out. The Beede house (my father's) remains, modernized into the Wentworth mansion, occupied by members of the Captain Paul Wentworth family, who succeeded my father in the ownership.

Centre Sandwich, 1800–10. — The first house in the village, entering it from the north, was that now owned by Charles F. Burleigh. This was built by Dr Cook about 1806 (or near that time), and here he lived and practised his profession. He owned the land where now stands the Dr White house, the D. H. Hill house, the B. B. Locke house, and where is now the Freewill Baptist cemetery. The only house in that part of the village was the Dr Cook house. William Ferguson's house stood near where is now Caleb M. Quimby's blacksmith shop, and the house of Samuel Ambrose, near the building so long occupied by James M. Smith. Samuel Ambrose built the Thomas Burleigh house not far from 1806. George W. Mann's house was then standing and bore marks of considerable age. It is claimed by some to be the oldest house now standing in Sandwich. There was also an old house standing where now is the General Hoit house which was built about 1810. An orchard about twenty rods long by eight in width extended from the corner of the street by the Sandwich House to the dwelling of M. H. Marston. There was an old store standing where Smith Brothers now trade, and there was no other building on that street between the store just named and the place where Charles

Blanchard's store stands except one house, where William A. Heard's buildings are, owned by a man named Warren. From Charles Blanchard's store a narrow road extended toward Sandwich Lower Village, through a growth of ancient pines, there being no house or other building nearer than the Cyrus Beede gristmill, which stood near the old tannery site; a little further on stood the Stephen Beede house, which even then bore marks of considerable antiquity, and now, in its forsaken gloominess, tells no tale of the many intellectual conversations held within its hospitable walls.

Business Centres. — In the first days of the settlement, an embryo city was formed at Squam Lake. Governor Gilman and John Beede conducted large lumbering operations; mercantile establishments and other concomitants of business gathered there, and promised a long lease of life. The opening of the county road to Thornton through Sandwich notch in 1801 changed the course of events. This road soon became a thronged highway, and a main thoroughfare for Coös, Upper Coös, and Vermont farmers to convey their products to Portland. The mills on Red Hill river at the Beede place attracted the formers of the new village, and Centre Sandwich was the result. The advent of railroads put an end to the long caravans of red sleighs and wagons, but the Centre still keeps its existence, and the city on Squam only lives in tradition. The Lower Corner was the staid aristocratic village of oldtime New England character. The academy, a Congregational church, several branches of industry, several mercantile houses, at one time three lawyers' offices, etc., gave life and vivacity to its proceedings. The village is now a staid country corners. Arven Blanchard's store, Sandwich postoffice, the *Reporter* printing-office, the law-offices of W. M. Weed and Paul Wentworth, and one or two mechanics' shops constitute its life. Three or four homes of elegance still keep its aristocratic reputation.

Early Industries. — Captain Samuel Ambrose was a blacksmith in Sandwich at an early day (1802). He once lived, it is said, where John Cook lately lived but was advised by his father, Colonel Ambrose, of Moultonborough, to change his location to Sandwich Centre, for there would be the future village. About 1808 there was on the "Brown's mill site," now owned by Frank Plumer, a gristmill, sawmill, and iron foundry, owned by Dr Jacob Webster. Cyrus Beede owned the Adams gristmill at Sandwich Centre. Elijah Beede owned a gristmill and sawmill near where George Prescott now lives. Dr White owned a gristmill and sawmill built by his father-in-law, Ezekiel French, on Red Hill river, southerly from Sandwich Lower Corner. Weed's mill was owned by Henry Weed, an ancestor of W. M. Weed, one of the first millmen in this vicinity. This mill was long continued and had an extensive patronage.

Clothing manufacture and cloth-dressing acquired considerable importance. Stephen Fellows, and afterwards Asa Fowler, had a clothing establishment

at Weed's mill; John Folsom carried on the same business at Durgin's mill; Augustine Blanchard, and previously his father, carried on quite an extensive clothing business. There were mills at Sandwich Centre, at Goss' mill, and at East Sandwich, near the Mark Huntress place. The first tannery is thought to have been carried on by a Mr Ladd on the Gilman Moulton place. He had his residence and a store on the Dale place. Afterwards Enoch Hoag carried on the same business on the place now owned by Ira Wallace. His son James followed him, and Elisha Marston learned the business of James.

Physicians. — Dr Asa Crosby came here about 1787, locating at Cram's Corner, which Judge Crosby describes as at the junction of the road from Moultonborough to Tamworth and from Little's Corner to Tamworth. Dr Crosby met here a surgeon who was located in Sandwich. His name was Ingalls Kittredge. The two became great friends and students, Kittredge instructing Crosby in surgery and Crosby teaching Kittredge medicine. After a thorough interchange of information Dr Crosby paid Kittredge a satisfactory amount for his practice and he left Sandwich. Dr Crosby built up a large and opulent practice, lived later on Wentworth hill, was town clerk, selectman, representative, and a prominent factor in society for many years. His sons were men of extended reputation.

About 1805 came Dr Lot Cook from Temple, whose brother, Joel Cook, had lived here from boyhood. He appears to have been a man of character and ability — quite a politician, a warm adherent of President Jefferson, and contributed as far as he was able to recover the town from its former adherence to the administration of John Adams. Dr Cook was in practice until his death in 1819.

Dr Moses Hoyt, born in 1773, began life as a physician in Ossipee, later was in practice at Dimon's Corner in Wolfeborough, and in 1812 removed to Sandwich, where he was resident until his death in 1863. He was father of Aaron Beede Hoyt, and a man of consideration.

About 1819 Dr Charles White commenced practice. He was here about thirty-six years, and died in 1855, worn out by immense professional labor, at the age of fifty-nine years. In a very high sense he was what is termed "a family physician." Personally he was a positive man, sharp in his opposition, exceedingly strong in his friendship, and so decided in the expression of his opinion that none could doubt his meaning. From 1825 to nearly 1850 he had a very extensive practice. He was a man of genial humor, had a very keen sense of the ludicrous, and few men were so generally familiar with the great masters of British eloquence.

Dr Andrew J. McFarland was at Sandwich Lower Corner from 1838 to 1844. He left while his reputation as a physician was growing in favor, soon became connected with different asylums for the insane, and has occupied such positions of trust as indicate high reputation.

Dr James Norris, who for fourteen years of his early medical life was in the United States naval service, first began practice in treating the wounded of one of the great naval battles of 1812, at Portland. His commission as surgeon soon came to him unsought. After retiring from the navy he settled in Sandwich. His practice did not extend through many years, but he was reputed to be a physician of thorough learning.

A Dr Shannon was at the Lower Corner sometime in the "forties."

Dr Thomas J. Sweatt came about 1843 and succeeded Dr McFarland, locating for some years at the Lower Corner, then moving to the Centre. He was a physician of preëminent ability, one of the leading ones in the county, yet his success arose more from his rare capacity of reading disease at sight than from study of medical authorities or personal diligence. He was successful and popular as a medical man; his presence in a sick-room carried health with it; yet his unfortunate habit of intemperance stood in the way of the eminence he might have attained. He removed to Rochester in 1873.

Rev. William Hewes, M.D., was located at Centre Sandwich in 1847–48 as a Methodist clergyman and also practised medicine. In 1850 Dr George Sanborn and Dr Tristram Sanborn, rivals, located at the Centre. George removed to Meredith in 1855, dying there in 1888, and Tristram died of consumption after a few years' practice.

Dr Ingalls came from Dover to the Centre, remained a few years only.

Dr Emerson was a resident of the Centre, enjoying a fair support from 1855 to about 1865, when he removed to Lynn, Mass.

Dr John Blackmer succeeded Emerson and was here seven years. He was prominent in temperance work, was candidate for governor on prohibition ticket, and is now a candidate for the same office in Massachusetts on the same ticket.

Dr Joseph Huntress, a physician of fine education, who was a surgeon in the United States army before and during the great Rebellion, and who, earlier than that, had built up a large practice in the town of Tamworth, came to Sandwich in 1873. He was a professional man of great ability and soon had a large and successful practice in Sandwich and among his old patrons in Tamworth. He died early in 1884.

Dr Geary, now of Ashland, was here a short time a few years ago. He was followed by Dr. J. A. Presby, who soon went to Salem, Mass. In 1883 came Dr F. S. Lovering, succeeding Presby. He remained about four years.

Dr Enoch Q. Marston, a native of Sandwich (son of Elisha[6]), graduated at Harvard Medical School in 1876, began practice immediately at Tewksbury (Mass.) almshouse; in 1877 went to Worcester, first as physician at the asylum for chronic insane, afterwards (1878–80) at Worcester Lunatic Hospital. From 1880 to 1884 he was in practice at Lawrence. He returned to Sandwich in 1884 and is now in practice. He is a man of extensive reading, with a passion for old and rare books, of which he has a fine collection.

Dr Ervin Wilbur Hodsdon, a native of Ossipee, son of Edward P. Hodsdon, was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy and Washington University, St Louis; studied medicine at St Louis Medical College, graduating March 4, 1884. He was then for fourteen months an assistant in St Louis City Hospital, after which he located in Dover, N. H., for practice. He remained there until October, 1887, when he removed to Centre Sandwich, where he is fast making friends and building up a good practice.

Dr Aaron M. Howe, Thompsonian, was at the Centre a few years prior to 1850. His office stood near the site of W. A. Heard's residence.

Rev. Harrison N. Hart, M.D., son of John and Mary C. (Gilman) Hart, was born in Sandwich, June 28, 1830. He was educated at common and high schools, and early studied medicine. He, however, was drawn in another direction, and in 1856 became a member of the New Hampshire Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, filled pastorates in Hinsdale and Manchester, and supplied other pulpits for some years. His health failing, he engaged in the shoe-trade in Centre Sandwich for five years in the "sixties." For the last fifteen years he was in the homœopathic practice of medicine here until his death, August 1, 1889. His sole surviving child, Elmer B., is the present (1889) efficient and courteous town clerk.

About 1846–47 Dr Simeon D. Buzzell was located at North Sandwich. A Dr Moody was also here a few months some time later.

Dr William A. Page, of Centre Harbor, established a ten years' residence at North Sandwich in 1855, had a good patronage, but returned whence he came.

Dr Wilbur Fisk Sanborn, a native of Sandwich, a graduate of Harvard Medical School, after a successful practice of five years in the insane asylums of Concord and Somerville (Mass.), came back to his parents' home in North Sandwich in 1880, and opened an office. He soon became widely and favorably known, was a skilful and sympathetic physician, and was fast building up a wide practice. The work of a country practitioner was too exhausting for a delicate constitution, and he died much regretted, March 14, 1884.

Dr A. H. Harriman succeeded Dr Sanborn, remaining until 1887.

Dr Horace J. Binford was born in Chatham, December 27, 1856, commenced his medical studies February 20, 1882, under the instruction of Dr D. Lowell Lamson, of Fryeburg, Maine, attended the full course of lectures at Dartmouth Medical School in 1883, entered the University of Vermont, November 6, 1884, and was graduated from that institution June 29, 1885. He was located as a physician at Mexico, Maine, from January 19, 1886, until November 1, 1887, when he came to North Sandwich and began practice.

George N. French, a native of Sandwich, studied medicine and became a physician. He relinquished this profession to enter the United States service, and was after the war appointed to a clerkship in the United States treasury

department at Washington. He now holds a responsible position in the same branch of service, is one of the oldest officials, and takes rank as one of the most efficient. He is one of the best known of the sons of Sandwich residing outside her limits. He is much interested in the town and is liberal to her enterprises.

Dentist. — Dr Samuel Beede Wiggin, born in Sandwich, was educated at the Friends' School, Providence, Phillips Exeter Academy, and Amherst College. His dental education was acquired in Boston, and after fully mastering the science of the profession, he established himself as a dentist in Centre Sandwich in 1876, and has been in practice most of the time, and is now permanently located there. He has been much in public business and honored with public trusts, and was register of probate from 1876 to 1879.

Mills and Manufactures. — Levi H. Smith has a saw and shingle mill, with cider-mill connected, on Montgomery brook, between Centre Sandwich and Chick's corner, about one-half mile east of the latter place. Gilman & Hoyt now lease the "Carter mill" in Sandwich notch, and manufacture dimension-timber and shingles (water-power). Samuel H. Dorr has a sawmill on Red Hill river at Centre Sandwich which does some business. This mill was built nearly a half-century ago, is an up-and-down mill, occupies the site of the second mill in town, and is the only one that to-day stands on an original site. The heirs of Isaac Adams now own the gristmill on Red Hill river near the Centre. It has three runs of stone, and was built to succeed one burned about twenty years ago.

Nicholas M. Bean and son, Lorenzo D., have an up-and-down sawmill on Bear Camp river about half a mile from North Sandwich. They produce boards and shingles. At the outlet of Bear Camp pond Charles Follet, of Tamworth, does the largest manufacturing business of any water-mill in town in dimension-timber, boards, shingles, laths, etc. Frank Plummer has a shingle and cider mill on the site of the old Brown's mill on Bear Camp river about one mile above Bean's mill. Joel Page manufactures excelsior, hoe-handles, and spool-stock on the site of the old Weed's mill at North Sandwich. He is doing quite an extensive business. Larkin W. French has a shingle-mill about half a mile below Page's on Swift river. He also gets out considerable spool-stock. R. B. Durgin has a mill below French's where he makes salt-box shooks and has done some business in excelsior. Herbert D. Chilson has a steam-mill (forty horse-power) on the east bank of McGaffey river on Whiteface interval. He does custom sawing, and produces dimension-timber, boards, square-timber and laths. Employs in the winter from twenty-five to thirty men. Production about 10,000 per day. An old up-and-down mill owned and operated for many years by William Heddle is situated at the upper end of Bennett street, under Black mountain.

John A. Marston & Son, near the Centre, have built up quite a successful

business in manufacturing verbena baskets with "Marston's patent handle." To this they have added that of pansy and verbena baskets, and put in a small engine in 1888. Frank K. Pierce commenced the canning of corn, tomatoes, and other vegetables in 1884 at North Sandwich, and his business has assumed large proportions.

Sandwich Savings Bank was incorporated in 1872. Its office is in the store of E. M. Heard. The president is Hon. Moulton H. Marston; the treasurer is Edwin M. Heard. Mr Heard is a social gentleman of popularity and business ability, and the bank is one of the solid institutions of the county.

Hotels. — The oldtime hostelry, the *Sandwich House*, has been under the proprietorship of Henry S. Dorr for the past two years. He is making many improvements; has a tennis court; and the house is pleasantly located. The rooms are large and airy, and, during the summer, accommodate numerous guests.

The *Maple House*, Thomas E. Burleigh, proprietor, and *Pleasant House*, kept by J. C. Burleigh, are also open during the year. The Maple House is a favorite resort.

The principal tradesmen are: Charles Blanchard, E. M. Heard, F. M. Smith & Co., merchants, *Centre Sandwich;* Arven Blanchard, merchant, and Charles E. Blanchard, *Reporter* book and job printing-office, *Sandwich Lower Corner;* Alvah Webster, N. W. Mason, merchants, *North Sandwich.*

The Sandwich Cattle. — In the first quarter of this century a very noted race of cattle were bred here. They had the height and length of the Durhams, but not their thickness, symmetry, or short horns, and were large-boned, coarse, and mostly red in color. It is conjectured that they were descendants of the first cattle brought into New Hampshire. These came in 1634 from Denmark, were of large size, yellowish in color. This stock existed pure in the west of Maine until 1820. The oxen were famous for size and strength. About 1800, General Derby imported a deep-red bull from Holland to Londonderry. If the Sandwich breed came from a crossing of these stocks, they were kin to the original English short-horns. They were extremely popular for a time, brought high prices, but, as their flesh had a greenish-blue tinge, the people would not eat their beef. About 1824, Colonel John Prince imported a North Devon bull to an island in Winnipiseogee lake. This he sold to Elisha Hanson, who brought it to town, and the leading stock-raisers took pains to improve their stock. About 1855, Colonel Joseph Wentworth introduced a prize Devon bull of the famed Hurlburt stock. Stephen Beede also introduced the Devon breed a little later.

Freshets. — These are of frequent occurrence in the streams heading among the mountain sides. In Swift river in the north part of the town annual freshets occur of from six to ten feet. In 1844 and 1855 bridges were torn from their foundations; in 1820, 1826, and 1869 (notably 1820), the wild waters

assumed such a height as to carry terror to all observers. The Hoit house was surrounded by deep, raging torrents, and the family driven from the place. The flood of 1869 assumed, perhaps, still greater dimensions, carrying away bridges of solid construction (one, the Durgin bridge, being bolted to the solid rock with iron bolts two inches through), and working sad havoc all along its course.

Longevity. - The plain fare, steady labor, and health-giving air which sweeps from the mountains have justly given to Sandwich a reputation for longevity of human life, excelled by few places in the habitable globe. In 1884 were living, according to a writer in the *Reporter*, in one section of the town "Jonathan R. Duntley and John Moulton, born in 1793; Mrs Moulton, only a year or so younger: John Cook and wife and Mrs Mary Blanchard, born in 1795: William Mason, born in 1796, and Jeremiah P. Moulton in 1798." Mrs Esther Sargent died in 1883, aged over one hundred and four years. Richard Bryant died, aged one hundred and one. Mrs Hurd, born in 1745, died in 1847.

Summer Boarding-houses. — For a long time many of the pleasant farm-houses have been visited annually by swarms of summer visitors who find nowhere purer water, fresher air, or more lovely or fascinating views of awe-inspiring or picturesque scenery than are presented here, and many have made it a business to care for these sojourners. Among the principal ones of those who keep summer boarding-houses are: Alonzo McCrillis and Oliver L. Ambrose and son on Whiteface intervale. Mr McCrillis accommodates thirty guests, and Mr Ambrose sixteen; Samuel D. Wiggin, at Rock Maple Ridge House, entertains thirty; Jonathan Tappan, Tappan House, thirty; Samuel Burley, twenty; Samuel Chase, Burley Hill, twenty; John A. Marston, fifteen; Albert Fogg, fifteen. Many others care for a smaller number.

The Present Revenue of the town is derived from hay, fat oxen, wool, early lambs, butter, eggs, maple sugar and syrup (the production of which could probably be doubled), lumber, excelsior, shooks, box-boards, hoe-handles, baskets, interest on government bonds, pensions to soldiers and their families; while summer boarders pay quite a revenue for their rides, entertainment, "the pure wine of the mountain air," and the enchanting glory of the mountains.

According to the report made to the state department of agriculture in 1889, Sandwich made in the year just ended 103,500 pounds of butter, 200 pounds of cheese, produced 4,125 pounds of wool, used 90 tons of ensilage, 100 tons of commercial fertilizer, and received $6,500 in cash from summer boarders. It is but a short time since an "annual revenue" was received from the state treasurer in the form of ninety dollars bounty for killing nine bears in town, and twenty dollars for one wolf. This can hardly be considered a regular source of income however.

There was a large accession to the population of Sandwich after the

Revolution, emigration from Dover, Temple, Weare, Rochester, Epping, Gilmanton, Exeter, etc., bringing numerous families of substance, character, and influence. In 1790 the population was 905; in 1800, 1,413; in 1810, 2,232. This emigration continued until 1830. In 1820 it had a population of 2,363; in 1830, 2,744. From 1830 the tide of emigration set from, instead of toward, the town, and in the next fifty years it lost nearly eleven hundred of its population. From 1849 to 1855 a large number went to the West, principally to Illinois, where a new Carroll county was populated. Their departure was a severe blow to the town, as some of the ablest citizens were in the list; among them were the families of Dr Aaron and Henry Howe, Otis and Josiah Cook, James Buswell, Elder James Bean, George Page, Lyman Webster, M. W. Copp, Daniel W. Vittum, Samuel S. Ethridge, John and Henry Prescott, and others. In 1850 the population was 2,577, and from that time there has been a steady decline; in 1860 there were 2,229 inhabitants; in 1870, 1,854; in 1880, 1,701.

At the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861 Centre Sandwich, and, in fact, the town, was in prosperity. It was quite a manufacturing centre, shoes being made in great numbers. At the call for enlistments some fifty or sixty of the townsmen enlisted. As they were not credited to Sandwich, the town had afterwards to make up the demanded quotas at great expense. This produced high taxes, drove away business enterprises, and depressed home capital, so that it has never attained its manufacturing prominence of *ante-bellum* days. The loss of the young men who went as soldiers and never returned was a great one to the town, and although almost a generation has passed since the Civil War, it has never recovered from it.

From what has been said the inference might be drawn that the old town is in rapid decay. To the surprise of those who return after years of absence, they find a most flourishing and prosperous town. Wealth, culture, education, flourishing churches, are everywhere found; while the buildings alone are probably worth more than the entire inventory of the real estate in 1830.

Sandwich is a good farming town and its soil is as varied as its surface. Sand, clay, and loam exist in all their varieties and mixture capable of yielding every production common to the climate. It is not even a wornout soil, but wants only good fertilizers in return for its production, and with proper culture will richly repay the farmer. No town in the state can produce better corn, potatoes, wheat, oat, carrots, and turnips if properly cared for.

According to the inventory of 1889 there are 351 polls in town; 379 horses, valued $23,846; 400 oxen, valued $17,156; 594 cows, valued $13,698; other neat stock, valued $12,564; 906 sheep, valued $2,404; 30 carriages, valued $1,830; money at interest, $15,190; stock in trade, $9,200; mills and machinery, $3,880; valuation of real estate, $356,138; total valuation, $492,850.

CHAPTER LIX.

Characteristics of Early Settlers — Emigration — Early Population — Early Commerce and Highways — Place of Settlement — Colonel Jonathan Moulton — The Association Test — Signers' Names — Inventory of 1783 — Sketches — Daniel Beede — Daniel Beede, jr — Aaron Beede — Israel Gilman — Ezekiel French — Captain Nathaniel French — Roby French — John Beede — Thomas Beede — Samuel Ambrose — Enoch Hoag — Etc. etc.

THE early settlers were of that strong, positive, intellectual stock which has furnished to the state so many eminent lawyers, jurists, legislators, governors, and other public worthies, and had they been surrounded by the social and political influences which encompassed their relatives in Rockingham county, there is no reason to doubt that they would have occupied as high positions, state and national, as were occupied by them. They were preëminently patriots. Only eight out of forty-six voters in 1776 refused to give in their adherence to American independence, and their refusal only came from the non-combatant spirit of the Quaker element. They were honest, religious, industrious citizens, did good men's work fearlessly in their day, and their descendants have demonstrated their worthiness by their advanced positions on moral and religious questions. Their intellectual worth and ability have been recognized in many positions of honor and trust at home and abroad. No town in the state has sent out worthier or more numerous sons to uphold the honor of the place of their nativity and perpetuate the virtues of its early settlers. It is the leading town of the county in temperance work, and the vote on constitutional prohibition in 1889 was 137 in favor to 61 against.

Emigration. — After the pioneers had established themselves in their log homes, and reports of the wealth of the soil, its future capabilities, the profusion of the game, moose, bear, etc., the richness and plenitude of the trout in the cool mountain streams, had gone back to the seacoast, the proprietors, who were men of wisdom, soon found ways to make emigration rapid and comparatively easy. The population increased beyond all precedent. In 1775 there were 243 inhabitants; in 1776, 46 voters. The north part of the town was early settled. In 1790 there were 905 residents; in 1800, 1,413. By this time the town was very generally cultivated, and was assuming a high rank among the towns of the state. Orchards of very ancient growth are even now found near the summits of the lower mountains, and many old cellars are still in existence high up in the mountain pastures of Sandwich. Three hundred farms of various sizes on which buildings once stood are now abandoned and have become appendages to other farms, or nature has asserted its wild dominion, and groves of oak and rock-maple now stand where, ninety years

ago, the grim old farmers thrust the sharp sickle into the rank wheat-fields. In 1810 Sandwich was more populous than Dover, Keene, or Rochester, with its 2,232 souls. Every hilltop that was not more than five hundred feet above the general level of the town had its farm buildings set like a city upon a hill.

Early Commerce and Highways. — Communication between Sandwich and the seacoast was much more easy than to many of the towns settled at about the same date, and possibly its population increased faster from that cause. The frozen surface of Winnipiseogee lake gave an easy and advantageous highway in winter, and in summer good navigation. The early roads as much as possible followed the hills, avoiding the swamps and mire of the low grounds. Rivers were to be bridged (in the first place for foot passengers only) by two trees thrown side by side across them, in places where the streams were sufficiently narrow. Paths from one settlement to another were first cleared, then marked by spotted trees. Later came wagon roads. They were cut out about one rod in width, corduroyed in miry places, although inferior to many of the back-lot lanes of the farms of to-day. Quite early in the century the subject of building a new highway to open a commerce between the farmers in eastern Vermont and western New Hampshire with the dealers in West India goods in Portland was much considered. A public highway extended up the easterly slope of Guinea mountain, and far on over the level land towards Guinea pond; then a private way continued to wind among the hills and woods west of Mount Israel, striking the Notch road far up toward Thornton. Just when it fell into disuse does not appear, but traces of it yet exist in the depths of "the forest primeval," and remind us of Thomas Buchanan Read's description of the

> Ancient road that winds deserted
> Round the margin of the hill.

Some time from 1812 to 1815 the first chaises appeared on the roads, and from the latter date rapid improvement occurred in their care. The county road to Thornton has from the very first been an onerous tax to Sandwich.

It seems somewhat remarkable that the remote parts of the town should have been so early settled and so soon after abandoned. This is especially true of North Sandwich. Southwesterly from Birch intervale an ancient road extended toward the Whiteface intervale, which as early as 1810 had been abandoned. Northwesterly from Aaron Beede's Whiteface farm, an ancient highway extended upon the lower spur of Flat mountain, where an ancient orchard bears witness that the hand of industry has been there. This was once the home of John McGaffey, the grandfather of Eliphalet McGaffey and Josiah McGaffey, whose title-deeds are dated in 1786.

From Weed's mill a highway extended westerly along the southerly slope of Young mountain, as far as the General Hoit pasture, and then extended

northwesterly up to the Goodwin pasture; the whole distance being nearly four miles. On this road were ten houses, none of which now remains. From this same road another highway extended north between the higher and lower summits of Young mountain, on which several inhabitants then resided. A highway extended from Jonathan Beede's (now Jonathan Tappan's) up the east side of Guinea mountain, and it is still in dispute whether nine or sixteen families lived there. The school district, of which this mountain formed a part, numbered one hundred scholars. The orchards still remain, or a part of them, but appear as if rough weather had been to the windward of them for a hundred years. This very season the white rose has bloomed around the doorways where once stood the ancient houses, and the whole scene seems

> Rich in the uncultivated loveliness
> Of gardens long run wild.

Almost a hundred years ago the old two-story double houses began to be built, and the fashion of the day was to build chimneys of such enormous bulk as to defy tempests and earthquakes and all the destructive elements of earth and air.

Bricks were made as early as 1789 on the Samuel H. Burleigh place and on the Leander Pierce place; the bricks used in the house built by Major Aaron Quimby in 1790 came from these yards. Soon after other yards were opened on the Asahel Wallace place, the Amos Gale place, the McCrillis place, the George Hoyt place, and elsewhere.

Place of Settlement. — As stated elsewhere, Judge Beede's daughter Phebe gives the place of first settlement to be on Wentworth hill. Judge Hill says: "Tradition has it that the first settlement in Sandwich was made near Little pond. I believe in this matter history and tradition agree. The first tree cut down was near the same pond."

Colonel Jonathan Moulton, a large proprietor of Moultonborough, resided in Hampton, and assumed the right to sit as representative for the district composed of Sandwich, Tamworth, and Moultonborough. He thus appeared in 1770, but in consequence of a remonstrance sent from Sandwich, the convention, December 27, 1770, caused a new precept to be sent to the selectmen of Sandwich for the election of another representative. Still, whenever no representative was sent after this, Colonel Moulton would appear for the district. There were sharp disputes and conflicting claims of lands under the grants of Moultonborough, Tamworth, and Sandwich, as early as 1775: litigation and suits of trespass in court were in progress, and Moulton's place in the legislature was advantageous to the claims of his town and clients. These disputes were kept up for twenty years, when the last of several committees appointed to settle them reported in favor of Sandwich: finding "that the

disputes kept up by General Moulton appeared to them more calculated for private emolument than for the good of the proprietors or the peace of the people."

The Association Test and Sandwich signers. — We, the subscribers, do solemnly engage and promise that we will, at the risk of our lives and fortunes, with arms, oppose the hostile proceedings of the British Fleets and Armies against the United American Colonies.

Isaac George (1), Nathaniel Knowls (2), Henry Weed (3), Richard Sadler (4), Jeremiah Page (5), David Bean (6), Christopher Tappan (7), Bagley Weed (8), Samuel Brown (9), Jonathan Page (10), John Page (11), John Prescott (12), Jacob Smith (13), Israel Gilman (14), Simeon Smith (15), Eliphalet Maxfield (16), Enoch True (17), Joseph Holt (18), Thomas Burley (19), Daniel Beede (20), Elias Ladd (21), Elias Smith (22), Nath. Eldridge (23), Benj. Atkinson (24), John Glidden (25), Benj. Bean (26), Edward Smith (27), John Ladd (28), Jeremiah Hilton (29), Daniel Beede, Jr (30), Micah Rice (31), Joshua Prescott (32), Benj. Blanchard (33), Josiah Bean (34), Edward Wells (35), Elias Ladd, Jr (36), Nathaniel Scribner (37).

In pursuance of the request of the government set up at Exeter, we have asked all male inhabitants of Sandwich who are above twenty one years of age to sign the above declaration; and the above signed the same; and the following are the names of those who refused to sign: —

Jacob Jewell (38), Benj. Scribner (39), Moses Weed (40), Nathaniel Weed (41), Henry Weed, Jr (42), Mark Jewell (43), Jacob Weed (44), Nathan Beede (45), Aaron Beede (46).

Test: June 15, 1776.

Mark Jewell,
Joshua Prescott,
} Selectmen of Sandwich, N. H.

Inventory of the Pools & Estats of Sandwich as taken in 1783 by Dan[l] Beede and Bagley Weed select Men of Sandwich.

Polls, 33; Slaves, 0; orchard, 0; Arable land, 76 acres; Mowing land, 117 acres; Pasture land, 80 acres; Horses, 2; Mares, 1; Colts, 0; oxen, 18; Cows, 45; three years old, 4; Two years old, 27; Yearlins, 9; Mills, 0; Wharves, 0; ferries, 0; Money &c. 200 *l.* M; Stock in trade, 0.

Return of Ratable Polls in 1783.

"State of Newhampshire & County of Stratord — A Return of the Just Number of all the Male Poles Paying for them Selves a Pole Tax in the Town of Sandwich this Present Year 1783 the Number of Which is one hundred & one Taken By the select Men of sd Sandwich December ye 8th 1783.

Jacob Smith
John Ladd
} Select Men of Sandwich

Judge Daniel Beede. — From Governor William Plumer's manuscript in State Historical Society's collection and other sources we are enabled to give an excellent sketch of Judge Daniel Beede. His father, Eli Beede, was a Frenchman of the Isle of Jersey, who, in 1713, at the age of fourteen, came to Boston and in a few months went to Hampton, where he served a regular apprentice with a farmer. In 1720 he removed to East Kingston, then Kingston, married and settled there, becoming a member of Rev. Mr Secombe's church. This Eli Beede was the ancestor of all the families of that name in New Hampshire. Daniel Beede was the second son of Eli, and was born in East Kingston, July 21, 1729. His education was very imperfect. Our

schools were then few in number and seldom merited the name. The great mass of the people in the state had little means to improve the school or give their children a knowledge of literature or the useful arts. The Bible was the only book Eli Beede allowed to be read in the family, and that book, or detached portions printed for that purpose, was almost the only one used in the country schools. Under such circumstances Daniel was unable to acquire the knowledge he sought, but by the aid of Mr Secombe he obtained some valuable information and the use of books, amongst others a spelling-book, which, he used in after life to say, he was obliged to keep as secret as if it had been stolen goods. Mr Secombe also instructed him in the higher branches of mathematics, trigonometry, and surveying. He afterwards became a good practical surveyor. He imbibed the principles of Quakerism, was attached to the Quakers, attended their meetings, and frequented their society, but never joined their church, and in advanced life thanked God that he had preserved his freedom from the discipline and powers of all church governments and from the restraints and impositions of all sectarians. June 15, 1795, he was appointed a judge of the court of common pleas of Strafford county, which he resigned in the winter of 1799, just before arriving at his seventieth year. He died early in April, 1800, aged seventy-one. He was a man of sound judgment, great prudence, and strict integrity, and was superior to the narrow views of party and the sordid spirit of selfishness. He was distinguished for his hospitality and kindness to strangers and travelers. In public as well as private life his great object, and one he pursued successfully, was to be useful to others, and in return he enjoyed the consolation arising from the respect, esteem, and confidence of all who knew him, as those who differed from him in opinion never questioned the purity of his motives and submitted to his decision; indeed, the mildness of his temper and the gentleness of his manners tended not less than the firmness of his character to disarm opposition.

He married, January 26, 1750, Patience Prescott, and settled in Gilmanton. He possessed executive qualities in a large degree, and was considered to be the best person to become father to the coming town that the proprietors could find. As an inducement to him to become the first settler and their agent they offered to give each of his children (tradition says each of his sons) one hundred acres of land. He then had six sons and two daughters. Leaving his farm in Gilmanton in charge of his son Daniel in the autumn of 1768, he, with his wife, Israel Gilman and wife, fifteen laborers, and Mary Wells, a hired girl, came to the town, and located on Wentworth Hill. Here, according to the statement of his daughter, Phebe, they cut the first trees and put up the first house in the town (a log one) the same day they arrived. It was in front of the present residence of Paul Wentworth, Esq., where the first burying-place in the town was afterwards made. After making homes as comfortable for the

winter as the lateness of their arrival would admit (snow falling the first night of their stay), Mr Beede proceeded to divide the town into ranges and lots, drawing a plan of his work for the proprietors. (This is not now in existence, an imperfect copy being all the document attesting to the original division.)

From this time until his death, April 7, 1799, Daniel Beede was busy with the development of the town and the conduct of its affairs. He was on the first board of selectmen, the first town clerk, first justice of the peace, delegate to the fifth provincial congress at Exeter in December, 1775, representative many times, justice of the quorum, and delegate to the constitutional convention of 1791–92. He built many of the early log houses; a few years after his arrival he put up the saw and grist mill where Cyrus Beede lived. It is said that he had many combats with the wolves while on his way on horseback between these buildings. His second wife, Dorothy, widow of Captain Nathaniel Ethridge, he married February 27, 1795. He had a great posterity. Not less than ten of his children attained mature age. His home was always on Wentworth Hill, and he was buried there. He left to his children several of the best farms in town, not an acre of them being tainted with dishonest possession. His children were by his first wife, and were: Nathan, born May 23, 1750; Daniel, May 20, 1752; Aaron, September 22, 1754; Elijah, May 16, 1757; Joshua, May 13, 1760; Sarah, February 19, 1762 (married Joseph Varney); Mary, March 26, 1764 (married Richard Varney); Cyrus, March 9, 1766; Martha, March 9, 1770 (married Stephen Hoag); Phebe, December 6, 1771 (married John Purington); Lydia, September 28, 1773 (married Samuel Tibbetts); Patience, September 2, 1777 (married Barzilla Hines).

Cyrus Beede was long a leading and influential man. Judge Hill says of him: —

> It does not appear that he was ever very much engaged in public business, his general qualities of character leading him in other directions. He was a Quaker minister of wide reputation, and it is said he was regarded by his brethren in the ministry as being one of the ablest (perhaps the ablest and soundest) exponent of the doctrines of his denomination in New England. He was once owner of a large amount of land around the Mill pond at Sandwich Centre, and also where Sandwich Centre village now stands, which he sold to Samuel Ambrose and others. Dr Charles White was accustomed to say of him, that when one became acquainted with Cyrus Beede, and came to appreciate his intellectual dimensions, his logical grasp of mind, his conversational powers, and high moral elevation, he was sure to concede to him a high rank.

Daniel Beede, Jr, lived on the Albert Quimby place. He owned that ridge of land in North Sandwich extending from Leander Pierce's nearly to Durgin's mill. He is reputed to have been a man of large possessions, but somewhat indolent and careless; and when a neighbor of whom he purchased potatoes expressed surprise that he should need to buy potatoes in view of the large acreage he planted the previous year, he replied: "I now remember I did plant

two acres in the northwest field, but it slipped my recollection and I forgot to dig them." His son Aaron traded at the Pierce place for some years.

Aaron Beede had descendants who appear to have settled on Burleigh hill and in the pine-woods region of East Sandwich. He once lived on the Aaron B. Hoyt place. After his death his widow built a fine two-story house near Asahel Gline's residence.

Elijah Beede was drowned while young. It is said that his father, on his way home from a session of court, was strongly impressed that his son Elijah was in peril, and, going out of his usual way, reached the point on the highway near the northeast part of Squam lake where Coon brook flows into it, just as a party of men had recovered from the water the dead body of the drowned boy. (About eighty years later his grandson, Daniel B. Hoag, was drowned in the same lake, near Hoag's Island.)

Israel Gilman settled on the cross-road leading from the Asahel Wallace place to that of Benjamin B. Hoit. Israel's mountain took its name from him. He was totally blind for some time previous to his death. He was buried about forty rods from his residence in a northerly direction. His widow, Sarah, married, in 1803, Joseph Flanders, who sold the place to Paul Wentworth, who sold it to Thomas Beede Weeks.

Ezekiel French, born in Deerfield, October 31, 1754, was in early life a carpenter in Epping, from which town he entered the continental army. After his service, and before the close of the Revolution, he came to Sandwich and, December 10, 1778, married Phœbe, daughter of Bagley Weed. He first settled in the north part, then exchanged farms with David Bean; on this farm near Wentworth Hill he passed his life, and the place still bears his name. He was a very successful farmer, did much at land surveying, was active in all matters, and a careful, useful, and valuable citizen, prominent in all good works. His name first appears as selectman in 1790. This office he held many years. He was representative in 1799, and was moderator and on important committees of the proprietary meetings held in Sandwich. He was architect of the Congregational meeting-house, and it is said that when the plate was ready for raising, he stepped upon it, asked, "Are you all ready?" received the answer, "All ready," said, "Then take it up," and remained upon it until it was placed into position. He died July 8, 1826. Probably next to Daniel Beede and Dr Asa Crosby, he was in his day the most influential man in town. Of his nine children, seven married and had children. Of his children attaining maturity, his oldest son, Nathaniel, born July 19, 1781, married Grace Beede Crosby, represented the town in 1820, and died February 17, 1822. He had the title of captain. (Dr Otis French and Ezekiel French were his sons.) James, born July 2, 1799, the other son, emigrated to the south; his son, Norman G., now resides in California. Susanna, born May 22, 1783, the oldest daughter of the first Ezekiel, married, first, James O. Freeman, Esq.;

second, Dr Lot Cook; Rebecca, born November 10, 1784, married Josiah, son of Eliphalet Smith. Phœbe, born October 25, 1792, married, first, Nathaniel Burley, Jr; second, Elder Scarriott; third, John Crosby. Sally, born April 22, 1797, married Dr. Charles White. Mrs French, all through her long life, was an uncommonly industrious and provident woman, and noted for her Christian work and example. Few women in Sandwich were better known or more highly respected. She died at the advanced age of ninety-seven, the last survivor of the first generation of settlers.

Captain Nathaniel French, brother of Ezekiel, was a prominent townsman: married Martha, daughter of Rev. Jacob Jewell, August 27, 1780. He was a clerk of the proprietors. He had two sons, Sargeant and Nathaniel, and daughters, among them Anna, Martha, and Dorothy (married John Severance). He lived on the S. F. Severance place.

Roby French, a relative of Ezekiel, came to Sandwich in 1798 or 1800, and was one of the best known men in the north part. He was possessed of the elements of great personal popularity, married a daughter of Henry Weed, the first miller, and lived a short distance below him on the river.

John Beede and Thomas Beede, nephews of the judge, came here some years after its first settlement. John became one of the strong men of the town. He, Ezekiel French, and Dr Asa Crosby, after the death of Judge Beede, were the leaders of society, politics, and business. He lived on the place now owned by J. Edwin Beede, was much engaged in public business, a large landowner, and a man much more generally known in the west part of Sandwich. He, with Governor John Taylor Gilman, owned a gristmill near the northeast corner of Squam lake, where it was once supposed would be the principal village in the town. Among his grandchildren are J. Edwin Beede and John W. Beede, of Meredith.

Thomas Beede settled close under the mountain, nearly a mile from the present road leading to Holderness, in a school district rendered locally famous by having as its teacher the famed astronomer and almanac-maker, Dudley Leavitt. Daniel G. Beede was son of his son Thomas.

The Varneys, Hoags, Meaders, Bunkers, and nearly all the Quakers came from Dover. The Varneys claimed descent from Richard Otis, who was killed at the time of the capture and destruction of the garrison of Major Richard Waldron, of Dover, in 1689.

Samuel Ambrose, another leading Sandwich man, born about 1771, appears to have become quite a landowner prior to 1800. His home was at Sandwich Centre. He was the first postmaster (the postoffice being established about 1828), and his correspondence with the postoffice department shows many interesting facts. He held many offices of trust, was administrator of many estates, guardian of minors in many instances, and, in addition, was a leading member of the Freewill Baptist Church. His home was an open hotel to all

the denomination, and continued many years to be so kept by his descendants. He had one other element of influence (without which a person is not very great), that of gaining and holding the confidence of nearly all who came within the radius of his sphere. He died in 1820. Among his children were Jesse and Merritt Ambrose, Mrs Caleb Marston, and the wife of Rev. Elias Hutchins.

Enoch Hoag. — About 1786 came Enoch Hoag, from Dover, with a family of five boys and five girls, and settled on the farm later owned by Lewis Hoag. He was "Enoch Hoag, goldsmith," and he made spoons, knives, rings, ornaments of various kinds, and was the only tradesman of that nature in town. His oldest child, Mary, born in 1758, became the wife of Isaiah Gould, and was the grandmother of Hon. Ezra Gould. Perhaps he has left a larger posterity than any other man who ever lived in Sandwich. There were ten families of his own children, while the number of his grandchildren must be nearly one hundred, and more than sixty of them had families. It is believed that the entire number of his descendants must be nearly or quite five hundred; among them now living in Sandwich are found the names of Gould, George, Plumer, Burrows, Bacon, Hoag, Quimby, Sinclair, Heard, Smith, Felch, and doubtless others, while the tide of emigration has carried many to other towns. His children settled near him. Stephen owned the farm owned afterwards by Enoch Hoag; Enoch, his eldest son, lived on the farm later owned by Ira T. Wallace, and his grandson James owned the farm now owned by Levi W. Stanton. Here he carried on the business of tanning. Stephen in early life carried on coopering. He afterwards became a prosperous farmer and acquired a competency. This farm for many years was one of the great dairy farms of Sandwich. John, the youngest brother in the family, lived on the Lewis Hoag farm, and Joshua lived on the Goodwin farm.

Enoch Hoag, son of Stephen, was of national reputation. By self-exertion he received a liberal education for his day. Arriving at maturity and having a strong incentive to a life of activity and usefulness, at the age of twenty-four he married and engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he followed until 1854, when he removed with his family to Iowa, where he engaged in rural avocations. He was much interested in public questions of the day, especially those of slavery and Indian civilization. His influence was unceasingly exerted for the abolition of slavery, and after the emancipation he assisted in aiding the freedmen in education. At the same time he gave his attention more particularly to the welfare of the Indian, and, in 1869, entered that branch of the public service of the government in response to a nomination made by Friends by request of the President. His seven years of faithful and arduous labor accomplished much in establishing many tribes permanently and providing for the education of their youth. His last years were devoted

to the interests of peace and in gospel ministry. He died in Sandwich, June 26, 1884.

Abraham and Christopher Tappan, who lived on the old road from Little pond to Moultonborough, were the ancestors of the Sandwich Tappans. Benjamin Scribner came from Brentwood as one of the laborers of Daniel Beede. His sister Dorothy married Nathan Beede. They were Quakers. He married Huldah, daughter of Christopher Tappan, and they passed their lives on a farm at the head of Scribner Hill. Of their thirteen children, nine lived to be men and women: Peggy, born 1772, married Paul Bunker; Hannah, 1776, married Joshua Hoag; Abigail, 1778, married Timothy Varney; Samuel, 1780; Sarah, 1784; Huldah 1786, married Elisha Hanson; Stephen, 1794; Ruth, 1795; Benjamin, 1799.

Joshua Prescott, son of Joshua of Chester, born 1740, married Ruth, daughter of Bradbury and Anna Carr, in 1762; came to Sandwich in June, 1772, and was in the Revolutionary army for a long time, acquiring the title of captain. He filled prominent offices, and died February 22, 1829. Five of his children married and had children, forming to-day an extensive circle of descendants. They were: Bradbury, born December 29, 1765; Ruth, 1767, married Samuel Burleigh; Dolly, 1773, married John Atwood: Anna, 1775, married Rev. David Bean; Josiah.

Henry McCrillis came from Epsom in 1780 with his wife Margaret and two children: Jane, aged three, and John, aged one year. Their only guide through the dense forests was blazed or notched trees. He drew their goods on a sled, while his wife and children rode together on horseback. John McGaffey, his father-in-law, had come to Sandwich in 1778, and lived on what is now called the John M. Smith farm. In 1780 there were but three houses from the Moultonborough line to John McGaffey's. McCrillis located on one of the best places in Sandwich, under the morning shadow of Mount Whiteface, and his descendants now occupy the old homestead. This pioneer couple lived long and useful lives, and had ten children born in Sandwich: Henry, 1781; David, 1783; William, 1785; Margaret, 1787; James, 1790; Neal, 1792; Mary, 1794; Nancy, 1796; Elizabeth, 1799; Andrew, 1801.

Augustus Blanchard removed from Hopkinton to Sandwich in 1800. He was a clothier, and carried on his trade for many years near John Hubbard's, and afterward at the mills near the "meeting-house," where he built the house in which he died October 11, 1829. Carding wool and dressing cloth was an important matter in those early days. Mr Blanchard pursued that branch of business, as did also his son Augustine, so long as it was remunerative. He was a genial, social, and kindhearted man, quite as good to his neighbors as to himself. He let the political questions of the day pretty much alone, though belonging to the Washingtonian and Federal wing. He married, in 1792, Esther Crosby. Mrs Blanchard was a devoted mother, a warm-

hearted Methodist: always cheerful, sympathizing, generous, cordial, loving, and lovable. Their son Augustine, born April 19, 1793, married, first, Mrs Betsey (Ambrose) Purington, of Sandwich, second, Rebecca F. Currier. His children were: Caroline; Harriet; John Augustus, who became a physician; Elizabeth, a teacher in Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, and Charles. Augustine Blanchard followed the avocation of his father, was a successful business man, lived a life of quiet virtue, and received the respect and esteem of the community. He died February 11, 1877.

Charles Blanchard married Mary J. Donovan. He is a prosperous merchant, and owns a beautiful residence in the centre of the town. He is a Republican in politics, and has been postmaster for many years; has again been appointed under the present administration, and is one of the most energetic and popular citizens of Sandwich. "He might have been an aid-de-camp on a governor's staff, with rank of colonel, but he would n't accept."

General Daniel Hoit, born in 1778, died in 1859, was son of a lieutenant in Stark's regiment at the battle of Bunker Hill and later. General Hoit was lieutenant-colonel of the Nineteenth Regiment New Hampshire militia from 1810 to 1817, colonel in 1818 and 1819, brigadier-general of the Second Brigade in 1820–22, when he resigned his commission. He represented Sandwich in the legislature for many terms, was state senator in 1828, and councillor in 1825 and 1826. He was father of the distinguished portrait-painter, Albert G. Hoit, whose works had more than a national reputation.

Hon. Neal McGaffey was one of the strong powers of Democracy. He lived on the place where Oliver Ambrose now lives. He was a wealthy farmer. Tall and dignified in his presence, he commanded attention when he addressed the people, and was an adroit manager of political affairs.

John Cook, son of Joel and nephew of Dr Lot Cook, born December 14, 1795, died June 6, 1887. He was one of the last surviving soldiers of the War of 1812. He was the young associate of the early settlers, and his keen memory and bright understanding has preserved valuable information of those early days of log cabins, wild beasts, and privations. His accurate memory made him a treasury of wealth to the historian. He was an early Abolitionist.

John S. Quimby,[1] born in Sandwich, March 10, 1793, was the oldest of eleven children. His father, Enoch, third in a family of twelve children, was born in Weare, March 23, 1769, became an officer in the War of 1812, and later one of the hardest-working men and most thriving farmers in Sandwich, where he died at 63. His grandfather was Aaron Quimby, born July 22, 1733. He, with others of the same name, was among those who asked for the incorporation of the town of Hawke, now Danville, their native place. They

[1] By Colonel E. Q. Fellows.

afterward moved to Derryfield, now Manchester, whence they went as pioneer settlers to Weare, in 1752, 1753, and 1754.

Aaron Quimby was one of the incorporators of Weare, one of its first selectmen, served in the old French war, went on the expedition to Canada in 1755, and was a captain in the Revolution. He was promoted to major, came to Sandwich about 1779, bought four hundred acres on Rock Maple ridge, North Sandwich (paying in continental scrip), where he afterward lived, died, and was buried in December, 1810.

John Smith Quimby was one of the best known and leading men in Sandwich and vicinity in his day. Coming into active life when party politics ran high, he became an ardent Jackson Democrat, and was intimately associated in politics with such men as Captain Paul Wentworth, Hon. Neal McGaffey, and Captain Randall, until the schism in that party about 1844 or 1845, when he, with John P. Hale and others, joined the Freesoil party, to which he firmly adhered till his death, July 13, 1853.

With limited means of education, a farmer's son and living all his life on a farm, with no professional training, as he ought to have had, he was yet a man of affairs, and could with equal facility lead his men in the mowing field, when he was so minded, without fear of being "cut out of his swath," act as farrier for himself and neighbors, or preside as moderator in town or church meetings, be of counsel, or preside as justice, according to circumstances.

He was a captain in the old militia, held many town offices, and represented Sandwich in the legislature in 1843, 1846, and 1847. He was a man of aldermanic build and fine presence, a genial companion and firm friend, a strong opponent, fearless, and tenacious of his opinions and rights. For sixteen years previous to his death he was a leading member and zealous supporter of the Free Baptist church at Centre Sandwich. He was a kind and indulgent father of twelve children, eleven of whom lived to mourn his loss.

Robert Moulton, of Gilford, had a son Joseph, who married Phoebe, daughter of John Chase, Jr, a soldier of the War of 1812, and was buried under arms. Their son, Gilman Moulton, fifth of seven children, was born June 27, 1825, in Albany. His parents moved to Sandwich in 1834, and he lived with them till he was twenty years old, when he became engaged in business in various cities of this state and Massachusetts for five years. He has since been resident in Sandwich. He has been selectman, representative, justice from 1860, deputy sheriff sixteen years under both Democratic and Republican administrations; and was tax collector for Sandwich eight years. Mr Moulton married, first, Abbie T., daughter of John S. and Nancy Quimby. Of their children none survive. His second wife was Lydia A., daughter of Warren and Eliza Dearborn. Their son, Warren J., is a graduate of Tilton Seminary, and a prominent member of the class of '88, Amherst College, and is engaged in teaching at present.

Jeremiah Hilton was the pioneer of the numerous families bearing his name. Ien was here in 1769, and located first on the Moultonborough road, and later on the Red Hill road near where some of his descendants now reside. As the records say, his son Hunkin was the first child born to the settlers in town. One of the earliest orchards was produced from seeds brought and planted by his wife.

John Purington, the early hatter, married Phœbe, daughter of Judge Beede. Their daughter, Patience, married General Montgomery.

Probably no settler has had a larger progeny than the early Wallace who made Sandwich his home in the days of "spotted" roads and bridgeless streams. At a reunion held at North Sandwich in 1884, ninety-one descendants attended, and it was said that the whole number living was over one hundred and fifty.

Judge Nathan Crosby was one of the numerous children of Dr Asa Crosby, and was born in Sandwich in 1798. Although moving to Lowell, Mass., when young, and for over forty years judge of the municipal court of that city, he ever retained great interest in his native town, and gathered much material for a history of it. He was a prominent temperance worker, and died at an advanced age.

Hon. Isaac Adams, the celebrated inventor, although a native of Rochester, where he was born August 16, 1802, commenced active life in Sandwich as apprentice with his brother Seth to Benjamin Jewett, the cabinet-maker, at the Lower Corner. He then went to Boston as a pattern-maker, invented the printing-press that bears his name, and acquired great wealth. He returned to Sandwich previous to 1880, and expended much money in fitting up his residence on Wentworth Hill. He was eccentric in many ways. He paid large prices for numerous farms in Sandwich and Moultonborough, which he kept unoccupied after his purchase of them, and for some years was active in town affairs. The stone wall along his farm will ever be a monument to his memory.

Benjamin Jewett, first a cabinet-maker, was afterwards for many years a merchant. He died about 1853. His wife survived him thirty years, dying, in 1883, at South Berwick, Maine, in her ninety-sixth year. Both Mr and Mrs Jewett were active in their residence in town, doing much to build up and improve society.

Hon. Ezra Gould was born in Sandwich, August 26, 1808. On attaining his majority he was clerk in a mercantile house in Portland for a few years, when he returned to Sandwich, and in company with Moses J. Hoag engaged in fur hat manufacturing in a building near the drug-store in Centre Sandwich. He was then in trade for several years. For nearly twenty years he was in the shoe manufacturing in Sandwich and Dover. He was very prominent in business and social affairs, but until his fiftieth year had very little to do with politics. He served as selectman for some years; was a member of the legisla-

ture in 1863 and 1864; of the senate in 1869, and of the executive council in 1870; he was a delegate to the Republican national convention that nominated General Grant for President. In 1846 he opened the Eagle Hotel (now Sandwich House) at Centre Sandwich, which had a high reputation. For a few years he was proprietor of the Maple House, where he died. He was a Quaker in belief, a man of quick perceptions, tireless energy, and great executive ability.

CHAPTER LX.

Church History — Elder Jacob Jewell — Calvinistic Baptists — Freewill Baptist Church — Sketches of Some of its Pastors — North Sandwich Freewill Baptist Church — Methodism — Congregational Churches — The Friends — Education — Sandwich Library Association.

CHURCH HISTORY. — In the days of "Auld Lang Syne," when Sandwich was but a small settlement "among the hills," her inhabitants were imbued with the spirit and principles that characterized New England at that period. Many of them emigrated from the lower part of the state, and affiliated with the Congregationalists, Baptists, and Quakers. Among them was Elder Jacob Jewell from Weare, born March 18, 1737. He, with his wife, Martha Quimby Jewell, were received into the First Baptist Church of Weare at its organization, April 19, 1768. Elder Jewell was the first minister of Sandwich, coming here prior to 1776, and preached the stern doctrines of Calvin. He was a good and faithful preacher and adhered steadfastly to the religion of his ancestors. His daughters connected themselves by marriage with some of the best families in town, and his sons were worthy descendants of the pioneer preacher. Elder Jewell left town about 1806 and returned in 1812, and died in a few years. He received one of the four lots in the right of the first settled minister and relinquished the remaining lots to the town.

The Calvinistic Baptists built the first church in town. This was located nearly opposite the present (1889) residence of Asahel Glines, and Elder Jewell is said to have been settled as its pastor in 1780. The building must have been a very primitive, rude structure, as in 1802 it had served its day and a new meeting-house had been erected during the last decade of the eighteenth century and occupied the site of the present Freewill Baptist church at the Centre. This meeting-house was built by the people, the pewholders being the proprietors, and was occupied by the Baptists and Methodists alternately.

This church edifice remained until about forty years ago, and was used for the public. "Here were held for many years the annual town-meetings; here the anniversary meetings of the Freewill Baptists were held, and here was often heard the apostolic eloquence of John Colby, the clear logic of the marvelous boy preacher, Jonathan Woodman, as well as the scholarly sermons of more modern preachers." According to Backus, the Baptist historian, this church, although existing earlier, was not formally organized until 1793. Its pastor, Rev. Jacob Jewell, preached the "doctrine of election" on each Sabbath, and Rev. Joseph Quimby, a Baptist, who began preaching here in 1790, preached "free grace" on each Sabbath, one in the afternoon, the other in the morning. Mr Jewell frequently summoned Quimby before the church for heresy, but the church invariably acquitted and sustained him, showing that even then the members were most of them in accord with the Freewill Baptist faith. Rev. Joseph Quimby was ordained in 1798, and August 15, 1799, the church withdrew from the Baptist Association and Elder Jewell went to another field of labor. April 22, 1801, a vote was passed to ask the New Durham Quarterly Meeting of the Freewill Baptist denomination "to send instructors to them to expound the faith;" Rev. Benjamin Randall and Richard Morton were sent.

Freewill Baptist Church.—1803, September 21, application for fellowship and union was made to the New Durham Quarterly Meeting, and the church was accepted the same day, thus becoming the Freewill Baptist Church of Sandwich, Joseph Quimby, pastor, in which relation he continued nearly till his death, November 15, 1825. Elder Quimby was son of Major Aaron Quimby, and grandfather of Joseph H. Quimby, of North Sandwich. He was a most eloquent and persuasive preacher, and had great influence over his townsmen, and doubtless it was through his means so many became Freewill Baptists. Under his fostering care and that of Randall, and through the labors of John Colby, a native of Sandwich and the greatest evangelist of the denomination, the church became strong in numbers, reporting, in 1809, 426 members.

[John Colby, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Atwood Colby, was born December 9, 1787. He died November 28, 1817, at the age of thirty years, having pressed into his short life the work of a century. His labors extended to nearly every part of the United States and the Provinces. He baptized and received into the church many hundreds. Profoundly earnest in his nature, awfully impressed with the vast possibilities and high destiny toward which humanity tends, ordained by the Almighty rather than the priesthood to preach the gospel in its stern simplicity, he was one of the most effectual preachers in the country.]

Dudley Pettingill must have preached here most of the time from 1824 to 1831, although Thomas Jackson was pastor in 1827, and Nathaniel Rollins

was here in 1828. John Pinkham came in 1831 and remained until 1837. He was succeeded by Horace Webber in 1837. In 1838 occurred the "Great Reformation:" over three hundred embraced religion: ninety-eight joined this church.

In 1827 a branch was formed in Tamworth and prosperity continued. October 10, 1839, the church was divided. The First Church (North Sandwich) in 1840 had a membership of 291, while in 1840 the Second Church (Centre Sandwich) had 159. The division line of these churches commenced in the west part of the town, followed Bear Camp river to the Martin road, then went south to the main road from Tamworth to Sandwich Lower Corner.

Pastors settled over the Centre Sandwich church, with dates of settlement. Rev. Horace Webber, October 10, 1839; Rev. Nahum Brooks, November, 1843; Rev. L. B. Tasker, June 25, 1848; Rev. Levi Brackett, September 25, 1854; Rev. L. B. Tasker, May, 1856; Rev. E. B. Fernald, June 23, 1859; Rev. L. B. Tasker, May, 1863; Rev. G. W. Bean, April, 1865; Rev. C. H. Kimball, June, 1870; Rev. L. B. Tasker, May, 1872; Rev. D. Calley, May, 1874; Rev. C. W. Griffin, June, 1880; Rev. J. W. Scribner, May, 1882; Rev. G. O. Wiggin, May, 1886.

In 1839 Enoch True and Samuel Ambrose were chosen deacons, Jesse Ambrose and George W. Downing, ruling elders, Caleb M. Marston, clerk. January, 1840, Ezekiel Hoit, Samuel Ambrose, John Burleigh, were appointed to serve on what became a standing committee. In 1841 the church requested the ordination of Enoch Prescott and Hugh Beede. The Yearly and Quarterly meetings were frequently held here. August, 1842, Joseph S. Moulton was chosen clerk. At the close of Mr Webber's pastorate the membership was 201, 182 being added to the church by baptism during his stay; but in 1848, at the end of Mr Brooks's pastorate, there were but 185 members, Millerism "having made sad havoc" in this section.

This church early took a strong stand for temperance, voting as early as 1842 disapproval of the use of liquors as a beverage, and in January, 1844, "to dispense with the wine for communion, and to use the juice of raisins instead." In 1847 the meeting-house was remodeled. In 1848 Caleb M. Marston was chosen deacon, and in 1849 J. G. Moulton was chosen deacon. In 1851 the present parsonage was built. July 14, 1852, Benjamin Burleigh Smith was ordained as a minister and missionary to India. Rev. Levi Brackett was here for a short period, 1854 to 1856. In 1858, Rev. Mr Tasker, pastor, "there were twenty-four additions by baptism, the greatest number for fifteen years." In 1859 Tristram Sanborn and Asa Severance were made deacons. Albert R. Kimball succeeded Sanborn in 1860.

G. W. Downing was a faithful superintendent of the Sabbath-school for years. John S. Quimby was a leader in the church, a man of great influence and permanence of character. Augustus Blanchard was a valuable member,

unostentatious, a pillar of the church. In 1859 Eli B. Fernald commenced a pastorate of most salutary influence. "He brought to his work consecration and deep piety." January 8, 1862, John A. Marston was chosen clerk to succeed Phineas Bacon, who had served for more than fourteen years. In 1863 the membership was 220; of the Sabbath-school, 173. 1864, John M. True succeeded John A. Marston as clerk. Oliver H. Marston was clerk in 1865. Rev. G. W. Bean was a man of push, perseverance, and energy. In May, 1868, George N. Dorr became clerk. Rev. Mr Kimball was here in 1870. He was active in temperance work. During his two years' stay the membership for each year was 100. N. F. Hoag was chosen clerk in 1870; he was followed by Ira Marston in 1872. John A. Marston succeeded him in 1874. In 1873 the Yearly Meeting was held with this church, being the third time since the division. At this meeting the "Woman's Mission Society" was formed; this has been a valuable auxiliary. Rev. Mr Calley's pastorate of six years was quiet and uneventful. No special records were made. Rev. Mr Griffin's ministerial labors did not increase the church membership, while death reduced the number eleven. During the first year of Rev. Mr Scribner's ministrations, the congregation averaged 102, the Sabbath-school attendance increased, and the second year there was a marked growth in every direction. Quite a number were received by baptism these two years. About this time the church building was repaired. "This was chiefly due to Mrs Oliver Chase, for without her generous gift and untiring labor the improvement might have failed."[1] A religious and temperance revival took place in January, 1883. In August of the same year, twenty were added to the church. Mr Scribner was fond of historical research and his histories of the Freewill Baptist churches of the Sandwich Quarterly Meeting show great labor and accuracy. Through his kindness we are enabled to give this *résumé*.

Dudley Pettingill was born in Sandwich in 1817. After his service here, he was the itinerant preacher for the Sandwich Quarterly Meeting for some time, keeping his home in the town, however, until 1840; was elected twice to the state legislature, doing much pastoral work in these years. He died in Thornton, April 28, 1850. A good servant of the Lord.

Hosea Quimby, a native of Sandwich, was the first college graduate of the Freewill Baptist clergy, was the father of the educational interests of that church, teaching and preaching for many years, and holding many important offices. He died at Milton Mills, October 11, 1878, aged seventy-four. Daniel Quimby, who resided in Sandwich from 1781 to 1816, was an industrious and successful minister, and assisted John Colby greatly in his labors.

Hugh Beede held a high rank as a preacher. Mr Scribner says: "His sermons were clear, logical, and convincing; his native ability was great." He died in Sandwich, his native town, January 27, 1879, aged seventy-two.

Samuel Beede, another eminent Freewill Baptist, at one time editor of the *Morning Star*, came to Sandwich, a lad of seventeen, in 1816, and died March 27, 1834. In this short life he accomplished much. His ministerial work was done in three brief years, yet he won a high place in the councils of the church.

Rev. Levi B. Tasker was born in Strafford, March 21, 1814. In 1834, when Strafford Academy opened, he was

[1] Oliver Chase was a man prominent in church and mission work. Possessed of means, the results of his industry and economy, he devoted much of this to the cause of religion. In this he was heartily seconded by his good wife. He gave a large amount to missionary causes, probably the most ever given by a citizen of Sandwich to the same objects.

one of its first students, defraying his expenses with money saved from hard labor. He continued his studies four years. In 1837 he was baptized and united with the church in Northwood, and soon became clerk of the church and superintendent of the Sabbath-school. When the anti-slavery question was prominent in the minds of the people, he took a decided stand, and maintained his views in the face of bitter persecutions. In 1845 he received license to preach and soon after was ordained. He settled in Sandwich in 1848, and thirteen of the twenty-six years of his ministerial life was passed here. While pastor at Lyndon, Vt, he did efficient service as an organizer and educator, and to him is the establishment of the Lyndon Institution largely due. He was a worker, not a loiterer, in the Lord's vineyard. He was clerk of the Sandwich Quarterly Meeting, of the New Hampshire Yearly Meeting, and of the Home Mission Society for many years; a member of the Executive Board of Home Missions for twenty years, and clerk for several years; a member of the Executive Board of the Education Society, and one of the corporators of the printing establishment. His clear head, good judgment, and kind heart fitted him specially for these places. His care of the flock entrusted to him was faithful, and "he was without doubt the ablest preacher this church has ever had." He died August 29, 1875.

The North Sandwich Freewill Baptist Church is the original first church of that denomination in town. After the division in 1839, Rev. Dudley Pettingill ministered to this church until 1840: Rev. Hugh Beede and J. Prescott, 1840–41; William Johnson, 1841–42; Rev. B. H. McMurphy, 1842–45; Rev. C. E. Blake, 1845–47; Rev. Josiah Wetherbee, 1847–50; Rev. Thomas Kenniston, 1850–53; Rev. John L. Sinclair, 1853–58; Rev. Samuel Wiggin, 1858–59; Rev. William Rogers, 1859–62; Rev. Hugh Beede, 1862–66; Rev. Jonathan Woodman, 1866–72; Rev. David Calley, 1872–74; Rev. J. S. Potter, 1874–76; Rev. John L. Sinclair, 1876–80; Rev. C. W. Dealtry, 1880–82; Rev. David Calley, 1882–87; Rev. J. Langdon Quimby, April, 1887, to October, 1887; Rev. A. J. Dutton is the present (1889) pastor. Church membership, 87. The Sabbath-school has 82 scholars. Benjamin F. Fellows is clerk of the church.

During Rev. Mr Sinclair's pastorate the church was remodeled; new pews were put in, making the seating capacity 250, and other repairs made at a cost of several hundred dollars. A parsonage was built about 1864 or 1865, costing $1,200. "This church building once had a belfry, octagonal in form, with eight perpendicular columns framed with timbers beneath the roof, and extending upwards supporting a large dome, from which ran up a spire, and at its apex was inserted an iron bar or rod and that was surmounted by a large weather-vane." About 1826 this section was visited by a hurricane that twisted off the iron bar close down to the spire, hurling it to the ground. The belfry remained in this unsightly condition until 1842, when S. N. Fogg was employed to remove it. The church was built on the southeast corner of the farm once owned by Abraham Perkins.

Methodism came to Sandwich early in the century from Landaff and Bridgewater circuits on the west, and Tuftonborough on the southeast. In 1803 Solomon Langdon, Paul Dustin, and Thomas Branch were on the large Landaff circuit, and Rev. Mr Langdon has the credit of being the pioneer Methodist preacher in this town. He labored mightily in word and doctrine to lay the foundation of this faith. Mrs Winslow, it is said, was the first member of this church, and Jedediah Skinner the second. Lewis Bates and Paul Dustin were on Bridgewater circuit in 1804–05, and "Elder" Dustin

baptized, in 1805, in Sandwich, Gilman Smith, Anna Smith, Fanny Glines, and others. Not far from this time the first class was formed, with Jedediah Skinner, leader, Elijah Skinner, Bradbury Prescott, Mrs Beede, and two others as members. "Father" Skinner was the first to open his house to Methodist preaching, and about the same time Mrs Beede, who lived where Asahel Glines now lives, opened her doors for public services, and for a long period it was Methodist headquarters. The first class-meeting was probably held at Gilman Smith's in 1805. Elijah Hedding, afterwards bishop, was presiding elder in 1807–08, Martin Ruter in 1809–10.

Methodist meetings were held in the Red Hill district and in the south-eastern parts of the town simultaneously and independently of each other. The Red Hill meetings were connected with Centre Harbor, and the others with Tuftonborough, and their preachers doubtless conducted the services. Those stationed at Centre Harbor were Hezekiah Field, 1806, Paul Dustin, 1807, J. Peck, 1808, Abner Clark, 1809. At Tuftonborough were L. Bates, 1806, J. Peck, E. Blake, 1807, L. Bates, 1808, Benjamin Bishop, Amasa Taylor, 1809.

In 1810 Sandwich became a station, which included Centre Sandwich, North Sandwich, and South Tamworth, with the Centre as base of operations, and here, after meetings ceased to be held at private houses, the Methodists worshiped in the "old meeting house" one half of the time for several years, alternately with the Baptists until 1825, when, being stronger in numbers, and deeming it pleasanter to have a house of their own, they commenced a church in April, which they finished the same year. The celebrated John N. Maffit preached the dedication sermon. This church was built through the zealous efforts and personal labor of Elijah Skinner, a prominent leader in the society.

It was the custom to send two preachers to the Sandwich circuit, one married and one unmarried; and they had religious services every Sabbath at Centre Sandwich, and once in two weeks at North Sandwich and South Tamworth.

The Methodists and Congregationalists built a church edifice of brick at North Sandwich, and the clergymen of the different denominations occupied the pulpit alternate Sabbaths. Stephen Fellows was one of the leading members of this Methodist church. After his removal from the state, and other changes made by time, there were but few Methodists remaining in that section.

The first church erected by the Methodists was occupied by them for nearly a quarter of a century, when a fire made such devastation within its walls that it was decided to rebuild. This was done in 1848. The land on which the present church stands was given by Hon. Moulton H. Marston.

The second session of the New Hampshire Conference was held at Centre Sandwich in 1831, Bishop Soule presiding. The tenth annual session was also

held here in 1839, Bishop Hedding presiding. At a Quarterly Conference held at Sandwich, June 27, 1839, it was "Voted, that said Sandwich Circuit be divided in the following manner: Centre Sandwich to be a station — also that North Sandwich and Tamworth be a circuit, that Holderness and Centre Harbor be another circuit."

The following list of Methodist preachers stationed on Sandwich Circuit was compiled by C. C. Fellows: —

1810, Leonard Frost. 1811, Francis Dane. 1812, Hezekiah Field. 1813, John Vickory. 1814, Hezekiah Davis. 1815, Leonard Frost. 1816, Josiah Scarritt. 1817, Unknown. 1818, Benjamin Bishop. 1819, Nathan Paine. 1820, Ezra Kellogg. 1821, J. Kellam, E. S. Goodwin. 1822, William McCoy. 1823, Charles Baker. 1824, J. B. H. Norris. 1825, J. B. H. Norris, Nathaniel Norris. 1826, Samuel Kelly, George Storrs. 1827, George Storrs, J. Hazleton. 1828, A. B. Kindsman, L. Harlow. 1829, J. B. H. Norris, S. Fisk. 1830, William Nelson, John Worcester. 1831, S. Chamberlain, William Peck. 1832, S. Chamberlain, C. Fales. 1833, M. Newhall, O. Dunbar. 1834, M. Newhall, L. D. Blodgett. 1835, N. W. Scott, L. D. Blodgett. 1836, N. W. Scott. 1837, John Smith, M. P. Marshall. 1838, John Smith, John English. 1839, David Wilcox. 1840, H. Drew, M. P. Marshall. 1841, H. Drew, J. S. Loveland. 1842, C. W. Levings, J. S. Loveland, William Blake. 1843, C. W. Levings, H. H. Hartwell. 1844, J. A. Scarritt, H. Hill. 1845–46, N. W. Aspinwall. 1847–48, William Hewes. 1849–50, Calvin Holman. 1851, Rufus Tilton. 1852–53, H. N. Taplin. 1854–55, Joseph W. Guernsey. 1856–57, Joshua H. Holman. 1858, Nelson Green. 1859–60, J. P. Stinchfield. 1861–62, Reuben Dearborn. 1863–64, John Currier. 1865, A. J. Church. 1866, A. P. Hatch. 1867–69, M. T. Cilley. 1870, C. A. Cressey. 1871–73, George N. Bryant. 1874–75, Moses Sherman. 1876–77, D. W. Downs. 1878, J. Mowry Bean. 1879–81, William Woods. 1882, J. D. Folsom. 1883–85, G. C. Noyes. 1886–87, J. H. Brown. 1888, William A. Mayo.

Rev. George N. Dorr, born in Sandwich, graduate of Bowdoin College, is a Methodist clergyman and stationed at Lebanon this year (1888). The membership of the church in 1888 was ninety; the Sabbath-school had an average of sixty pupils, Dr E. W. Hodsdon, superintendent. The society has a good house of worship, valued at four thousand dollars, a pleasant parsonage, and is in a prosperous condition.

The Congregational Churches. — Until 1814 there was no organization of the Congregationalists in Sandwich: people of that faith worshiped at Tamworth or Moultonborough, where churches of that denomination were established and the gospel preached. Occasionally the Rev. Mr. Hidden, of Tamworth, and Mr Crane, of Exeter, preached gratuitously.

The report of a committee of the church gives the succint history to 1827. "In 1811 Mr Clark, a missionary from the New Hampshire Missionary Society,

sent to Ossipee, preached one Sabbath and once or twice on weekdays to this people. In 1814 the Rev. Mr Taylor was sent to us three months from the New Hampshire Missionary Society, and the same year Mr. William Cogswell, a licentiate, was sent to us three months by the Massachusetts Society, whose labors were blest; a church consisting of thirteen members was organized and a further revival followed."

[We find fourteen members on the church records at the organization, August 17, 1814, as follows: Asa Crosby, deacon; Josiah Bean, deacon; Rev. Jacob W. Eastman, James Adams, Eliphalet Sanborn, Sarah Webster, Susan Freeman, Grace R. French, Catharine Badger, Lucy R. Freeze, Olive Bean, Mrs Eliza Little, Sally Clark, Abigail Crosby.]

"Mr Cogswell was succeeded by the Rev. Mr Jewell from the Massachusetts Missionary Society, who continued two weeks and was the same year succeeded by the Rev. Mr Field from the New Hampshire Missionary Society, who labored here about one year, who received a part of his support from the congregation. The Rev. Mr Coe succeeded Mr Field and continued with us about three months. In 1816 and 1817 the Rev. Mr Spofford preached to us about three months and was sent us from the New Hampshire Missionary Society. The Rev. Isaac Jones from the New Hampshire Missionary Society continued about three months with us in 1818 and 1819, and in 1821 and 1822.

"In 1823 the Rev. Mr. Sewall from the New Hampshire Missionary Society continued about one year and received one hundred dollars from this congregation. According to Hon. John Wentworth, 'Rev. Jotham S. Sewall preached in the potash schoolhouse situated near the Little Pond Cemetery (and which was afterwards burnt down and the district divided) at different intervals under the auspices of the Home Missionary Society.' In 1824 Mr Isaac Willey, a licentiate, was sent by the New Hampshire Missionary Society three months and was afterwards continued by subscriptions about eight weeks.

"The membership of the church was now reduced to eleven, with but two male members. But prospects began to brighten. God had put it into the hearts of outside individuals to erect a commodious house for public worship, and efforts were now made to erect a meeting-house and various methods pursued, but nothing effectual was done until March 24, 1824, when eleven individuals agreed to build a Congregational meeting-house by sixteen shares.

"These proprietors, having organized themselves, made preparations for erecting a meeting-house, and having, with various others, on the eighth day of December, 1824, formed themselves into a society by the name of the First Congregational Society in Sandwich, and published the notice of their association and constitution, on the 28th day of February, 1825, purchased of Ezekiel French, Esquire, and received from him a deed of the plot of land on which the meeting-house now stands, with the common appurtenant to the same.

"The accounts of the proprietors were settled on the 18th and 19th days of

November, 1825, and the average price of pews being found at forty-one dollars and twenty-five cents (after reserving No. 1 on the east aisle as a parsonage pew), reckoning the whole expense of completing the meeting-house, with the exception of a stove and of painting. On the 19th day of said November, the pews in said house were set up at public auction to the highest bidder, and also the remnants of the materials for the meeting-house. After which the meeting adjourned to the house of N. G. Norris, and passed various resolves placing the property in said meeting-house under the control of the First Congregational Society.

"On the 30th day of November, 1825, the meeting-house, having been completed in the inside, was dedicated to the service of Almighty God. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Samuel Hidden, of Tamworth, assisted by the Revs. Messrs Shaw (Moultonborough), Rankin (Plymouth), Hale, and Norwood (Meredith Bridge).

"Various efforts were made during the winter and spring of 1826 to obtain a suitable candidate to minister to this people and become pastor of this church. The New Hampshire Missionary Society having voted to this society sixty dollars, and the society in Massachusetts 'for promoting Christian knowledge' having given expectations of assistance, many individuals were willing to tax themselves heavily to procure a stated preaching. Mr David P. Smith (D. C. 1823), a licentiate, commenced his labors with us on the 23d day of July, 1826, for four Sabbaths, and, giving a general satisfaction, was continued by a subscription until March, 1827.

"In March, 1827, a general excitement having taken place, and the 'Society for promoting Christian Knowledge' in Massachusetts having voted us one hundred dollars per year for five years for the support of a settled minister, a subscription for the support of Mr Smith was put in circulation, and the Church and Society united in giving him a call to become pastor of the church, which invitation was accepted.

Samuel Emerson,
Paul Wentworth,
Jeremiah Furber,
} Committee."

"Sandwich, April 13, 1827.

May 20, 1827, Joseph Mason and wife, Jeremiah Furber, Susan Lamson, Susan Cogan, Benjamin Cook, were admitted members by profession, and Paul Wentworth and wife by letter.

May 22, the ordination of Rev. David Page Smith occurred, Rev. David Weed Eastman, A.M., preaching the sermon.

The meeting-house at which this ordination took place was situated not far from Little Pond, between the old Elisha Weed house and the Fairfield house on the opposite side of the road, near and just below where the road turns to the left to go to North Sandwich. It was torn down long since.

[David Page Smith was born at Hollis, September 20, 1795, and died at Greenfield, October 1, 1850; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1823. He was dismissed from Sandwich June 28, 1832.

Rev. Jacob Weed Eastman was born at North Sandwich, May 29, 1790, and was son of James and Susanna (French) Eastman. He was the first Congregationalist clergyman born in Sandwich. He married Mary Webster. He was a celebrated schoolmaster, and Dartmouth conferred the honorary degree of A.M. upon him in 1822. He was ordained December 13, 1815, at Methuen, Mass.] Rev. D. P. Smith was elected clerk.

"March 13, 1828. Met at the house of widow Grace French, and attended to the establishment of Sabbath Schools." In October and December, 1831, thirty-one persons united with this church.

Rev. Giles Leach, a native of Bridgewater, Mass., and a graduate of Amherst and Andover, commenced his labors in Sandwich in October, 1832, preaching two thirds of the time with the First Church, and one third at North Sandwich. He was ordained as pastor of both churches, February 5, 1833, and was dismissed February 26, 1840. He continued occasionally to fill the pulpits until 1842. November 23, 1842, he was installed in Meredith, where he remained until May 23, 1854. His next pastorate was in Wells, Maine; then he went to Rye. He died in Franklin, in the spring of 1885. He was an earnest and fervent preacher, and left a pleasant memory. Rev. Giles Leach acted as clerk during his pastorate; he was succeeded by Deacon Jeremiah Furber. Calvin Hoyt was the next, and he was followed by William M. Weed.

In the spring and summer of 1842, Mr Otis Holmes preached several sermons with such acceptation that he was called to the pastorate August 15, and installed September 7. He possessed great energy, deep religious feelings, and marked convictions, which he inculcated without fear or favor. He was strongly anti-slavery in sentiment, and a radical in temperance. Intestine commotion was developed during his pastorate, and some of the principal members were alienated and withdrew. The church, never strong, felt their loss to a marked degree. But Mr Holmes knew no compromise with evil, and slackened not his zeal. He ministered faithfully until April, 1849. In May, Moses Weed and William Cogan were elected deacons.

After the dismissal of Rev. Mr Holmes there was only occasional preaching for some years. "The old meeting house was so out of repair as to be unfit for use. It was feared, first, that unanimity could not be secured in the location of a new house, and, secondly, that the necessary funds could not be raised. But when efforts were made in the winter of 1856, those 'fears' vanished to the 'four winds.'"

A new meeting-house was built at Sandwich Lower Corner, and dedicated January 1, 1857. Occasional preaching occurred from this time until the

autumn of 1858, when Royal Parkinson was employed to supply for three months, from December to March. March 10, 1859, he was reëngaged and supplied the pulpit two years, then went to Queechy, Vt. He was not installed here. Records show that in May, 1862, four hundred and twenty-six dollars were raised to pay Rev. David Bean for preaching at the Congregational church at Sandwich Corner. Mr Bean was in Sandwich previous to this subscription and gave such satisfaction that the subscription was raised in order to retain him. But before the winter of 1862–63, he felt constrained to seek another field, as he was a Freewill Baptist.

After an absence of nearly sixteen years, Rev. Otis Holmes again began ministerial labors here, January 27, 1865, dividing his services equally between the First Church and the "North Parish." At this time the membership had diminished from eighty to twenty-seven, as stated by Calvin Hoyt, clerk. Mr Holmes remained until 1868, and is now (1888) in active ministrations at Eliot, Maine. Rev. Charles L. Tappan, a native of Sandwich, commenced labor as pastor June 18, 1871.

Rev. Mr Hall supplied from May, 1878, to May 15, 1879. Mr Headley, an Andover student, was here from May to October, 1879. Rev. Edwin M. Vittum was here from June to October, 1880. Since Mr Vittum preached, there has been no regular Congregational ministry: prayer-meetings and Sabbath-schools were kept up, however, until about 1883.

The North Sandwich Congregational Church was organized June 27, 1832. For many years prior to this time the families embracing the Congregational faith had enjoyed the occasional labors of Rev. Samuel Hidden, of Tamworth, and to receive the ministrations of the gospel on the Sabbath. For nearly forty years they were accustomed to go to Tamworth, some on horseback, some on foot, and they were very regular in their attendance on divine worship. Mr Hidden used to say, "I love to preach to the people of Sandwich, they love preaching so well." And many were converted and united with the Tamworth church.

At the time of the organization of the North Sandwich church there were fifteen members: among them, the names of Neal McCrillis, Isaiah Fogg, David M. Foss, Joshua B. Smith, David S. Emery, Jonathan G. Webster, Albert L. Emery, Joseph Hoit, have been given us. The society was formed October 8, 1832, and the following were also among its numbers: Jacob F. Moulton, Stephen Bennett, Jr, Isaac Foss, Eliphalet McGaffey, William Weed, Josiah McGaffey. Neal McCrillis and Isaiah Fogg were deacons.

1832, December 19, they voted "to invite Rev. Giles Leach to become our pastor: also, to raise by subscription eighty-three dollars for his services one third of the year in case he accept our invitation: also, voted to raise twenty-four dollars for the services of Rev. Samuel Hidden four Sabbaths the past year." In 1833 they united with the First Church in securing the labors

of Rev. Giles Leach, who ministered to them one third of the time for seven years. Under his care the church enjoyed a good degree of prosperity, with frequent additions. After his pastorate closed, two years elapsed without regular services, Mr Leach preaching occasionally for two years. Rev. Otis Holmes supplied the pulpit one third of the time for several years; then for some years there were religious services when a minister could be secured for a Sabbath. For the two years 1854–55 they united with the Freewill Baptist church in hiring a Baptist minister, who held services in their meeting-house one fourth of the time. At present (1889) there are no regular services; the meeting-house is opened for funerals, and sometimes meetings of other denominations are held here. The members attend and support the Freewill Baptist church. William McCrillis, Larkin W. French, and Alvah Moulton are the only resident male members.

East Sandwich. — There is no church organization at this part of the town, but about 1878 a small, unpretending church building was erected and called Union Chapel, and here "God's people" of various denominations, Baptists, Methodists, Adventists, etc., assemble for worship. The number of people is so small that they are not able to support a preacher entirely and are supplied from other churches, contributing what they can. Rev. J. P. Frye preached at the chapel for three years when stationed at South Tamworth; Rev. David Calley, Baptist, succeeded him for two years; in 1888, Rev. W. A. Mayo, Methodist, from Centre Sandwich, ministered here. At present the pulpit is supplied one Sabbath in each month by Rev. Mr Piper (Adventist) from Melvin village, and the remainder of the time Rev. Mr Wilkins, from Moultonborough, Methodist, officiates.

A small Sabbath-school was organized six years ago, and about four years since a temperance club was formed and called the East Sandwich Blue Ribbon Association. Great interest is taken in all these good institutions by the inhabitants, and they bid fair to grow and prosper.

The Friends.[1] — In giving a history of the Friends Society in Sandwich we do not propose to give such history as may be a record merely, but an outline rather of the Quaker element of this town, showing briefly what it did and what it was; what molding impress it had on the generations that followed; its influence on communities now far remote, and to whom perhaps a knowledge of their ancestors has never come. As the geologist and the astronomer find "the ancient hills and the morning stars" away back in "the freshness of the far beginning," so we find the Quakers of Sandwich in the very beginning of its history. As early as 1777 there must have been by any reasonable estimate as many as forty members, while in 1802 they had become so numerous that the Salem Quarterly Meeting in Massachusetts recognized it as one of its branches and established it as the Sandwich Monthly Meeting.

[1] By David B. Hill.

Judge Daniel Beede, though not himself a member, allied himself to this denomination, and not less than seven of his children became members of the society. In New Hampshire the Quakers were not scattered widely, but lived and gathered in quite large numbers together, and were mostly in Dover, Rochester, Gilmanton, Weare, Sandwich, Epping, and adjacent towns. From 1802 to 1833 there were probably not less than seven hundred members of the society in the Sandwich Meeting. This number may at first seem large, but the estimate will not appear extravagant when we remember that among the names enrolled were Hoag, Beede, Varney, Hoit, Meader, Dealing, Felch, Brown, Jewell, Scribner, Wingate, Bunker, Jenness, Folsom, Heard, Hill, Hinds, Marston, Dow, Gove, Bean, Gould, Roberts, Purinton, Plumer, Hanson, Greene, Peaslee, Cook, Samos, Hassletine, Wiggin, Sweat, Frye, Miller, Johnson, Tuttle, and if we should continue, the list of names would expand almost "to cloudy legions." Of the Hoags alone there were about sixty members, and probably as many by the name of Beede.

In North Sandwich they were nearly as early as at the Centre, but were organized later, and for a season were part of the general meeting. The first meeting-house at the Centre must have been built soon after the settlement of the town, for it had served its generation and a new one was built about 1816. The record shows this house to have been 50 feet long and 38 feet wide, two stories high, and cost $905. The North Sandwich meeting-house was erected about 1814. In 1802 Enoch Hoag was clerk for a short time, and in the same year Benjamin Frye became clerk and held the position more than a quarter of a century. He was succeeded by Ezra Meader, who was succeeded by Stephen Beede, and these three held the office for about sixty years. Thomas W. Hoag is now clerk. The clerk was presiding officer as well as recording officer, and made his record from verbal expressions without vote, and was himself sole judge of the preponderance of sentiment as gathered from verbal expression, made his record accordingly, and scarcely or never was any objection made to the record. Benjamin Frye's records were admirably written, and he must have been a very methodical man. Ezra Meader and Stephen Beede each in his turn became clerk of the Dover Quarterly Meeting.

Cyrus Beede was one of the most prominent members. He was a man of large comprehension, who was regarded as an oracle to his own denomination, and it is said clergymen of other denominations regarded the opinion of Cyrus Beede on theological questions as about "the end of the law." He was born in 1766 and was among the younger sons of Judge Daniel Beede. He was one of the early Quaker ministers. Ezra Meader was a man of high repute and was long among the leaders of the Quakers. Stephen Beede, in later times, was one of the strong men of this church. He was one of those peculiarly organized men who easily gather from the remarks and argu-

ments of others both the weakness and the wisdom of their views, and when the right time came was able to sum up the whole substance pro and con, to rightly divide the true from the false, and steer with unerring certainty along the line of wisdom and draw entire assemblies after him. None could "pour oil on troubled waters" with a gentler hand or with more certain effect. Among the ministers were Cyrus Beede, Benjamin Frye, Martha Meader, Joanna Miller, Mary Hoag, and, belonging to Sandwich Monthly Meeting though resident in Wolfeborough, Lindley Murray Hoag, a minister of marvelous power, whose fame always brought out crowded houses. "When Lindley Hoag comes to Sandwich, let me know," was a request of hundreds. His wife, Huldah, sister of Joseph Varney and the late Moses Varney of Wolfeborough, was scarcely less distinguished than himself. Of the men prominent in their time, acting as committees and in various other capacities, were Stephen and John Hoag, Jonathan Wingate, John Folsom, Solomon Hoit, Elijah Beede, Oliver Hill, Noah Varney, Richard Wiggin, Daniel Frye, Joshua, Paul, Russell and James Hoag, Parker Felch, Beede Varney, Ephraim Meader, and many others, of each of whom interesting things could be said, but time and space forbid that we should call them from their long repose.

About 1854 came a tide of emigration, and the Sandwich Quakers followed the "course of empire" westward. Emigration continued, till of the great number who dwelt in Sandwich in 1820 nearly all are gone from the Centre, but a somewhat flourishing society remains at North Sandwich, which ranks in numbers probably second or third among the religious bodies of the town. To that society John B. Cartland, a Quaker minister, preaches with great acceptance almost every Sabbath, and has drawn a goodly number who are not allied to the society to become regular attendants, and, moreover, by his honesty and devotion to duty and unselfish dealing with his fellowmen, as well as by his verbal ministrations, he has placed a molding finger on that community, and made it easier for them to lead honest and unselfish lives.

More than a century has passed since the establishment of the Quakers in Sandwich, and the time is not come to sum up their influence. Their influence has entered new organizations, and, to a great extent, speaks through other people. In New Hampshire they have greatly declined in numbers, but are very numerous in the West and in many parts of the older states. The Quakers spoke for the slave in unmistakable terms, when many were servile or silent: they spoke for spiritual freedom, when many were bound to outworn creeds: they spoke for "the Spirit that makes alive," while many could see only "the letter that killeth;" they upheld the law of human kindness, while with many "the iron heel went down upon the hearts of men." Tending in some cases and in some directions to narrowness, because they did not always interpret aright the teachings of their founders, yet in their cardinal principles

they were set as bright sunbeams in the orient of a brighter day: their principles live in the teachings and practices of many who do not bear their name. The Quakers of this town met twice a week in their respective houses of worship, through wind and storm and flood, and often sat in peaceful silence, and no human voice was heard. Often was it asked, "Why this waste of time?" But far other judgment may determine that such time was not wasted. In the hush of meditation, in the all solemn silentness of nature, spirit voices oftenest speak. Then comes the solemn contemplation of human and divine relations: of the vast possibilities of the human soul in time and eternity, and rich and valuable as speech may be, silence may be more golden. In the Quaker burial-ground at North Sandwich, on a declivity that gently slopes toward singing waters, in the land guarded by mighty mountains that keep watch from the skies of the measureless north, the families of four generations are sleeping. With all their human frailties, their work has been done well. By the present generation the names of many of them are absolutely forgotten. But those who sleep in the dust have molded the lives of the living, though they are unconscious of the fact, and who shall estimate their influence?

Education. — From its earliest days, the people of Sandwich have been interested in literature and the cause of education. The schoolmasters of "ye olden time" were respected and generally looked up to as more than ordinary men. They were usually dignified in their bearing and courteous in their manners, and these "oldtime worthies" merit recognition in history. William Martin was a teacher early. About 1795, Benjamin Frye taught school in Sandwich and continued here for many years. Nearly ninety years ago (1800) John Donovan (who married a daughter of Bagley Weed) was a teacher at the schoolhouse which stood near the house of Asahel Glines. He was grandfather of Charles W. Donovan, who has been selectman for many years. Natt Burley taught near Sandwich Centre about the same time. Jacob Weed Page, another teacher, was a contemporary; also Dudley Leavitt, the famous mathematician, taught the young the mysteries of figures for several years. Stephen Cogan was a teacher here for nearly forty years, and for many years was superintendent of schools. Brewster Smith was an early teacher in North Sandwich, and Eli Cook and Eliphalet McGaffey were well-known instructors nearly seventy years ago. Rev. Benjamin G. Willey taught school in the potash or Little pond district in the winter of 1819–20. This was the first school that John Wentworth, of Chicago, ever attended. "Master Ladd" taught in a schoolhouse near the Freewill Baptist cemetery. He was lame, and his scholars treated him with the utmost kindness and consideration, drawing him to and from school on a small sled or carriage. The Beede family have furnished the town with many teachers. Samuel Beede, Huldah Beede (Mrs Leonard Frost), Mary Beede (Mrs Pinkham), Mehitable Beede

(Mrs Richard Wiggin), Daniel G. Beede, and Nancy McCrillis were teachers of high repute.

Hon. Daniel G. Beede has had a state reputation for years, standing in the front rank as an educator. He established Beede Normal Institute at Centre Sandwich, and it at once became one of the best training-schools for teachers in the state, besides being a school of high grade for students fitting for other professional and commercial life. His students are numbered by hundreds, and all retain esteem and veneration for their old instructor. Mr Beede was much in public life until advancing years and illness prevented his acceptance of official place. He was town clerk several years, moderator of the annual town-meeting nearly twenty years, school committeeman twenty years, first selectman five years, representative two years, register of probate fifteen years, and state superintendent of public instruction in 1873. Mr Beede has done well what duties have been intrusted to him, and none stands higher than he among the sons of Sandwich. Mrs Beede conducts a high school in the building formerly occupied by the Normal Institute.

Benjamin B. Smith, afterwards missionary in India, was a teacher. "Methodical and exact in all things, thorough in his discipline, leading the stronger intellects rapidly into wide fields of thought, Mr Smith was regarded by his pupils with a feeling akin to reverence." Albert Ethridge was known only a few years in Sandwich as a teacher. His intellect was of a high order. Charles Hoag was formerly a teacher of high reputation, and for several years he and his brother Levi were engaged in teaching in Pennsylvania. Charles afterward went West, where he acquired an extensive influence. Edward G. Hoag was for many years a teacher in the Quaker School at Providence, R. I., long the leading school of that denomination in New England. Enoch Hoag was a teacher in Sandwich long ago.

Wyatt Folsom, Levi Varney, Amos Heard, Jesse Folsom, George M. Burleigh, Wyatt McGaffey, David M. Bean, Mrs Albert C. Buffum, of North Berwick, Maine, her sister, Mrs Gifford, the daughters of Benjamin Frye, and of Dr White, and James Hoag, and Colonel Samuel Ethridge, Anne E. Bean, Martha Quinby, Mary McGaffey, Anna F. Hoag, Amy Hoag, Betsey Severance, and Harriet Weed were teachers of prominence both at home and abroad. There are also many who were natives of Sandwich who have done good service in the cause of education away from home. Prominent among these are Miss Lizzie Blanchard, of the celebrated school at Mt Holyoke; Miss Hattie Cook, of Mt Vernon, Iowa; Miss Susan Sherman, of Mt Carroll; Alonzo Kimball, of the School of Technology at Worcester, Mass.; George L. Clark and his brother Selwyn; Lebbeus Hill, Cyrus Beede, and Jonathan B. Wiggin (teachers for many years in southern Massachusetts); Warren Ambrose, of California; Samuel F. Beede, in the far West; Ella Moulton and her sister Annie; Emma H. Sanborn, teacher for a season in Bradford Academy; Emma Beede (Mrs Gulliver), in Boston and Brookline schools; Abbie Smith, in Newton schools; Oliver C. Hill, George N. French, George F. Varney, Henry A. Folsom, and Edmund M. Vittum, who was for a season a teacher in Constantinople.

Sandwich Academy, chartered about 1824, was located on Wentworth Hill.

The original trustees were Giles Leach, Elisha Hanson, Jeremiah Furber, Benjamin Frye, William Weed, Samuel Hidden, Joshua Dodge, Samuel Emerson, Paul Wentworth, Nicholas G. Norris, Benjamin Scribner, Johnson D. Quimby, Augustine Blanchard, James Stevenson, Nathaniel Hubbard, and Benning M. Bean. There were subsequently added from time to time Aaron B. Hoyt, James Norris, David Dow, Andrew J. McFarland, William M. Weed, Otis Holmes, Benjamin Jewett, Thomas Shannon, Jeremiah Blake, William A. Kimball, Calvin Hoit, and Thomas J. Sweatt. The institution did not become complete for many years, and the first school was in the autumn of 1837 under the instruction of Charles Cochrane. He was succeeded by Samuel French, James Osgood, E. H. Greely, John Riley Varney, Joseph McGaffey, William A. Kimball, and Aaron B. Hoyt. Joseph McGaffey was a graduate of Dartmouth College in the class of 1844, and an accomplished scholar. Aaron B. Hoyt was the last of the preceptors of Sandwich Academy, and was doubtless among the best. The last term of school was in the fall of 1849. Professor Hoyt commenced a spring term in 1850, but relinquished it on account of ill-health. Two years passing without any school, by terms of the deed of gift, the academy land reverted to the former owners, and in 1852 was sold to Isaac Adams, and the building was moved away and torn down.

Sandwich Library Association. — As long ago as 1800 the intelligence of the people demanded additional means for feeding the mind than they possessed, and, in connection with Moultonborough, the "Sandwich and Moultonborough Social Library" was incorporated in that year by act of the legislature. The field was too broad for the desired facilities, and in 1810 the legislature chartered the "Sandwich Social Library." This did a good work for many years, was well supplied with valuable books of a solid character, well calculated to make strong thinkers of their readers.

The "Sandwich Library Association" was formed at Centre Sandwich in 1882, and as many of the books of the Social Library as could be obtained were incorporated with it. The library was located in the small building adjacent to the residence of Charles Blanchard. May 10, 1888, it was made an incorporated body with these members as signers of the articles: David H. Hill, A. Birnay Tasker, E. Q. Marston, Charles Blanchard, Paul Wentworth, S. B. Wiggin, C. B. Hoyt, John A. Marston, A. S. A. Gilman, L. C. Ambrose, B. F. Fellows, Charles W. Donovan, John S. Quimby, Lewis Q. Smith, G. Moulton, E. M. Heard, Levi W. Stanton, C. E. Blanchard. There are now seven hundred volumes in the library; A. B. Tasker, Esq., librarian. The presidents have been: David H. Hill, Enoch Q. Marston, Samuel B. Wiggin, Charles Blanchard, Charles B. Hoyt.

CHAPTER LXI.

Excerpts from Early and Late Town Records — Action of Town in Civil War — Civil List.

1772. A town-meeting was held June 29 at the house of Daniel Beede, Esq., in pursuance of a warrant issued by Ebenezer Smith, Esq., of Meredith, in answer to a petition of more than ten of the inhabitants of Sandwich asking for this warrant because the proprietors had neglected to keep up their meetings appointed by their charter, and the town had thus lost its officers and meeting. At this meeting Ebenezer Smith, Esq., was chosen moderator; Daniel Beede, Esq., clerk; Elias Ladd, Moses Weed, Daniel Beede, Esq., selectmen; Jeremiah Page, constable; Joshua Prescott and Christopher Tappan, surveyors of highways; Elias Smith, Micah Rice, tithingmen. September 10. At a town-meeting held at "the Griss mill," Elias Smith, moderator, it was voted "that a way be laid from Lt Jacob Smith's to Moultonborough line by the seal of Daniel Beede, Esq., provided the owners of the land will take for satisfaction as much adjacent rangeway or otherwise as the selectmen can agree with them without cost to the town; voted that a way be laid through Orlando Weed's grant; likewise from Richard Sinclers to the above said way;" voted two hundred days' work on the "rodes;" voted to raise five pounds lawful money for the necessary expenses of the town, and to give Daniel Beede, Esq., ten shillings to collect it.

1773. March 29, three hundred days' work voted to be done on the ways, twenty days of it to be done on the Red Hill way in "Molten Borough."

1779. $150 raised for the use of the town. Moses Weed having hired Jacob Smith to serve as constable in his turn, the town accepted his services in that capacity. August 31 it was voted "that the hire of Edward Wells in the Continental and Josiah Parsons in the Rhode Island service be paid by a tax, exempting those who have done service by going, hiring, or paying in to the extent of their service," and the selectmen were directed to make the proportion: also voted "that the hundred bushels of corn to Ed Wells be paid by the first of February next." It appears that the town had agreed to cut fifteen acres of trees on a lot in Tamworth as part pay for the service of Josiah Parsons, and at the same meeting it was voted to let the job to the lowest bidder, and it was struck off to Caleb Gilman for $17 per acre.

April 12. Voted that whereas one hundred and fifty Dollers was advanced Gratis by Daniel Beede Esq & by him paid to Moses Page James flag & Nath[l] Brown Viz fifty Dollers Each in March or ap[l] in the year 1777 to hire them to Enlist themselves into the Contanental army for three years or Dureing

the war & Each of them to Pass muster & serve as three Soldiers for this town of Sandwich as part of their Quoto of the Contanental army and nothing being allowed to the said Daniel By the sd town voted Unanimus that if the Contanant or State should allow the Town of Sandwich the said sum of one hundred & fifty Dollers or any part thereof that it Be Paid to the said Daniel & that the said Daniel have the whole Benefit of what may be Recoverd for sd Money advanced by him as aforesd. — It was voted this year to accept the plan of government published by the state convention.

In 1781 John Prescut and Lt Josiah Bean were chosen committee to hire soldiers to fill the town's quota, and the selectmen directed to assess a tax for the payment. The next entry is dated 1780. July 24 voted "that the eight acres of trees for the hire of Samuel McGaffey (a soldier) be fell out of the highway Role & Samuel Burley's (a soldier) 18 days work if required;" also, that the selectmen purchase the town's quota of beef for the Continental service with the promise of corn on the best terms they can buy it, and raise the corn to pay for it by tax. At the March meeting, 1781, voted that the ammunition taken out of the store be returned forthwith, & those that went to Cooss have one filint [flint] and two ounces allowed wastage. June 18. Capt. Nathaniel Ethridge and Lt Jacob Smith appointed a committee to sell the right of land appropriated to the first settled minister to raise money to pay the hire of soldiers. Daniel Beede was given a note in the name of the town for fifty silver dollars for the hire of Ben Short to enlist. 1782. Thomas Mudget, elected a surveyor of highways, refuses to take the oath or affirmation of allegiance. Voted "that no ox-sled shall pass on the public road in the snow path being narrower than five feet from outside to outside of said sled-sides on penalty of twelve shillings to be recovered by complaint before any justice of the peace, etc." The same enactment was made in 1783. 1784. Hon. Meshech Weare receives 27 votes (all that were cast) for president of the state. The minister's right of land had not been sold to pay soldiers, and this year it was voted to sell that right and the school right and put the proceeds at interest for the use of schooling. 1785. Votes for president of the state, Gen. John Sullivan 14, Col John Langdon 33, George Atkinson 1. Votes for senators John Wentworth, Esq., 56, Daniel Beede, Esq., 56. $90 raised by tax for schooling. 1786. Voted to raise £50 to pay the town's debt. "Nov. 1786. At a meeting held at Sandwich being legally notified to see if they do approve the plan lately published by order of the General Court for emitting paper money & to see if they would wish any alteration or amendment of said plan Capt. N. Ethridge, moderator, present at meeting 27 legal voters Question put to receive said plan & there was not a single vote for receiving it." 1787. Votes for president of the state John Sullivan 14, John Langdon 2; for senators Col Ebenezer Smith 48, Col Copp 1, Daniel Beede, Esq. 49. 1788. Votes for

president John Sullivan 37, John Langdon 4, Col Bartlett 1; for "senators of state" Ebenezer Thompson Esq. 39, Ebenezer Smith 41. The selectmen's accounts for last years services (seven pounds five shillings) allowed. Voted to raise £30 to pay the county tax of 1787. 1789. Judge Josiah Bartlett has 66 votes for president to Gen. Sullivan 5; Daniel Beede, Esq. 78 votes for senator, Col Nathan Hoit 53, Ebenezer Smith 23. A vote as to whether there should be a town school passed in the negative.

1790. Votes for president (of state) J. Wentworth Esq 57, John Pickering 1, Judge Bartlett 1; for senators Col Hoit 46, Col Smith 3, Col Waldron 44, Col McDuffie 2. £40 for schooling, and £40 for use of the town raised this year. August 10, voted "that this town assume their right to send a representative to the General Court, that they be discontinued with Tamworth."

This year is the first recorded vote for Congressmen. Hon. Samuel Livermore, Esq., Hon. Nicholas Gilman, Esq., and Hon. Abiel Foster, Esq., received the majority.

1792. Up to this time, wherever places of holding town-meetings are mentioned in the records, the meetings are usually stated to be at the house of Daniel Beede: but the March meeting this year is warned to meet at "the meeting house." Tavern licenses were granted to Benjamin Burley and John Prescut. 1793. Votes for governor, President J. Bartlett 105; counselor, Joseph Badger 92; senator, district No. 6, Ebenezer Smith 100. £60 raised for the use of schools, and £25 for the town expenses. John Atwood licensed to keep tavern. 1794. £90 voted for the schools of this year, and £30 for the town's use. Voted to provide schoolhouses in each district. Moses Little and John Atwood licensed to keep tavern. 1795. John T. Gilman receives 106 votes for governor. £60 raised for schools. The selectmen are authorized to lay a road to Holderness where they think best, and a committee appointed to look out a road to Thornton if practicable 1796. £60 for the use of schools, and £30 for the town's use raised this year. Voted to open a road to Thornton in June, 1797, and the selectmen are requested to petition the General Court for a tax of two cents an acre on all lands in Sandwich for the purpose of opening said road. In 1797 the town voted "that this petition be prosecuted with great determination." In 1798 it was voted $30 be drawn out of the town treasury to open a road to Burton, "stopped by a hurricane." The line between Sandwich and Tamworth perambulated this year. 1800. Voted that the town meetings should be warned in future by the selectmen without a constable. 16 voted in favor of a revision of the state constitution to 4 against. Dr Asa Crosby was chosen "to fearit (ferret) into the business about the ministerial right of land, and consult with the learned in the law to see if anything can be done respecting Mr Jacob Jewil, so as to give said Jewil any part of said

right of land to be done at his cost." The selectmen authorized to sell the schoolhouse near Bear Camp river. August 25th. "Voted that the town do own and acknowledge Mr. Jacob Jewell to be the first ordained minister in the town of Sandwich." May 15, 1801. The selectmen were empowered "to settle matters with Mr. Jewell for settling a lot of land owned by said Jewell as non-resident land, or purchase the land of the present owner as may be most for the advantage of the town." August 10 action was taken concerning Thornton road; $300 was voted for opening it, and a committee, John Folsom, Ezekiel French, and Nathaniel Weed, appointed to have a good winter road completed by the middle of October. Lines between Moultonborough and Sandwich and New Holderness and Sandwich perambulated. The selectmen empowered to sell the school and ministerial lands at public vendue and lease them for 999 years. 1802. The selectmen are empowered to build a good sufficient pound near the large meeting-house. 1803. Thornton road again considered, and $200 voted to be laid out on it: committee appointed to see which way is most practicable. 1804–05. Considerable legislation concerning school districts and school moneys during these years. 1806. A town workhouse established, Nathaniel Weed made workmaster: his dwelling constituted the workhouse: extensive rules and regulations for government adopted. Town divided into school districts. 1807. Mr Benjamin Scribner chosen master of the workhouse, and his house to be used for that purpose. 1808. The county road to Thornton still is a source of annoyance. The selectmen are empowered to assess a sum which may come against this town by fine and cost by Thornton large enough to meet the same, it not to exceed $100. The selectmen are directed not to make provision for the soldiers on regimental muster days as the law directs. 1809. Line between Moultonborough and Sandwich perambulated. Three agents chosen respecting the business of admeasurement of the town.

1810. John Langdon gets 136 votes for governor, Jeremiah Smith 129, John Lang 1. Perambulation made between Campton and Sandwich. 1815. William Plumer receives 178 votes for governor to John T. Gilman 155. $700 raised for use of the town. 1816. Selectmen authorized to prosecute those persons who have erected a dam across Swift river to the injury of the roads. 1817. Ezekiel French, Lott Cooke, Samuel Ambrose chosen agents for the town to petition the General Court to suppress the evil practices of retailers of spirituous liquors. 1818. "*Strong vote.* Voted unanimously that the selectmen be directed and requested not to give any taverner or retailer license the current year excepting such as may be strictly within the letter and spirit of the laws of New Hampshire, and that they be directed strictly and impartially and faithfully to execute the laws with respect to the use of strong liquors." 1819. Eastern school district divided.

1820. Voted to raise $1,000 for town's use. Voted to raise $160 to repair the large meeting-house to compensate for the privilege the town has enjoyed of holding town-meetings in it. 1821. Samuel Bell receives 273 votes for governor out of 280 votes cast. 1822. Extensive changes made in school districts. Voted that swine be not permitted to run at large after November 1st. 1823. Voted not to employ any person to teach in any of the town schools unless they file copies of their certificates with the selectmen. Voted "that the selectmen be instructed by this meeting to post all tipplers in this town as the law directs the current year without distinction, favour, fear, affection, or hope of reward, and that they note in the margin of such notice the place where such tippling is practised, and the name or names of all persons in capitals who keep such store or house where such tippling is encouraged or allowed, that such corruptions of society may be publicly known and exposed to just censure and merited contempt." The Franklin society for the suppression of intemperance is approved by vote. 1824. The selectmen were authorized to purchase a town farm, and contract for the support of the poor. (This was the first "town farm" in the state.) Numerous changes in school districts. 1826. By-laws adopted for management of workhouse. 1827. The original proprietors of the town donate to the town all of their present interest to be devoted to a perpetual fund for schools. 1831. The representatives are instructed to use their influence to get the bounty on wolves increased to $30. 1832. $1,000 raised for the town's use.

1835. The article in the warrant calling the March meeting concerning the sale of the town farm was passed over. $100 of the literary fund was taken for schools. 1836. The sense of the voters concerning the division of Strafford was taken at the March meeting with one vote for, and one hundred twenty-four against. $800 voted for the town's use. In November the division of the county was again brought up; for division received 25 votes, against division, 94. 112 votes were cast in favor of a state appropriation to build an insane asylum to none against, and the representative of the town instructed to use his influence in favor thereof. 1837. Samuel Ambrose appointed commissioner of school funds. One and a half days' work on the single poll and in proportion on other ratable estate to be raised for highways, and double that amount in breaking snows in the winter if needed. It was voted that no surveyor of highways allow anything for drink on the highway. Nicholas Smith chosen grand juror, John Severance, Jeremiah Furber, Enoch P. Sherman, petit jurors. Line between Sandwich and Tamworth perambulated.

1838. Paul Wentworth chosen grand juror. Isaac Hill receives 182 votes for governor to James Wilson, Jr, 231. $1,000 raised for the use of the town. The division of Strafford was again before the people, and 140 votes against, and none in favor of, its division into three counties; 122 against, and none for its division into two counties. 108 votes against and none for a

revision of the state constitution. An agent, John Severance, appointed to prosecute illegal selling of liquor. Paul Wentworth licensed to retail spirituous liquor at his store. David M. Hodgdon chosen grand juror for United States district court, and William Randall grand juror for the court of common pleas.

1839. John Page received 284 votes for governor to James Wilson 206. 23 votes in favor and 270 votes against the division of the county into three counties. $1,200 voted for the use of the town. $200 of the literary fund applied to schools.

1840. $1,800 raised for use of the town. Voted to pay the proprietors of the old meeting-house $25 for the use of the house to hold town-meetings in during the next year. The ticket for electors of President headed by John W. Weeks received 284 votes; that by Joseph Healy 274. 1841. The votes for governor were John Page 266, Enos Stevens 122, Daniel Hoit 100. $2,000 raised for the use of the town. 241 votes cast in opposition to the late division of Strafford county to 31 in favor. By-laws were adopted providing for suitable clothing for the poor in care of the town to attend public worship; punishing persons who run horses through the streets, use profane or obscene language, disturb religious or moral assemblies or town-meeting; prohibiting the sale or gift of liquor within one mile of any town-meeting; prohibiting the running at large of cattle within half a mile of any meeting-house, town-house, tavern, store, or gristmill; for the annual appointment of seven or nine police officers.

1842. Voted to take what the donation from the proprietors of the Town exceeds $750 and the interest and appropriate it for schools.

1843. The vote for governor was Henry Hubbard 133, Anthony Colby 50, Daniel Hoit 77, John H. White 36. The selectmen were empowered to employ one or more persons to keep constantly on hand liquor of all kinds to supply the town for medicinal and mechanical purposes, and Joseph Wentworth so employed.

1844. Vote for governor, John H. Steele 235, Anthony Colby 91, Daniel Hoit 85, Schuyler Chamberlain 5. This year, as heretofore, the article to see if the town would vote to build a town-house was passed. Voted to prosecute all violations of the license law. By-laws adopted constituting the house on the town farm a house of correction, and concerning its charge and management. The representatives were instructed to use their influence to abolish annual trainings and general musters.

1845. Vote for governor, John H. Steele 204, Anthony Colby 75, Daniel Hoit 95. John Woodbury had 162 votes for congressman, John P. Hale 149, Ichabod Goodwin 39.

1846. Nathaniel S. Berry has 229 votes for governor, Jared W. Williams 202, and Anthony Colby 53. The selectmen were directed to license no one to

[illegible] alcoholic drinks except a physician, and three men were chosen to prosecute any illegal sale of liquor. These were William Mears, Jonathan [illegible], and John Beede. Charles White was appointed an agent for the examination of the town. Sandwich and Tamworth line perambulated. Line between Holderness and Sandwich perambulated.

1847. Vote for governor, Jared W. Williams 247, Anthony Colby 161, Nathaniel S. Berry 132. The article concerning building a town hall was "passed" at the March meeting. 10 votes in favor and 148 against changing the state constitution. Ezra Gould at his tavern, and Jacob F. Moulton, Daniel Hoit, and William M. Weed, at their respective stores, were licensed to sell liquors. September 25. It was voted to build a town-house, and a committee of location chosen consisting of Stephen Beede, J. D. Quimby, Neal McCaffey, I. H. Johnson, Nathaniel Vittum, Joseph Wentworth, and George Page, appointed to select a site. Stephen Beede reports for the majority that Skinner Corner will the best accommodate the town as a location for the town-house, and for the minority that it should be located somewhere near the village of Centre Sandwich, where the town has usually met for the transaction of its business. The majority report was rejected by a vote of 88 for, 112 against; the minority report was adopted. 110 votes for, 88 against. Stephen Beede, Eli Beede, Samuel Ethridge, were chosen a committee to build the town-house at a cost not exceeding $600, and to so far complete it as to answer to meet in at the next annual meeting. At a later meeting it was voted to build this house "40 by 50 feet with posts to be ten feet; the building to be of good sound hemlock plank, and to be what is called a plank-house." The vote of the former meeting concerning location was reconsidered, and the location at Skinner Corner adopted, and $500 voted as its cost. Line between Thornton and Sandwich perambulated.

1848. Votes for governor, N. S. Berry 260, J. W. Williams 236. $1,500 voted for town expenses. $2,500 voted for highways, and double that sum for breaking roads in winter if needed, ten cents an hour being allowed for labor. On the question, "Is it expedient that a law be enacted by the General Court prohibiting the sale of wines and other spirituous liquors except for chemical, medicinal, and mechanical purposes?" there were cast 214 votes in favor to 5 against.

1849. Votes for governor, Samuel Dinsmore 236, Levi Chamberlain 117, Nathaniel S. Berry 96. Line between Campton and Sandwich perambulated; also line between Waterville and Sandwich. 23 school districts formed and bounded.

1850. Votes for governor, Samuel Dinsmore 252, Nathaniel S. Berry 104, Levi Chamberlain 98. 112 votes for and 104 against a revision of the state constitution. The selectmen were instructed to have seven hundred copies [illegible] of the annual expenses of the town and superintending school

committee published in pamphlet form. This appears to be the first year of such publication. The previous division of the town into school districts had not proved satisfactory, and another division of twenty districts was made this year. Joseph Wentworth elected delegate to the constitutional convention. 1851. Votes for governor, Samuel Dinsmoor 213, Thomas E. Sawyer 117, John Atwood 144. $1,700 raised for town expenses. Line perambulated between Sandwich and Moultonborough. 1852. Noah Martin receives 219 votes for governor, Thomas E. Sawyer 142, John Atwood 141. $1,700 voted for town expenses. More changes in school districts. Line between Tamworth and Sandwich perambulated. 1853. Votes for governor, John H. White 101, James Bell 167, Noah Martin 220. $2,000 voted for town expenses, and selectmen authorized to hire money to pay the debts of the town. The house on the town farm voted to be a house of correction. The selectmen were instructed to license three persons in different parts of the town, not merchants, to sell liquors for medical and mechanical purposes, "the selectmen to furnish liquor to the persons licensed, and make such disposition of the same that neither shall grow rich out of it." Holderness and Sandwich line perambulated; also that between Waterville and Sandwich. 1854. Nathaniel B. Baker receives 211 votes for governor, James Bell 165, Jared Perkins 130. $2,200 voted for town expenses. Line between Campton and Sandwich perambulated; also that between Thornton and Sandwich. 1855. Sixty highway districts defined and limited. 1856. Votes for governor, John S. Wells 235, Ralph Metcalf 198, Ichabod Goodwin 61. The presidential electoral ticket headed by W. H. H. Bailey received 310 votes; that headed by Daniel Marcy 253 votes; that headed by William Chase 6 votes. 1858. William Haile has 354 votes for governor, Asa P. Cate 222. $2,500 voted for town expenses. 1859. Centre Sandwich village precinct constituted and bounded.

1860. Ichabod Goodwin receives 297 votes for governor, Asa P. Cate 199. On the question of the expediency of the purchase of a county farm and the erection of a jail thereon, 11 votes were cast in favor to 162 against. The ticket for electors of President headed by John Sullivan (Republican) receives 260 votes; that headed by H. P. Rolfe (Democratic) receives 152 votes. 1864. The Republican electoral ticket for President receives 251 votes; the Democratic ticket 213 votes. 237 votes for and 166 votes against a convention to revise the state constitution. 1865. The selectmen were directed to fund the town's indebtedness, and empowered to issue bonds not exceeding $50,000. 1867. At the annual meeting it was voted to fund a part of the town debt, and the selectmen authorized to issue 20-year bonds at 6 per cent. interest to the amount of $25,000. 1868. The Republican electors for President receive 262 votes, and the Democratic electors 195 votes. 1869. The selectmen are authorized to subscribe five per cent. of the valuation of the

town toward the stock of the New Hampshire Central railroad if the road be built on the line of the survey through Centre Sandwich to Ashland.

1872. The Republican national ticket has 216 votes, the Democratic one 212, the Prohibitory one 8. 1876. The Republican national ticket has 239 votes; the Democratic ticket 222 votes. John H. Plumer and Paul Wentworth chosen delegates to state constitutional convention. 1878. F. A. McKean, Democrat, gets 212 votes for governor; Natt Head, Republican, 174. Warren G. Brown, "Greenback," 46.

1880. The town votes to fund its indebtedness. The Republican national ticket receives 270 votes; the Democratic one 209 votes. 1884. The Republican presidential ticket received 233 votes, the Democratic one 155 votes, and the Prohibition ticket 30 votes. 1885. The selectmen authorized to redeem town bonds so far as the unappropriated money in the treasury will allow. 1886. Vote for governor: C. H. Sawyer (Republican), 175; Thomas Cogswell (Democrat), 105; Joseph Wentworth (Prohibition), 70.

ACTION OF TOWN IN CIVIL WAR.—1861. October 22. The selectmen were authorized to borrow fifteen hundred dollars for aid to the families of volunteers. 1862. August 14. The selectmen were instructed to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who should enlist to fill the quota under the President's call for 300,000 volunteers for three years or the war. Also to pay a like bounty to volunteers for nine months, provided they are accepted by government as the quota of Sandwich, etc. 1863. March 10. William M. Weed was chosen agent to receive and pay out money to the families of volunteers.

Receipts for Bounty.—1863. March 17. We the undersigned residents of the town of Sandwich hereby acknowledge to have received of said town of Sandwich One Hundred Dollars each in full for a bounty voted August 14th 1862 to any one who would enlist as one of said towns quota or who had enlisted under the late calls of the President, and we having been examined and duly mustered into the service of the United States are entitled to said sum.

John S. Emerson by W. M. Weed, Henry I. Webster by Ange W. Webster per order, Hosea A. Pettingill by P. M. Pettingill, Samuel F. Vittum, Giles L. Vittum, James M. Parrott, Henry A. Tilton, Alonzo C. Hadley, Calvin Hoit, Samuel F. Beede, John Fry, John L. Smith, Joseph L. Huntress, Russell Greaves, Andrew Huntress, Lewis Q. Smith, B. F. Sawtell, Amos W. Bennett, John Atwood, John W. Goss, John H. Morse, William F. Quimby, George N. French, John M. Gove, Benjamin F. Fellows, James H. Gilman, John D. H. Hill, Moses L. Smith, Enoch Q. Fellows by John Fellows per order, Wm. A. Heard by Charles Blanchard per order, Jesse H. Cook, John C. Bigelow, Harrison Atwood 2d, Eben H. Dale by John Burleigh, Alfred Wallace, Henry Plummer, James W. Pearl by Jane Pearl, Benjamin Estes, Ezekiel Duston, Silas J. Bryant, John M. Prescott, Wm. H. H. Bennett, Daniel R. Gilman, Asa Magoon, M. S. Webster, Jeremiah S. Smith, George his × mark Haddock, witness, Samuel F. Beede, Samuel S. Smith, Lemuel F. Vittum, Jane M. Smith for J. Marcellus Smith, William N. Hart, Daniel M. Smith, Henry H. Tanner, Joshua Tanner for Edward E. Tanner, George D. Quimby, James M. Wallace, Edwin D. Sinclair, Henry H. Sinclair, William H. Ester,

Warren J. Brown, Octavius C. Mason, Isaac G. Mooney, John Kent, Oceanus Straw, B. C. Skinner, Henry W. Moulton by Ashel Glines per order, Oliver H. Marston, Oliver H. Marston for James E. Chase per order, Jane M. Smith for Herbert H. Smith per order. *This receipt is as recorded by Arcen Blanchard, Jr, Town Clerk.*

1863. September 9. Voted to raise the sum of two hundred dollars to pay to the conscripts or their substitutes who shall be mustered into the United States service. December 10. Voted to raise six thousand nine hundred dollars to pay twenty-three volunteers or substitutes under the last call of the President of the United States for volunteers. 1864. March 8. On the motion "to pay each of the Conscripts who were drafted from this town last October 1863 and furnished substitutes the sum of one hundred dollars each." Nays, 59. Yeas, 78. 1864. June 6. "Motioned and unanimously adopted that the selectmen be authorized to pay to each of the conscripts who shall be accepted or furnish substitutes, the sum of three hundred dollars each if he goes himself. Or if he chooses to commute to let him give his note to town for the same. In this and all other calls." Voted that the selectmen pay each of the conscripts three hundred dollars on demand to all who may be conscripted and accepted between now and next March. 1864. June 29. At this meeting William M. Weed offered resolutions, which were adopted, providing for the raising of twenty thousand dollars for bounties, and to pay two hundred dollars each additional to the recently drafted men, and one hundred dollars each to the drafted men who have furnished substitutes. William M. Weed was chosen agent to procure substitutes. 1864. September 5. Voted to raise twenty thousand dollars in addition to the sum raised June 29, to furnish men to fill the town's quota under the call for five hundred thousand men; the selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of eight hundred dollars for each enlistment for one year. 1865. March 15. The selectmen were authorized to fill the quota under the call for three hundred thousand men and all other calls during the year, "in the cheapest possible manner."

Civil List. *Selectmen and clerks.*—1773, Daniel Beede, Jacob Smith, Bagley Weed, selectmen; Daniel Beede, clerk.
1774, Bagley Weed, Henry Weed, Jacob Smith, selectmen; Daniel Beede, clerk.
1775, Mark Jewell, Joshua Prescott, Bagley Weed, selectmen; Daniel Beede, clerk.
1776, Mark Jewell, Joshua Prescott, Jacob Smith, selectmen; Daniel Beede, clerk.
1777, no record.
1778, Nehemiah Cram, Lt Josiah Bean, Capt. Nathaniel Ethridge, selectmen; Daniel Beede, clerk.
1779, Richard Sincler [Sinclair], Joshua Prescut, Enoch True, selectmen; Daniel Beede, clerk.
1780, Daniel Beede, John Prescut, Ezekiel French, selectmen; Daniel Beede, clerk.
1781, Daniel Beede, Samuel Winslow, Bagley Weed, selectmen; Daniel Beede, clerk.
1782, Daniel Beede, Nathaniel Ethridge, John McGaffey, selectmen; Daniel Beede, clerk.
1783, John Ladd, Jacob Smith, Nathaniel Weed, selectmen; Daniel Beede, clerk.
1784, Jacob Smith, Nathaniel Weed, John Ladd, selectmen; Daniel Beede, clerk.
1785, Jonathan Gilman, Neal McGaffey, Nathaniel Weed, selectmen; Daniel Beede, clerk.
1786, Jonathan Gilman, Neal McGaffey, Thomas Colby, selectmen; Daniel Beede, clerk.
1787, Jonathan Gilman, Thomas Colby, Neal McGaffey, selectmen; Daniel Beede, clerk.
1788, Daniel Beede, Jonathan Gilman, John Ladd, selectmen; Daniel Beede, clerk.
1789, Daniel Beede, Jonathan Gilman, John Ladd, selectmen; Daniel Beede, clerk.

1[illegible] Daniel Beede, Jonathan Gilman, Ezekiel French, selectmen; Daniel Beede, clerk.
1791, Daniel Beede, Ezekiel French, F. Hodgsken, selectmen; Daniel Beede, clerk.
1792, Daniel Beede, Ezekiel French, John Folsom, selectmen; Daniel Beede, clerk.
1[illegible] John Beede, Asa Crosby, Ezekiel French, selectmen; Daniel Beede, clerk.
1[illegible] Ezekiel French, Asa Crosby, Nathaniel Weed, selectmen; Daniel Beede, clerk.
1[illegible] Ezekiel French, Asa Crosby, Nathaniel Weed, selectmen; Asa Crosby, clerk.
1796, John Folsom, Asa Crosby, Daniel Beede, selectmen; Asa Crosby, clerk.
1797, Ezekiel French, Asa Crosby, John Beede, selectmen; Asa Crosby, clerk.
1798, Asa Crosby, John Beede, Ezekiel French, selectmen; Asa Crosby, clerk.
1799, Jonathan Gilman, Asa Crosby, Ezekiel French, selectmen; Asa Crosby, clerk.
1800, John Beede, Ezekiel French, Jonathan Gilman, selectmen; Asa Crosby, clerk.
1801, Thomas Colby, John Beede, Ezekiel French, selectmen; Asa Crosby, clerk.
1802, Nathaniel Weed, Ezekiel French, John Beede, selectmen; Asa Crosby, clerk.
1[illegible] Nathaniel Weed, John Beede, John Folsom, selectmen; Samuel Ambrose, clerk.
1804, John Beede, Samuel Ambrose, John Folsom, selectmen; Samuel Ambrose, clerk.
1[illegible] John Folsom, John Beede, Asa Crosby, selectmen; Samuel Ambrose, clerk.
1[illegible] Asa Crosby, John Beede, Benjamin Fry, selectmen; Samuel Ambrose, clerk.
1807, Daniel Little, Aaron Quimby, John Beede, selectmen; Samuel Ambrose, clerk.
1808, Daniel Hoit, Aaron Quimby, Samuel Ambrose, selectmen; Samuel Ambrose, clerk.
1809, Samuel Ambrose, Daniel Little, Aaron Quimby, selectmen; Samuel Ambrose, clerk.
1810, Daniel Hoit, Aaron Quimby, Lewis Burley, selectmen; Samuel Ambrose, clerk.
1811, Aaron Quimby, Lewis Burley, Lott Cooke, selectmen; Samuel Ambrose, clerk.
1812, Daniel Hoit, Lott Cooke, Samuel Ambrose, selectmen; Lott Cooke, clerk.
1813, Samuel Ambrose, Daniel Hoit, Aaron Quimby, selectmen; Samuel Ambrose, clerk.
1814, Daniel Hoit, Samuel Ambrose, Aaron Quimby, selectmen; Samuel Ambrose, clerk.
1815, Daniel Hoit, Aaron Quimby, Lewis Burleigh, selectmen; Lott Cooke, clerk.
1816, Daniel Hoit, Benjamin Quimby, Lewis Burleigh, selectmen; Lott Cooke, clerk.
1817, Daniel Hoit, Nathaniel French, Benjamin Quimby, selectmen; Lott Cooke, clerk.
1818, Daniel Hoit, Nathaniel French, Stephen Fellows, jr, selectmen; Lott Cooke, clerk.
1819, Nathaniel French, John Severance, jr, Stephen Fellows, jr, selectmen; Lott Cooke, clerk. He died, and November 3, George F. Marston was elected to fill the vacancy.
1820, Nathaniel French, Paul Wentworth, Neal McGaffey, selectmen; George F. Marston, clerk.
1821, Nathaniel French, Johnson D. Quimby, Neal McGaffey, selectmen; George F. Marston, clerk.
1822, Neal McGaffey, Paul Wentworth, Samuel Ambrose, selectmen; George F. Marston, clerk.
1823, Paul Wentworth, Johnson D. Quimby, Stephen Fellows, jr, selectmen; George F. Marston, clerk.
1824, Paul Wentworth, Johnson D. Quimby, Stephen Fellows, jr, selectmen; Charles White, clerk.
1825, Paul Wentworth, Johnson D. Quimby, Asahel Adams, selectmen; George F. Marston, clerk.
1826, Samuel Ambrose, Paul Wentworth, Johnson D. Quimby, selectmen; George F. Marston, clerk until September 15, then S. Ambrose.
1827, Daniel Hoit, Samuel Ambrose, Stephen Fellows, jr, selectmen; S. Ambrose, clerk.
1828, Stephen Fellows, jr, Jeremiah Furber, David C. Page, selectmen; Charles White, clerk.
1829, Paul Wentworth, Stephen Fellows, jr, David C. Page, selectmen; Charles White, clerk.
1830, David C. Page, Jonathan D. Quimby, Samuel Ambrose, selectmen; Charles White, clerk.
1831, Neal McGaffey, Paul Wentworth, William Randall, selectmen; M. H. Marston, clerk.
1832, Neal McGaffey, Paul Wentworth, William Randall, selectmen; Moulton H. Marston, clerk.
1833, Neal McGaffey, Paul Wentworth, William Randall, selectmen; Moulton H. Marston, clerk.
1834, Paul Wentworth, Neal McGaffey, William Randall, selectmen; Moulton H. Marston, clerk; Daniel Hoit, Samuel Ambrose, Stephen Fellows, auditors.
1835, David C. Page, Samuel Ambrose, James Hoag, selectmen; Moulton H. Marston, clerk; Paul Wentworth, Daniel Hoit, William Randall, auditors.
1836, David C. Page, John Burleigh, James Hoag, selectmen; Moulton H. Marston, clerk.
1837, David C. Page, Stephen Beede, John Burley, selectmen; Moulton H. Marston, clerk.
1838, Paul Wentworth, Stephen Beede, David C. Page, selectmen; Moulton H. Marston, clerk.
1839, Paul Wentworth, John S. Quimby, Nathaniel Burley, selectmen; Moulton H. Marston, clerk.
1840, Paul Wentworth, John S. Quimby, Nathaniel Burleigh, selectmen; Moulton H. Marston, clerk.
1841, John S. Quimby, William Randall, Paul Wentworth, selectmen; Joseph Wentworth, clerk.
1842, John S. Quimby, Stephen Beede, John Fellows, selectmen; Daniel G. Beede, clerk.
1843, Stephen Beede, John Fellows, Samuel Ethridge, selectmen; Daniel G. Beede, clerk.
1844, Neal McGaffey, John Severance, Lewis Smith, selectmen; David T. Huckins, clerk.
1845, John Burley, Stephen Beede, Lewis Smith, selectmen; David T. Huckins, clerk.
1846, Daniel G. Beede, Neal McCrillis, William M. Weed, selectmen; Timothy Varney, clerk.
1847, Daniel G. Beede, Neal McCrillis, William M. Weed, selectmen; Timothy Varney, clerk.
1[illegible] Jeremiah Furber, Nathan Mason, selectmen; Timothy Varney, clerk.
1[illegible] Smith, Charles Taylor, George M. Burleigh, selectmen; Joseph C. Wiggin, clerk.
1[illegible] Smith, Charles Taylor, Elden McGaffey, selectmen; Joseph C. Wiggin, clerk.

1851, Daniel G. Beede, Jeremiah Furber, John Gove, selectmen; N. G. French, clerk.
1852, Daniel G. Beede, Jeremiah Furber, John Gove, selectmen; N. G. French, clerk.
1853, William M. Weed, John M. Smith, James L. Buswell, selectmen; N. G. French, clerk.
1854, James L. Buswell, John M. Smith, Isaiah R. Johnson, selectmen; Charles E. Burley, clerk.
1855, Daniel G. Beede, Langdon G. Clark, John Fellows, jr, selectmen; Charles E. Burley, clerk.
1856, Joseph Wentworth, Jacob F. Moulton, Alpheus B. Beede, selectmen; William A. Heard, clerk,
1857, Langdon G. Clark, Nicholas Smith, Eliphalet McGaffey, selectmen; William A. Heard, clerk.
1858, Langdon G. Clark, Nicholas Smith, Eliphalet McGaffey, selectmen; William A. Heard, clerk.
1859, Langdon G. Clark, Ezra Gould, James H. Gilman, selectmen; Charles Blanchard, clerk.
1860, Ezra Gould, James H. Gilman, Joseph C. Wiggin, selectmen; Charles Blanchard, clerk.
1861, Ezra Gould, John M. Quimby, Parker Beede, selectmen; William A. Page, clerk.
1862, Joseph Wentworth, Jacob F. Moulton, Lewis Smith, selectmen; William A. Page, clerk.
1863, Joseph Wentworth, Jacob F. Moulton, Samuel Busell, selectmen; Arven Blanchard, jr, clerk.
1864, Samuel Busell, William McCrillis, Charles W. Donovan, selectmen; Arven Blanchard, jr, clerk.
1865, William McCrillis, Charles W. Donovan, Gilman Moulton, selectmen; Albert R. Kimball, clerk.
1866, Isaac Adams, Lewis Smith, Jacob F. Moulton, selectmen; Jeremiah S. Smith, clerk.
1867, Stephen Beede, Charles W. Donovan, David H. Hill, selectmen; Jeremiah S. Smith, clerk.
1868, Stephen Beede, Charles W. Donovan, David H. Hill, selectmen; Jeremiah S. Smith, clerk.
1869, Charles W. Donovan, David H. Hill, Noah S. Watson, selectmen; Frank E. Burleigh, clerk.
1870, Charles W. Donovan, Noah S. Watson, Gilman Moulton, selectmen; Frank E. Burleigh, clerk.
1871, Charles W. Donovan, Asa Severance, William McCrillis, selectmen; Samuel B. Wiggin, clerk.
1872, William McCrillis, Asa Severance, John Gove, selectmen; Arven Blanchard, clerk.
1873, John H. Plumer, John Gove, Jacob F. Moulton, selectmen; Arven Blanchard, clerk.
1874, John H. Plumer, Jacob F. Moulton, George W. Thompson, selectmen; Daniel D. Atwood, clerk.
1875, John H. Plumer, Jacob F. Moulton, George W. Thompsom, selectmen; Daniel D. Atwood, clerk,
1876, David H. Hill, Bradbury C. Davis, John Gove, selectmen; George N. Dorr, clerk.
1877, David H. Hill, John Gove, Jason J. C. Brown, selectmen; George N. Dorr, clerk.
1878, Isaac Adams, George W. Thompson, Asa Severance, selectmen; Edwin M. Heard, clerk.
1879, Isaac Adams, George W. Thompson, Asa Severance, selectmen; Edwin M. Heard, clerk.
1880, Charles W. Donovan, Benjamin F. Fellows, Asa Severance, selectmen; A. Birnay Tasker, clerk.
1881, Charles W. Donovan, Benjamin F. Fellows, George W. Thompson, selectmen; A. Birnay Tasker, clerk until November 1, when Samuel B. Wiggin was appointed.
1882, Charles W. Donovan, Benjamin F. Fellows, George W. Thompson, selectmen; Arven Blanchard, clerk.
1883, Charles W. Donovan, Benjamin F. Fellows, George W. Thompson, selectmen; Daniel D. Atwood, clerk.
1884, Charles W. Donovan, Benjamin F. Fellows, George W. Thompson, selectmen; Daniel D. Atwood, clerk.
1885, George W. Thompson, Benjamin F. Fellows, Paul Wentworth, selectmen; A. Birnay Tasker, clerk.
1886, Benjamin F. Fellows, Joseph H. Quimby, Algernon S. A. Gilman, selectmen; Frank S. Lovering, clerk.
1887, Paul Wentworth, A. S. A. Gilman, William F. Quimby, selectmen; Frank S. Lovering, clerk.
1888, Paul Wentworth, William F. Quimby, A. S. A. Gilman, selectmen; Elmer B. Hart, clerk.
1889, Asa Gilman, Charles R. Fellows, Herman H. Quinby, selectmen; Elmer Hart, clerk.

Representatives.—1775, Daniel Beede. 1776, Daniel Beede, after June 4, Colonel Jonathan Moulton, Hampton. 1777, Bradbury Richardson, Moultonborough. 1778, Bradbury Richardson. 1779, Jonathan Moulton, Hampton (claiming a residence in Moultonborough). 1780, David Folsom, Tamworth. 1781, David Folsom. 1782, Daniel Beede. 1783, no name on journals. 1784, Daniel Beede. 1785, David Gilman, Tamworth. 1786, Daniel Beede. 1787, Daniel Beede. 1788, David Gilman, Tamworth. 1789, Daniel Beede. 1790, Daniel Beede. 1791, Daniel Beede. 1792, Daniel Beede. 1793, Daniel Beede. 1794, Daniel Beede. 1795, Daniel Beede. [Appointed judge this year.] 1796, Asa Crosby. 1797, Asa Crosby. 1798, Asa Crosby. 1799, Ezekiel French. 1800, Asa Crosby. 1801, Asa Crosby. 1802, John Beede. 1803, Asa Crosby. 1804, John Beede. 1805, Asa Crosby. 1806, Asa Crosby. 1807, Daniel Hoit. 1808, Daniel Hoit. 1809, Asa Crosby. 1810, Daniel Hoit. 1811, Daniel Hoit. 1812, Daniel Hoit. 1813, Deacon Samuel Ambrose. 1814, Daniel Hoit. 1815, Daniel Hoit. 1816, Daniel Hoit. 1817, Daniel Hoit. 1818, Daniel Hoit. 1819, Daniel Hoit, Lewis Burley. 1820, Lewis Burley, Nathaniel French. 1821, Johnson D. Quimby, Nathaniel French. 1822, Johnson D. Quimby, Neal McGaffey. 1823, Neal McGaffey, Asahel Adams. 1824, Neal McGaffey, Asahel Adams. 1825, Neal McGaffey, George F. Marston. 1826, Neal McGaffey, George F. Marston. 1827, Neal McGaffey, Daniel Hoit. 1828, Daniel Hoit, Johnson D. Quimby. (General Hoit was elected to the Senate, and Stephen Fellows, jr, was chosen to succeed him at the fall session.) 1829, Neal McGaffey, Johnson D. Quimby. 1830, Daniel Hoit, Stephen Fellows, jr. 1831, George F. Marston, Paul Wentworth. 1832, George F. Marston, Paul Wentworth. 1833, George F. Marston, Paul Wentworth. 1834, Paul Wentworth, Neal McGaffey. 1835, Daniel Hoit, Johnson D. Quimby. 1836, Neal McGaffey, William Randall. 1837, David C. Page, Rev. Dudley Pettingill. 1838, David C. Page, Rev. Dudley Pettingill. 1839, Paul Wentworth, William Randall. 1840, Paul Wentworth, William Randall. 1841, Paul Wentworth, Nathaniel Burley. 1842, no election. 1843, John Smith Quimby, Stephen Beede. 1844, Elijah Skinner, Joseph Wentworth. 1845, Elijah Skinner, Joseph Wentworth. 1846, Stephen Beede, John Smith Quimby. 1847, Stephen Beede, John

Smith Quimby. 1848, John Gove, Samuel Ethridge. 1849, Jacob F. Moulton, John Burley. 1850, Jacob F. Moulton, John Burley. 1851, George Page, Moulton H. Marston. 1852, Charles Quimby, George Page. 1853, [illegible] G. Beede, Charles Quimby. 1854, William M. Weed, Daniel G. Beede. 1855, William M. Weed, Rufus Tilton. 1856 no election. 1857, John Beede, jr, Jonathan M. Morrison. 1858, Jonathan M. Morrison. (John Beede, jr, was reëlected, but died on the 27th of April previous to the session of the Legislature.) 1859, Neal McCrillis, John Cook. 1860, Neal McCrillis, John Cook. 1861, Langdon G. Clark, Caleb M. Marston. 1862, Langdon G. Clark, Caleb M. Marston. 1863, Nathan Mason, Ezra Gould. 1864, Ezra Gould, Nathan Mason. 1865, J. Fellows, jr, Ira A. Bean. 1866, J. Fellows, jr, Isaac Adams. 1867, William M. Weed, Ira A. Bean. 1868, William M. Weed, Enoch Q. Fellows. 1869, William M. Weed, Enoch Q. Fellows. 1870, William M. Weed, David H. Hill. 1871, David H. Hill, Charles W. Donovan. 1872, Charles W. Donovan, William M. Weed. 1873, William M. Weed, William A. Heard. 1874, W. A. Heard, Asa Severance. 1875, John H. Plumer, Asa Severance. 1876, William M. Weed, Leander Pierce. 1877, William M. Weed, Enoch Q. Fellows. 1878, Isaac Adams, Paul Wentworth. 1879, Isaac Adams, Lewis B. Ethridge. 1880–81, George N. Dorr, Gilman Moulton. 1882–83, William E. Smith. 1884–85, David Calley. 1886–87, Charles Blanchard. 1888–89, Benjamin F. Fellows.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DR CHARLES WHITE.[1]

Dr Charles White, a distinguished physician of Sandwich, is a representative of one of the oldest families of New England. William and Susanna White came over in the Mayflower, and their son, Peregrine, was the first English male child born in New England. His son, Daniel, was grandfather of Benjamin, who was probably father of Samuel, who was the father of Dr Charles White. Samuel was a man "six foot" tall, well proportioned, social, of strong character and wide influence in his town, a soldier and officer in the Revolutionary war. He was at the battle of Bunker Hill, and many interesting memories are connected with his service in the war. He was born at Mansfield, Mass., about 1750, and married Mary Williams, of Mansfield, November 30, 1773, and soon moved to Nelson, N. H., where all his children were born. In early life Charles, the eighth child, born July 30, 1795, came to Sandwich, and became a member of the family of Lot Cooke, a physician. He studied his profession with Drs Cooke and Shaw, the latter an eminent physician of that time, and afterwards he entered Dartmouth College, where he graduated in 1818.

February 7, 1820, he married Sarah, eighth child of Ezekiel French.[2] Sarah was born at Sandwich, April 25, 1795. The children of Dr Charles and Sarah

[1] Contributed.

[2] Ezekiel French was born at Poplin, N. H., October 31, 1754, and he married Phebe Weed, who was born at Poplin in 1758. Ezekiel was son of Nathaniel, born January 13, 1724 — son of Samuel, born December 11, 1699 — [illegible] born in 1676 — son of Samuel, who was son of Edward, who settled in Salisbury, Mass., about 1640. [illegible] was one of the early settlers of Sandwich, and prominent in the affairs of the town. He was the builder of the meeting house now remodeled and occupied by the Free Baptist church at Sandwich Centre. He stood upon the platform when the broadside was raised, giving his orders to the men as he ascended.



Chas. S. White

(French) White were born and married as follows: Eliza F., born December 30, 1820, married Rev. L. P. Frost, November 27, 1840; Laura C., born July 21, 1822, married Timothy Varney, July 21, 1840; Sarah F., born May 21, 1824, married Dr David Huckins in August, 1843; Mary Jane, born April 19, 1826; Emily M., born August 30, 1828, married John F. Coffin, August 28, 1851; Henrietta, born June 27, 1830, married Frank Davis, July 29, 1857, and Levi Guptil, May 14, 1866; Susan Frances, born October 6, 1832, married Luther Mooney, December 16, 1855, and Norman G. French, November 10, 1870; Charles Henry, born November 19, 1838, married Mary K. Connor, September 1, 1875.

Immediately after his graduation, Dr. White commenced his professional career at Sandwich, and within five years had acquired an extensive practice. At the time of which we speak the town took high rank among the towns of the state, being the eighth highest in population. The surrounding towns were also much larger than in later years, and a leading physician of the ability and experience of Dr White would of necessity have an immense practice. He not only was the principal physician of his own town, but also went into a wide area, numbering in its extent the towns of Holderness, Thornton, Campton, Moultonborough, Centre Harbor, Tuftonborough, Tamworth, and Ossipee, and as a consulting physician he was frequently called into the towns of York county, Maine, to meet with the distinguished Dr Moses Sweatt, of Parsonsfield. His practice extended over a period of thirty-six years, and he was completely worn out by his excessive professional labors at the comparatively early age of fifty-five years. He died March 12, 1855.

Dr White was one of the most positive men we ever knew. His ideas were strikingly original. With no time to devote to literature, he yet had the finest taste, and an appreciation of all that was good and solemn and impressive in the writings and orations that belonged to the days of "old English undefiled." Few men were so familiar with the startling passages that occur in the orations of Chatham, Pitt, Fox, Burke, Curran, and Charles Phillips. He regarded the letter that Phillips wrote to King George the Fourth respecting his attempt of divorce from his queen as the most scathing rebuke that ever sounded in the ears of a monarch from the lips or pen of a subject since Nathan the prophet spoke in the ears of King David. He had a wonderful command of language, and in ordinary conversation would often fall from his lips passages of classic force and elegance. He had the characteristics of his father; was large, well built, social, generous to a fault, and brave as a lion. One who studied with him often spoke of his rough open-heartedness, good humor, tender humanity, genuine manly nobleness of nature: and he was a fine specimen of the gentleman of the good old times. Dr White quite often attended the Quaker church, but generally the Methodist, of which his wife was a devout member till her death, April 2, 1880. Dr White's example and

influence were beneficent in all the relations of life, and his memory is gratefully cherished.

"He who lives and dies in the full confidence of his fellowmen transmits a character worthy of thoughtful study."

DR CHARLES HENRY WHITE.[1]

Dr Charles Henry White, son of Dr Charles White, has had a career more eventful than falls to the lot of most men. Entering the public service in early life as assistant surgeon in the United States navy, he has sailed from ocean to ocean and passed from continent to continent, and very few men have such extensive knowledge of the world. He was born in Sandwich, November 19, 1838, and, like both his father and mother, was the eighth child of his parents. His education was begun under the instruction of Aaron B. Hoyt, Daniel G. Beede, and Albert Ethridge, in Sandwich, and he was a year in the academy at Northfield, now the Conference Seminary at Tilton. He was in J. B. Henck's civil engineering office in Boston several months, then studied medicine with Dr D. F. Huckins, of Watertown, Mass., attending at the same time Cambridge Scientific School as pupil of Jeffries Wyman. He attended Harvard Medical School three years, and graduated in March, 1862. He entered the navy as assistant surgeon, December 26, 1861, being the successful one of several applicants for the vacancy after an examination that lasted a week, and in May he was ordered to the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass. He joined the United States steamship "Huron" in November of the same year, and was in the blockading squadron of Charleston, S. C., on this vessel, and on the monitor "Lehigh." He returned North in 1864, and was on shore duty till November, then went to the United States ironclad "Roanoke" in the Potomac, and remained on that vessel till the close of the war. In 1865 he was promoted to passed assistant surgeon, and was on duty in New York navy yard till the following spring, and then went to the Asiatic squadron on the United States steamship "Ashuelot," and passed three years in China and Japan. In 1869 he returned home and was promoted to surgeon and ordered to the naval laboratory at New York. In 1872 he returned to the Asiatic squadron, and served on the United States ships "Benicia," "Idaho," and "Monocacy," and then came back to duty in the naval laboratory, where he remained four years. Then followed a three years' cruise on the United States steamship "Lackawanna" in the Pacific squadron; returning in 1883, he was ordered to the museum of anatomy and hygiene in Washington, and remained there on duty [illegible] years. From Washington he was ordered to the United States flagship "[illegible]nton" as fleet surgeon of the Pacific squadron, and promoted to medical

[1] Contributed.



C. H. White



John Cook

inspector, the highest grade save one in the navy. January 13, 1889, the "Trenton" was ordered from Panama to the Samoan Islands pending the controversy between Germany and the United States respecting the government of those islands. He was in the terrific gale of March 16 when six German and American war-vessels, including the "Trenton," were wrecked and almost ground to atoms. Himself rescued, it was Dr White's privilege to direct the care of the men who, bruised, maimed, half-drowned, surf-beaten, and utterly exhausted, survived the awful fury of that appalling tempest. His varied acquirements have made him sought for membership in many organizations, and to the following he belongs: Masonic Fraternity; Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; American Association for the Advancement of Science; American Public Health Association; Philosophical Society of Washington; Biological Society of Washington; Chemical Society of Washington; Microscopical Society of Washington; National Geographical Society; while for professional service he received a decoration — The Military Order of Christ — from the king of Portugal.

As a student Dr White in early life aspired to high attainments in his profession. His scientific knowledge is very thorough; he investigates everything pertaining to his favorite studies, and the result is, he has attained to the standard of his early ambition. But he is much more than a professional student: his investigations extend into the broad fields of learning. In the subtilties of science, in the profounder depths of literature, in the later developing thoughts of the age, in his own striking originality, in the large variety of his conversational powers, those acquainted with him are surprised at the plenitude of his gifts.

JOHN COOK.[1]

John Cook was a grandson of Cornelius Cook, who, with his brothers Eben and Robert, came to this country from England some time previous to the year 1700. Cornelius, although a cooper by trade, appears to have had a literary turn of mind, and was a natural poet, for he wrote verses and hymns enough to fill a large volume, which, through neglect, became scattered and lost. He first settled in Moultonborough, where Joel, John's father, was born. He subsequently moved to Sandwich with Joel and another son, Dr Lot Cook, buying the land now partly occupied by the village of Centre Sandwich, where he and his son, the doctor, died. Joel was quite an extensive farmer; and when he first moved to Sandwich with his father he bought a tract of land near the present residence of Deacon Asa Severance, where John was born and grew to

[1] By Colonel E. Q. Fellows.

manhood. He also subsequently bought four hundred acres of land in the southwest part of the town bordering on Squam lake and Holderness, including the whole of Rattlesnake mountain.

John Cook, born in 1795, had eight brothers and sisters, and, like nearly all of the older settlers, had no inheritance except a robust constitution and stalwart frame, being over six feet tall. He came of the best blood in the country, of which he was justly proud, on the side of his paternal grandmother, whose maiden name was Adams, of Braintree, Mass., near of kin to those illustrious statesmen and patriots, Samuel, John, and John Quincy Adams. He lived about two years in Lowell, and seven in Illinois, but passed more than eighty years of his long life of over ninety years in Sandwich, and was at the time of his death, in June, 1887, aged ninety-two, one of the old landmarks and one of the oldest inhabitants.

Though the apparently adverse circumstances under which he was placed required constant exertion as a farmer and drover, he yet found time to read and digest the current news of the day, and, being blessed with an excellent memory, was a living cyclopædia of the noted events of that most interesting period of the world's history from 1810, when Napoleon Bonaparte was at the very climax of his splendor, to the last Indian outbreak on the frontier in 1887. He served in the last war with England in 1814, before he was twenty years old, and received a pension for his services for many years. He was an old-line Whig, and as such represented the town twice in the legislature, was a lifelong political associate with such men as General Hoit and Stephen Beede, but immediately, as well as they, became a Republican on the organization of that party and continued one of its firm adherents till his death.

He was a man of sound judgment, honest in his dealings and upright in his deportment, a good neighbor and citizen, and it was always a rare treat to have an hour's conversation with him on the current events of the eighty years from 1807 to 1887. He was, for more than a generation, a consistent member of the Methodist church. He raised a family of seven children, of whom two only survive: John Otis, a veteran of the war of the Rebellion, and Hon. Asa S. Cook, one of Hartford's wealthiest citizens, mentioned elsewhere. His widow still survives at the age of ninety-four.

Judge David H. Hill, of Sandwich, says: "John Cook differed from most men in many respects. Such was the clearness of his thought that he was able to give voice to an idea in language clear-cut and incisive that fitted the thought he wished to express and gave it its exact force. But his native originality was not his leading quality. It was rather the power of absorption to make all men's thoughts subservient to his own. Such is the highest use of education. As a historian of local and general matters, he kept the fact ever in view, and never allowed prejudice or imagination to cast its shadow over the historic fact. Hence, in local matters, when he commenced by differing from



Asa S Cook

others of equal age and opportunities, he ended with convincing them of his correctness. At the age of ninety years, he was the most interesting man in his county in conversation on all matters of local character, and also on all matters of general history from the Revolutionary period down."

ASA SINCLAIR COOK.

Asa S. Cook, eldest son of John and Sarah (Sinclair) Cook, was born at Sandwich, N. H., January 10, 1823, amid comfortable but not affluent surroundings. His father, a sturdy and highly respected farmer, was a fellow-member of the legislature with Pliny Jewell, who subsequently removed to Hartford, and thus two families of two small New Hampshire towns have contributed liberally in brain, energy, and character toward the upbuilding of the capital city of Connecticut.

Having supplemented the slender advantages of the district school by two terms at the high school, then taught by Daniel G. Beede, an able instructor, he was ready at the age of eighteen to start forth in quest of fortune, equipped with a purse somewhat lean, but with a fair education, robust health, and a resolute will. He was especially proficient in mathematics, a fact which proved of great advantage later on. Having worked for brief periods at Salem, Waltham, and Lowell, Mass., he determined to learn the trade of the machinist, for which he had a natural inclination. This accomplished, he spent five years at Gloucester Point, N. J. During the time, he was sent by his employers to Tuscaloosa, Ala, to assist in setting up the machinery of one of the pioneer cotton-mills of the South. In 1850 he moved to Hartford, Conn., to enter the employ of the Colt's Patent Firearms Company, and as workman, foreman, and contractor, remained with the establishment during the next fifteen years, except for a few months in 1858, which he gave to the cause of freedom on the bloody soil of Kansas. In 1865 the oil excitement drew him to Petrolea, Canada West, where he arrived the morning after the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. He remained in the business about three years without materially adding to his worldly possessions. Forseeing perhaps the base uses to which Canada was to be put as an asylum for Americans whose sins had found them out, like a wise man he returned to Hartford and to the field of labor for which both inclination and training peculiarly fitted him. His skill was brought into immediate use, for he was called by the National Screw Company to make from their patterns and drawings machinery for the production of wood screws. When a few years later this company was absorbed by their powerful rival in Providence, R. I., he began to manufacture wood-screw machinery for the trade from designs of his own, introducing several impor-

from improvements for which he secured letters-patent. Since then he has equipped many screw factories in America and Europe.

In 1872 Mr Cook began to manufacture Stephens' patent parallel vise, and has since turned out over thirty thousand. He has also made special machinery to order: dynamos, electric lamps, etc. etc. For many years his shop has been located in one of the wings of Colt's armory, where he employs from fifty to one hundred men, and disburses from $40,000 to $75,000 a year in wages.

As a reward for industry, wisely directed efforts, good work, and honorable dealing, Mr Cook has accumulated a handsome property. Readiness to face the bullets of "border ruffians" to rescue Kansas from the hands of the slave-power gives a hint of the courage and resolution which have been marked characteristics of his entire career. In politics Mr Cook is a Republican, and a recognized leader in the city of his adoption, having served two years in the common council and four years as alderman. When the principal financiers, manufacturers, and merchants of Hartford organized a board of trade in 1888, he was selected as one of the directors. He is also member of the Society of American Mechanical Engineers. He has long been a director of the Pratt and Whitney Company.

He has a pleasant home on Charter Oak Place, overlooking the valley of the Connecticut skirted by the distant Bolton Range, and, for a summer residence, has recently erected a cottage on an island in Squam lake, in Moultonborough, near the home of his boyhood.

Mr Cook married, October 31, 1850, Mary J., daughter of John and Harriet (Coburn) Cole, of Lowell, Mass., Francis A. Pratt, of Hartford, founder and president of the famous Pratt and Whitney Company, marrying a younger sister at the same time and place. Mr Cook attributes no small share of the happiness and prosperity which have fallen to his lot to the wise counsels and hearty coöperation of his most estimable wife. Their children are: Millard Fillmore Cook, born July 30, 1851; John Franklin Cook, born April 11, 1854; Harriet Elizabeth Cook, born July 31, 1857; Albert Sinclair Cook, born May 28, 1864; Mary Sinclair Cook, born July 8, 1871, died April 28, 1883.

Two of the children have married, namely, John Franklin to Josephine Emma Garrison, July 20, 1874; and Harriet E. to Philemon Wadsworth Robbins, October 13, 1880. Albert S. Cook belongs to the class which graduated at Yale University in June, 1889. Two sons, Millard F. and John F., graduates of the Hartford high school, and both practical mechanics, assist their father in carrying on the business, thus giving the strongest of assurances that this establishment, founded on energy, enterprise, and honesty, will continue to grow in the future as it has in the past. This family, singularly united in aims and sympathies, in union has found both contentment and strength.

THE WENTWORTH FAMILY.[1]

Paul Wentworth was born in Dover, April 22, 1782. His father, John Wentworth, Jr, was in 1776 representative of Dover in the assembly which met at Exeter, and was reëlected annually until 1781, when he was transferred to the council to succeed his father. He served in the council until 1783, when he was elected to the senate for two years. While a member of the assembly he was appointed one of the committee of safety for the state. This committee of safety, during the recess of the legislature, performed all the duties of the government — legislative, executive, and judicial. While a member of the assembly he was appointed a delegate of New Hampshire in the Continental Congress. He married, in 1771, Margaret Frost, of New Castle. He died at Dover in 1787. His father, Judge John Wentworth, was chosen representative to the legislature from Dover in 1749 and various years thereafter until the separation of Somersworth; then he was chosen from that town for several years, when, in 1771, he was chosen speaker of the house. He was also chief justice of the court of common pleas, and afterwards one of the members of the superior court, and served until his death in 1776.

Paul Wentworth aforenamed attended the academy at Exeter, and afterwards became a merchant at Dover. In 1812 he moved to Sandwich, and in 1814 married Lydia, daughter of Colonel Amos Cogswell, and was merchant and postmaster there for several years; was moderator and selectman for twenty years, and representative in the legislature seven years. In 1844 he removed to Concord, where he died August 31, 1855. Mrs Wentworth died in Concord, August 24, 1872. They had eight children, all born in Sandwich: John, Lydia C., Joseph, George, William B., Mary F., Margaret J., and Samuel H.

Hon. John Wentworth, LL.D., popularly known as "Long John," was born in Sandwich, March 15, 1815, and was son of Paul Wentworth. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1836, and at once went West intending to somewhere study law. He located in Chicago, then a mere village. He was the first person admitted to the bar in Chicago, edited the first newspaper established there, and was the first representative (in 1843) from Chicago in the national house of representatives. He became actively engaged in politics, was elected to Congress six terms, serving his sixth in the Thirty-ninth Congress. He was elected mayor of Chicago in 1857 and in 1860. Though a Democrat all his life, he was nominated the first time by a convention of delegates from all the old parties. The ticket was called the Republican fusion ticket. At the close of his second term in the mayor's chair he issued

[1] Contributed.

the first proclamation of any mayor in the country denouncing the rebels and traitors who had taken possession of the property of the Union. He set apart January 8, 1864, as a day to celebrate the patriotism of Major Anderson in the faithful discharge of his duties at Fort Sumter, and ordered the city offices closed.

There was no man in the western metropolis of whom so many anecdotes have been told, and for years he was one of the characters of Chicago. He held many other offices: among them president of the Alumni association of Dartmouth College in 1882 and 1883; vice-president of the Republican national convention in 1880, and vice-president for nearly a quarter of a century of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society. He wrote many historical essays, and is the author of the Wentworth Genealogy, the most complete and perfectly indexed of any of that class of works published. He was one of the earliest Masons and Odd Fellows in Chicago. He was made a doctor of laws by Dartmouth in 1876.

Throughout his life he was indefatigable in everything that concerned Chicago, and was authority on everything pertaining to her history or her interests. He acquired great wealth, and with great intellectual capacity he possessed decided convictions with courage to follow them, and made for himself a national reputation. He died October 25, 1888.

Colonel Joseph Wentworth, son of Paul and Lydia (Cogswell) Wentworth, was born in Sandwich, January 30, 1818. He is a descendant of noble ancestry. No better blood courses through the veins of any man in the Granite State. His mother was a descendant of Ezekiel, son of William Wentworth, and her father, Colonel Amos Cogswell, served the seven years of the Revolution, and represented Dover in the legislature five years, and in the senate three years. He died in Dover, January 28, 1826.

Colonel Wentworth attended school at New Hampton, Hopkinton, and Berwick, Maine, and at the age of twenty-one opened a general country store, where he did a successful business for thirty years; he also dealt in cattle, horses, and discounted notes, besides managing the homestead farm. He took hold of everything with all the energy of his nature, the enthusiasm of his youth, and the ability of his brains to help farmers to help themselves. He was instrumental in organizing an agricultural society in the county in 1860, and was its president several years; and, on his retiring, this resolution was moved by Hon. F. R. Chase and seconded by L. D. Sawyer, and unanimously adopted by the society: —

Resolved, That Colonel Joseph Wentworth, of Sandwich, be constituted an honorary member of the Carroll County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, to enjoy all the privileges and immunities of membership for life, in testimony of the Society's appreciation of his highly honorable and efficient services as president during the first and second years of its existence.



Joseph Wentworth



Aaron B. Hoyt.

He was register of deeds for Carroll County in 1841 and 1842; town clerk, selectman, and representative to New Hampshire legislature in 1844 and 1845, and a representative from Concord in 1878. He was delegate from Sandwich in 1850, and also from Concord in 1876, to revise the constitution of the state. He was sheriff of the county five years, postmaster fifteen years, and president and chief owner of Carroll County National Bank. In 1870 he moved to Concord, purchased the former residence of ex-President Pierce, and went into mercantile business for awhile, and of late is enjoying himself in flower and fruit raising for his own amusement.

He married, May 7, 1845, Sarah Payson, daughter of Moses and Sarah C. Jones, of Brookline, Mass. They had, born in Sandwich, six children, all living. The oldest, Paul and Moses, were three years at Andover (Mass.) Academy. They entered Harvard College on the same day, graduated on the same day four years thereafter (in 1868, just one hundred years after the graduation of their great-grandfather from the same college), and from their high rank in the class both were assigned parts on graduation day; the records of the college show no similar record of two brothers. The daughters are Sarah C., Lydia C., Susan J., and Dolly F.

Being a strong temperance man (having never used tobacco or intoxicating drink in any form, seeing as he did on every hand the evil of intemperance, the curse of rum being more baneful than slavery), he was nominated in July, 1886, as a candidate for governor of the state by the Prohibition party, and made several speeches during the canvass.

His personal appearance is good, being six feet three inches in height; he is of unblemished character, and is a man of brains and great activity. Weighing as he does every question in his own even scales of justice, he usually arrives at a correct verdict. He is an intense lover of a good horse. For thirty years while on a farm he raised colts, taking care of them himself, breaking them for market, and now at the age of seventy years he seldom allows a man to pass his horse without a trial of speed. He is conservative in principle, and independent in religion, although a strong believer in the verities of the Bible, having those truths instilled into his youthful mind by the pious teaching of a beloved father and mother. When a young man he founded his faith on the sacred teaching of the Holy Scriptures, and on that faith he is willing to rest his eternal future.

AARON BEEDE HOYT.

Among those who had charge of educational interests for many years was Aaron Beede Hoyt, the last preceptor of Sandwich academy. The Hoyt family emigrated very early to this country. Simeon, of Dorchester, was at

Charlestown in 1629; William, of Ipswich, came in the "Planter" in 1635, was a householder in 1642; he had a large family.

Joseph Beede Hoyt was born in Ossipee, July 10, 1802, and died at Sandwich, July 12, 1880. He was a descendant of three notable Carroll county families. He was son of Dr Moses Hoyt, so famed as an early physician in Ossipee. His mother, Anna (Beede) Hoyt, was daughter of Aaron Beede (son of Judge Daniel Beede) and his wife Anna (Winslow) Beede, whose mother, Mrs Anna Winslow, was said to be the first Methodist in Sandwich. Mr Hoyt early showed a remarkable fondness for knowledge, and his father gratified his inclinations by giving him exceptional educational advantages. He prepared for college at Gilmanton and Phillips Exeter academies, and was graduated from Dartmouth College with high honors in 1822, in a class of forty-five. Among his classmates were Hon. Francis Cogswell, Hon. Ira Perley, LL.D., and Rev. Henry Wood, D.D.

He studied law with Samuel Emerson, at Little's Corners, and practised that profession for a few years, but it was not to his taste. He was an educator, and in 1832 he became connected with the noted Chauncy Hall school in Boston as teacher in the mathematical and English branches. Here he remained five years, showing more than ordinary ability as an instructor. Hon. G. F. Thayer, the principal of this school at this time, wrote thus of him: "His fidelity and success as a teacher secured my approbation and friendship. I always found him diligent, patient of labor, and capable of performing a large amount. He has enjoyed the advantages of a college education, is an excellent French scholar, and an almost unequaled penman. His mind is stored with various knowledge, and I consider him competent to teach a school of high order." During this time he was corresponding secretary, and one of the board of directors of the American Institute of Instruction. Shortly after this he went to Baltimore and established a private academy, which he conducted with marked success until his return to Sandwich about 1846 or 1847.

Mr Hoyt now made his home on the farm where his father had lived so many years, known still as the "Dr Moses Hoyt place," and here he passed the remainder of his life. This farm is in a magnificent location, on a beautiful intervale in view of the massive peaks of the Sandwich range, and the scenery is both lovely and awe-inspiring, and to Mr Hoyt's devoutly religious and philosophical mind it was second only in sublimity to the mountain scenery of Judea that so inspired the tongues of prophets. In many ways Mr Hoyt was a man of marked individuality. He had strong convictions, and could give most logical reasons for the faith he held. He was a friend to the down-trodden and the oppressed, gave lavishly to the poor of his substance and his time, and was one of the strongest of the early band of abolitionists. He was deeply and conscientiously religious, and in this, as in other matters, he never

stopped to consider whether or not his views were popular, but only to decide if they were right. Early in life he was an Episcopalian; in later life he became an Adventist, and those coming to convert him to their views often went away converts to his reasons. He possessed a marvelous memory; everything committed to its keeping was retained clear, sharp, and well-defined. He was a fine singer, and during his Boston residence led the choir at Trinity (now Phillips Brooks's) Church. In social life, Mr Hoyt was a strong friend, plain in speech, frank and without dissimulation; retiring and conscientious in all things; as an educator he stood in the front rank. Judge David H. Hill writes thus of him: "He was a man of vast information, far beyond the average of the college graduate. He was in the habit of engaging his pupils much in conversation, and it is the testimony of many of them that from the lips of Aaron B. Hoyt fell more wisdom that took effect in after life than from any other man."

Mr Hoyt married, first, Catharine H., daughter of Augustus Blanchard, one of Sandwich's prominent citizens. She died December 15, 1866. Their children were: Moses C., who settled as a physician in Illinois; Augustus B., also a physician in Illinois; Esther A. (Mrs William R. Smith); Catharine, and Elizabeth Grace. Elizabeth G. is the only one now living. He married, second, February 8, 1873, Sarah A., daughter of Augustus and Huldah (Cousins) Doeg, of Alfred, Maine, who survives him. Her care and devotion made his last days comfortable and cheerful. The engraving which accompanies this sketch is her tribute to his honored memory.

MEHITABLE BEEDE WIGGIN.

Mehitable Beede Wiggin was born in Sandwich, March 15, 1800. Her father was Jonathan Beede, a descendant from sturdy ancestors in the island of Jersey. (See sketch of Judge Daniel Beede.) Her mother, Anna Winslow, of Exeter, was a lineal descendant of Governor Edward Winslow, who came over in the "Mayflower." Both were devout members of the Society of Friends.

In 1784 Jonathan and his wife moved from Poplin, now Fremont, and settled in a log cabin in the forest at the foot of Guinea hill and Israel mountain. Here they reared a large family of children, one of whom was Mehitable. Her parents were possessed of great force of character, mentally and morally, and from them she inherited those sterling traits which were so conspicuous throughout her life. Although her parents did all they could to educate their children, much remained for them to accomplish by individual effort. Mehitable early displayed a remarkable thirst for knowledge and a great desire to obtain a liberal education. Not content to stop with the

mastery of the common English branches, she pushed her way into the realms of higher mathematics and the classics. After leaving the district school, she pursued her studies at Wolfeborough Academy, and at the Friends' school, Providence, R. I. At the latter she was the first young lady who pursued the study of algebra. Passing from these schools she engaged in the study of the languages under the direction of Rev. Samuel Hidden and her cousin, Aaron B. Hoyt. While studying with Mr Hidden, she used to ride on horseback from her home to his house in Tamworth, a distance of ten miles, once a week, for the purpose of reciting to him. On these occasions it was no unusual thing for her to learn and recite double the number of lines of Virgil given her for a daily lesson. Indeed, her power of acquisition was remarkable. Before she was fifteen years of age she had learned and could recite the whole of Milton's Paradise Lost. She began teaching when sixteen years old, and continued to teach in public and private schools for half a century. Her success is attested by the many noble men and women who received their inspiration and instruction at her hands. Her power to arouse in others a desire for self-improvement was something wonderful, and that pupil was dull indeed into whose mind she could not instil some measure of her own ambition. Among her pupils were that eminent teacher, Daniel G. Beede, the distinguished artist, Albert Hoyt, and Hon. John Wentworth. From childhood she took a deep interest in the political events of the times, particularly in the great conflict over human slavery. Wherever human freedom was abridged or oppression existed, there her sympathies were enlisted. Toward the poor her charity was boundless. The Christian philanthropy of Elizabeth Frye, the efforts of Channing to liberalize religious thought, the heroic struggles of Kossuth and Garibaldi, the patriotic sentiments of Phillips, Sumner, and Lincoln, found responsive echo in her soul and aroused her strongest sympathy and admiration. But the most earnest efforts of her life were directed to the education of her children; for them she toiled unceasingly, sparing no pains to develop a sound moral and intellectual character. She married Richard Wiggin, son of Andrew and Judith (Varney) Wiggin, in 1829. Their children were Jonathan B., Andrew B., Anna H., Samuel B., Elizabeth, George W., Richard H., and Eliphaz O. Judith (Varney) Wiggin, whose second husband was Jonathan Beede (father of Mehitable Beede Wiggin), was born at Dover, March 3, 1777, and died at the home of her daughter, Naomi Beede Hoag, in Tamworth, at the age of one hundred and two years, with mental faculties undimmed. Mehitable Beede Wiggin died September 8, 1867, deeply mourned by a large circle of neighbors, pupils, and friends. As a ripe scholar, a successful teacher, and a Christian wife and mother, she had few equals in the community in which she lived.



W. H. Haustow

HON. MOULTON H. MARSTON.

THE Carroll county Marstons spring from varying lines of the common ancestor, William, the emigrant, who came from England in 1634, and belonged to a family entitled to bear arms. He was an early settler of Hampton. His son, Thomas, came with his father as a youth of seventeen years, and made his home in Hampton. The line to Moulton H. Marston is William[1], Thomas[2], John[3], Jonathan[4], Elisha[5], John[6]. John Marston[6] was a man of decided originality, ability, and force of character. He was a patriot soldier in the war of the Revolution, and, after his long services for his country were ended, became a settler in Moultonborough. He married Nancy, daughter of General Jonathan Moulton, the grantee of Moultonborough, and one of the brightest intellects of his generation. The young couple built up a large establishment at East Moultonborough, dispensed hospitality freely, and developed quite a place in the wild woods. Fortune smiled upon their efforts, and for long years their home was one of the most pretentious of the town. Mr Marston was, however, a liberal in religious thought, and one of the earliest to embrace the faith of the Universalists. This was in that day very much as if he had announced himself an atheist, and as he had that courage which accompanies deep convictions, he positively and peremptorily refused to pay the taxes levied upon him to aid in paying the salary of the established minister of the town. A long litigation followed; he would not compromise his sense of right, justice, and honor by paying even a portion of the assessment, and finally, after reaching the last court of resort, the ultimate decision was given against him, and the costs and expenses of the protracted legal proceedings swallowed up his entire fortune. He was of courtly ways and appearance, and his daguerreotype in possession of his grandson, Dr E. Q. Marston, resembles the English statesman Edmund Burke. He died in 1846, aged nearly ninety. Three of his sons became residents of Sandwich, and are now (1889) vigorous, alert, and well-preserved at advanced ages: namely, Elisha, eighty-eight years; Caleb M., eighty-six; Moulton H., eighty-three.

Hon. Moulton Hoyt Marston, son of John and Nancy (Moulton) Marston, was born in Moultonborough, January 8, 1806, but from the age of five years he has been a citizen of Sandwich. Commencing to take care of himself at an age almost incredibly young, Mr Marston developed as a boy rare industry, economy, and financial ability, and acquired a shrewd practicality that has been turned to account in many business operations in maturer life. He was well developed physically, and had a well-balanced mind. He was stirring and active, but cautious and conservative, and counted the costs and looked on all sides of a question before he adopted or opposed it, and generally, whenever he advocated a measure or a principle, he was prepared to do all he could to bring success and rarely failed of his object.

Mr Marston was for many years a merchant and a prosperous one. He was a firm adherent of the principles of Thomas Jefferson, and there could be no middle ground to his Democracy. He deemed the Constitution the bulwark of our liberties, and would sanction no intrusion upon its sanctity. Honesty, integrity, and economy in the management of public affairs were cardinal principles in his platform. By study of men and things, aided by strong native commonsense, he soon qualified himself for official place, and his opinions were of weight among the people. He was town clerk of Sandwich ten years, and his fine penmanship and full records are a pleasure to behold. He was postmaster at Centre Sandwich for many years, representative to the General Court, county treasurer in 1849 and 1850, and was twice a member of the governor's council (1875 and 1876). In public and private matters he combines precision and grasp, a clear-cut judgment and an instinct that rarely errs. As president of the Carroll County National Bank, and later as president of Sandwich Savings Bank, he has brought into practical operations the principles of finance he had previously adopted. It is just to say of Mr Marston that if his lot had been cast in any of the great centres of the world's commercial activities, he could not have failed to have been one of the marked and successful operators in its business circles. In private and social life he is noted for his cordiality and geniality, his pleasant conversational powers, and his courtesy of manner toward all, the high and the low, the rich and the poor. He is a Methodist in his religious belief, and gave the lot now occupied by the church. He has been for many years one of the leading men of the county in more than one respect, and he is now passing the closing years of a long life in the consciousness of having done his work well, and that his children and children's children are among the state's best citizens.

Mr Marston married, March 30, 1830, Anne M., daughter of Colonel Jonathan Ambrose, of Moultonborough. She died January 21, 1857. They had five children: Anne Elizabeth (married Hon. William A. Heard), died January 4, 1854; Emily Maria (Mrs William A. Heard); Elvira B. (Mrs Samuel G. Lane, of Concord); Carrie B. (Mrs Samuel C. Tozzer, of Lynn, Mass.); Alfred A., a highly successful business man of Springfield, Mass.

HON. WILLIAM ANDREW HEARD.

In August, 1623, the ship "Ann" arrived at Plymouth, bringing large additions to the settlement. These were, as Governor Bradford said, "very useful persons, and became good members to the body." Among these early emigrants was William Heard of the Devonshire family of England. He was probably the American ancestor of the Heard family of Massachusetts. In 1624 he was granted an acre of land in the north part of Plymouth. The



William A. Grant

next record we have of the family is that of Zachariah Heard, who, "in August, 1707, was the owner of a homestead and clothier shop in Cambridge, on the Watertown road." About 1709 he moved to Wayland, Mass., where he was conspicuous in its affairs as highway surveyor in 1714, constable in 1716, selectman in 1723, and also in many other town offices. Zachariah was born in 1675, married Silence Brown, of Wayland, in 1707, and died December 27, 1761. Richard, his fifth child, was born April 2, 1720, married Sarah Fiske, of Wayland, died May 16, 1792. Their son David, born June 2, 1758, died January 22, 1813. He was a very kind and genial man, and for many years he and his brother Richard resided together and worked in company, and he never said an unpleasant word to him. During the Revolution he belonged to the militia. He married, first, Eunice Baldwin, of Wayland, May 24, 1784, who died September 5, 1785. He married, second, Sibyl Sherman, also of Wayland, March 31, 1789. She died September 2, 1845.

William, son of David and Sibyl (Sherman) Heard, was born in Wayland, September 19, 1795, and died there March 30, 1869. "He was very prominent in the history of the town, and held every office in its government. He was coroner of Middlesex county for many years. He was a man of very strong will, unswerving honesty, and untiring zeal in carrying out whatever he undertook. During the war he traveled a short time in the South, visited the soldiers in camp, with whom he had much sympathy, and for whose interests he spent much time and labor." He was a Whig and Republican in politics, and religiously a Unitarian. Mr Heard married Susan Mann, of Orford, N. H., March 14, 1825. Their children were Samuel H. M., William A., Jared M., and Susan E. Mrs Heard died July 14, 1870. The ancestral history of Mrs. Susan Mann Heard is interesting and worthy of record here. According to the Heraldic Register of ancient and noble families in England, a coat-of-arms was granted to Edward Mann, of Ipswich, in Suffolk, England, March 2, 1692. Lord Cornwallis, whose family name was Mann, had the same coat-of-arms: it was "Sable on a fess counter-embattled between three goats passant argent; as many aigrettes." This was borne by Sir Horatio Mann, Linton, Kent, who was knighted March 3, 1755. His motto was "*Per ardua stabilis.*" The king's private secretary was for many years selected from this family. William Mann, a native of Kent county, emigrated to Massachusetts early in its settlement and located in Cambridge, where he married Mary Jarrod. His son Samuel, born July 6, 1647, was graduated from Harvard in 1665. He became a noted clergyman; he preached in Wrentham, Mass., to a few settlers until the place was abandoned on account of Philip's War. On their return Mr Mann accompanied them and preached his own ordination sermon. He died in 1719, in the forty-ninth year of his ministry. His wife was Esther Ware, of Dedham, Mass. Their son Nathaniel married Elizabeth George, of Dorchester, December 19, 1704. He settled in Mansfield, Conn.,

the town was named for him. John, son of ... Margaret Peters, of Hebron, Conn. [She was a lineal ... Sir John Peters, of Exeter, England, whose ancestor was a ... 1066 at the battle of Hastings, and was granted a coat-of-... William the First. His motto was: "*Sans Dieu rien.*" Rev. Hugh ... to the Lords and House of Commons for twenty years, ... of the seven judges who condemned Charles the First; he, with his ... William and Thomas, came to New England in 1634. They were ... Sir John. Thomas was a prominent clergyman; he founded an academy which bore his name until it became Yale College. William had a ... William, whose son John, in 1717, moved from Boston to Hebron, Conn., ... his daughter Margaret was born.] John Mann, son of John and Margaret (Peters) Mann, married Lydia Porter, of Hebron, and moved with her to Oxford in October, 1765. They were the first abiding settlers. Mr Mann died May 9, 1828, aged eighty-four. Of his children was Jared, born November 9, 1770; died May 30, 1837, in Lowell, Mass. He held some public offices in Oxford, and was an exemplary and useful citizen. His wife was Mindwell, daughter of Dr Samuel Hale, of Pepperell, Mass. Of their children was Mrs Susan Mann Heard.

Hon. William Andrew Heard, son of William and Susan (Mann) Heard, was born at Wayland, Mass., August 25, 1827, and had the educational advantages of Wayland academy until he was fifteen. His inheritance was the mental and physical characteristics of ancestors noted for fidelity, bravery, and firmness. Commencing the battle of life for himself at the age of fifteen as a clerk in the store of Timothy Varney, Centre Sandwich, by his diligence, courtesy, and faithfulness he soon acquired the fast friendship of his employer, proved himself possessed of the necessary qualities for success in merchandising, and in 1849 engaged in business for himself as a merchant where Charles Blanchard now trades. At the end of two years he sold to Messrs Gould & Varney, and purchased the Hoit store, traded there five years, then disposed of the business to Dr Tristram Sanborn. A year later he became the owner of the stock of Gould & Varney, and after one year admitted Charles Blanchard as a partner, the firm becoming Heard & Blanchard, and continuing so for fourteen years, when Mr Blanchard purchased Mr Heard's interest. Later, Mr Heard was one year in trade in the Bank building, and then purchased the stock of goods owned by Frank Burleigh in the Hoit store, where he traded until he retired in 1878, after nearly twenty-eight years of active and successful merchandising. To deal with men year after year, to keep their commercial goodwill, requires not only a high degree of business ability, but ... purpose and integrity, and also a facility in reading character, combined with ... courtesy, that would insure success in any field.

... Mr Heard enlisted as a soldier in the Fourteenth Regi-



Enoch L. Fellows

ment, New Hampshire Volunteers, was commissioned quartermaster of the regiment on its organization, and accompanied it to its scene of operations in Virginia, then the nucleus of the active operations of war on the Atlantic coast. He became brigade quartermaster in November, 1862. But the climatic influences and press of labor incumbent on his position caused his health to fail to such an extent as to compel his resignation in September, 1863.

Many public trusts and offices have been committed to Mr Heard. He was town clerk of Sandwich in 1859–61; representative to the legislature in 1873–74; treasurer of Sandwich Savings Bank from September, 1872, until January, 1887; appointed clerk of the courts of Carroll county in August, 1874, and reappointed in August, 1876. This office he held until 1887. His high reputation as an able financier caused him to be appointed to the responsible position of national bank examiner for Maine and New Hampshire in January, 1887, and he tendered his resignation of all other official trusts. August 16, 1889, Mr Heard was appointed bank commissioner of the state of New Hampshire. He was educated a Whig; voted for General Taylor, and also for Abraham Lincoln; was a Liberal Republican in the Greeley campaign, and has since been a Democrat; is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church; became a Freemason at the organization of Red Mountain Lodge of Sandwich, and has held its principal offices; and is a prominent member of the Moulton S. Webster Post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr Heard married, June 6, 1850, Anne Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. Moulton H. Marston. They had one child, Edwin M. (now a merchant and banker in Sandwich). Mrs Heard died January 4, 1854. Mr Heard married Emily Maria Marston, sister of his first wife, April 25, 1855. They have two children, William and Arthur M.

Mr Heard is a kind and courteous gentleman, a wise and unostentatious man, to whom, in recognition of his abilities, honors have come, and his influence has been beneficially exerted in the affairs of town, county, and state. He has been a resident of Sandwich for nearly half a century, and prominently connected with its business, social, and political interests, and an energetic and generous contributor to its development and progress, and is one of Carroll's most widely known and popular citizens.

COLONEL ENOCH Q. FELLOWS.

The Civil War of 1861 to 1865 was a most critical epoch in our nation's life, and it is most fitting that, in connection with the history of events, we should preserve somewhat of the individuality of those citizens of Carroll county who were especially active in defence of the Union during that great

one before the shadows of the thickening past shall weave an impenetrable veil over the actors in that most sublime tragedy. Their ancestry, their inherited traits, their training, and their personality, shining out from the historic page, will teach most valuable lessons to generation after generation.

Colonel Enoch Quimby Fellows, of the Third and Ninth New Hampshire Regiments in the Great Rebellion, was born in Sandwich, June 20, 1825. His grandfather, Stephen Fellows, was born in Poplin, now Fremont, January 11, 1748. He was a farmer and butcher, a constable and collector. He was a stalwart man and a patriot. In the Revolution a false rumor once came that the British were landing at Hampton beach, and he "run forty bullets as quick as ever forty bullets were run," and, taking his gun, galloped away toward the scene of supposed action. His son, John, was born in Poplin, November 11, 1791, and in 1806 came with his father to Sandwich, where the family has since been resident.

John Fellows passed his life in Sandwich, a man of industry and worth; "a farmer, carpenter, storekeeper; and, for amusement, a captain in the militia. He was a kind man, but austere and determined in his own belief. His Bible offered to an upright life a reward in heaven, but no particular pleasure on earth; hence he did not think of pleasure here. His sons inherited his strict honesty and firmness, but drew their geniality from their mother's family." He married Mary J., daughter of Enoch Quimby, a farmer, and a lieutenant in the War of 1812. The father of Lieutenant Enoch Quimby was Aaron Quimby, a native of Weare. He was a captain in the Revolution, and after his removal to Sandwich "held the first commission in the militia in Sandwich and Moultonborough as ensign of an alarm company, in 1787, with rank of major."

So it is to the maternal side that we must chiefly look for the inherited military tastes of Colonel Fellows. He early availed himself of the educational advantages of the town schools and academy, and, thirsting for more knowledge, unaided, determined to obtain it. He attended a high school in Wayland, Mass., in the fall of his eighteenth year, and taught the winter's school in Framingham. A lawyer who had passed a year at West Point military school was in practice in Framingham, and the advantages of that institution became known to the young teacher. The next year, 1843, Mr Fellows completed his preparation for college at Newbury, Vermont, seminary. During the summer vacation he made a personal application to Congressman John P. Hale for an appointment as a cadet at West Point, and interesting him and Congressman Moses Norris, in whose congressional district he was a resident, in his behalf, he received the appointment in the spring of 1844. Immediately going to West Point he entered the academy on his nineteenth birthday and took and maintained a good standing in his class, among such companions as George B. McClellan, Ambrose E. Burnside, D. N. Couch, Jesse L. Reno, and "Stonewall" Jackson.

His going to West Point had the opposition of his father, who desired his services at home, and, on account of his solicitations, he resigned his cadetship in November, 1846, and returned to Sandwich. His military education and tastes caused him to take interest in the militia, and he was soon (1847) appointed one of the drill-officers of the New Hampshire militia. This he resigned in 1851, when the militia law was revised. He was adjutant of the Nineteenth Regiment in 1847–49, and in 1858 brigadier-general of the brigade composed of Carroll, Belknap, and Strafford counties. In 1851–54 he was door-keeper of the New Hampshire senate. From 1854 to 1857 he held the position of inspector in the Boston custom house. From 1857 to 1861 he was in Sandwich; but in April, 1861, the moment he saw President Lincoln's proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand troops, he offered his services to the adjutant-general, and was immediately ordered to report at Concord. He was employed in drilling recruits and in the organization of the First Regiment, and was offered a captaincy in it, but declined, immediately enlisting as private; then was commissioned as first lieutenant of Company K, and detailed as adjutant of the regiment, the duties of which office he performed during the three months the regiment was in service. The regiment received many compliments on its efficiency and military appearance. This in an eminent degree arose from the prompt and untiring energy of Colonel Fellows, and his skill as an instructor.

He was mustered out with his regiment August 9, 1861, and the next day was commissioned colonel of the Third Regiment. This was selected to accompany General T. W. Sherman down the Atlantic coast. Colonel Fellows was ranking colonel of the expedition, and in the winter of 1861–62 was stationed at Hilton Head, S. C., and was first commandant of the post, acting as brigadier-general, and in command of seven regiments. The next spring he was granted leave of absence, but, an important movement being on foot, the Third Regiment was ordered to Edisto island, near Charleston, and Colonel Fellows wrote to General Benham that if he could be of service he would defer his departure. Accepting his offer, General Benham placed him in command of Edisto, where were three and one-half regiments, four pieces of artillery, a company of dragoons, and a gunboat.

After the capture of Fort Pulaski Colonel Fellows came home on his leave of absence. While here the governor asked him to take command of the Ninth Regiment just in organization, and also keep the colonelcy of the Third. Considering this not fair to the other officers of the Third, he resigned his commission in that, and accepted the command of the Ninth. Within three weeks from the departure of the Ninth from the state it participated in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. In the first of these it made a brilliant charge up a hill in front of the enemy's fire, broke their line, and drove them from the field. General Reno gave Colonel Fellows and the

regiment high praise for its bravery, and it honorably won its title of the "Granite State." After the battle of Antietam the cold rains and snows encountered in the march through Virginia afflicted Colonel Fellows with such severe neuralgia as to make it impossible for him to remain with his command, and he resigned his commission. He was recommended by the governor and council to President Lincoln for appointment as brigadier-general of the United States volunteers, and a considerable part of his service was in that capacity.

Prompt, energetic, a strict disciplinarian, and of unfailing courage, Colonel Fellows was a soldier and commander by nature, and could not fail to inspire his men with his own spirit. He was one of the best drill officers in New Hampshire. He has the manners and traits of regular army officers, and was in warmest friendship with his associates, while his men felt that he looked out for their needs, always meant what he said, was ever ready to listen to and right just grievances, and in his plain, blunt way he won their confidence and affection. While at West Point he became permanently deaf, and could never after hear commands, but safely depended upon his knowledge and his eyes to execute them at the proper moment. This affliction causes him great annoyance and embarrassment, and he can rarely be persuaded to attend public gatherings or military reunions. He delivered the address on Decoration Day at Ashland in 1884, and at Sandwich in 1886 and 1889. He is an attractive speaker, and his chapter on military affairs in this volume proves that he is well capable of using the pen.

Since the war he has lived in Sandwich, interested in real estate and banking operations in Sandwich, Minnesota, and Kansas. From 1869 to 1873 he was assistant assessor and deputy collector of internal revenue for Carroll and Belknap counties. In 1868, 1869, and 1877 he represented Sandwich in the legislature. He has been no seeker of place, and the honors that have come to him have not been solicited by him. He has labored zealously for the success of the Republican party, as he deemed it right. The one predominating trait in his character is strict honesty. If property he has sold has depreciated in value, it has been his practice to bear the loss.

Colonel Fellows married, November 18, 1847, Mary E., daughter of Colonel Joseph L. Quimby. Of their five children three survive: William B. (see sketch among lawyers); Mary Lizzie, born February 22, 1861, now married and living in Somerville, Mass.; Sarah Frances, born July 4, 1868, is now studying music at Boston Conservatory of Music. June 20, 1887, he married Lydia Dunning, formerly of Brunswick, Maine, whose great-grandfather at one time owned one half of the township and was one of its earliest settlers. She is a lady of amiability and refinement, well fitted to be a cheerful companion to such a man as the Colonel.

CHRISTOPHER C. FELLOWS, brother of Colonel E. Q. Fellows, was a



Samuel H. Stinson.

prominent citizen of the last half-century: born March, 1820, died April 3, 1888. He was early a clerk with his father, John Fellows, at Centre Sandwich, afterwards a partner with him. For thirty years he was a druggist, keeping a drug-store where Dr Hodsdon now does business. A deeply religious and conscientious temperance man, he would never sell liquor only as combined with other medicines in prescriptions. He was an active Freemason, and also preëminently a Christian and an honest man, and his influence will long be felt. He was postmaster from 1850 or 1851 to 1863, for some years cashier of Carroll County National Bank, a trustee and auditor of Sandwich Savings Bank from its organization until his death, and was town treasurer also at his death. An ardent member of the Methodist church, for many years he filled the offices of steward, recording steward, trustee, secretary of the board of trustees, and was either the superintendent of or a teacher in the Sunday-school. He had decided literary ability, and was a penman of extraordinary skill. When over sixty years of age he wrote the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, the first twelve psalms, and the Declaration of Independence, 4,194 words, on a postal card.

DANIEL MOULTON SKINNER.

Daniel Moulton Skinner, son of Elijah and Abigail (Moulton) Skinner, was born in Sandwich, April 14, 1825. His grandfather, Jedediah Skinner, came from Connecticut to North Sandwich about 1800. He was a noted singer and taught many singing-schools. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. His sons Elijah and Clark engaged in trade in separate stores at Skinner Corners. Clark built up a brisk business there. He was drowned in 1830 while fording Mad river near Thornton.

Elijah Skinner at an early day removed his stock of goods to the Centre, and for many years was a zealous and useful citizen. He was born in Lyme, Conn., September 30, 1786, and died January 22, 1871. He was above medium height, quick and lively, with fiery red hair that stood out straight from his head. He was of unbounded hospitality, and responded to every call on him for aid. He may be styled the father of Methodism here, as his house was the free hotel of that denomination: in 1824 he gave up merchandising to build the church which he had persuaded General Hoit to join him in erecting. This was completed in 1825. Elijah and his father were the first two members of the society established here. Elijah Skinner was a prominent Freemason: he never aspired to public office: represented Sandwich in the legislature of 1844 and 1845, and universally bore the reputation of being an honest man. He possessed an active and mechanical mind with great inventive powers, and in many ways was fifty years ahead of his times.

He foresaw the rapid strides of invention, and talked of railroads, locomotives, sending news along wires by electricity and conversing in the same manner, years before these improvements were developed, and people fancied him almost insane. From 1825 he took contracts to erect buildings and gave much time to invention. He secured fourteen patents on important scientific principles. He invented a serpentine water-wheel about 1810, but found that practically the same thing had been patented in France. He was greatly disappointed, but shut himself up in a room and soon developed what he termed an endless screw, one of which he placed in a mill which he erected at the outlet of Lake Winnipiseogee. Among his specifications in his application for a patent was one claiming that this wheel might be used to propel boats; and it is probable that this was the first discovery and application of the screw propeller as a motive-power. He also invented a lock to simultaneously lock and unlock a series of locks. This principle is now universally used in locking cells in prisons, etc. He first introduced stoves into Sandwich and claimed to be the inventor of the elevated oven. In 1836 he patented an improvement in fireplaces, and many of his last years were devoted to the improvements of flues to prevent smoky chimneys and to the manufacture and improvement of stoves, and many of his make were sold through Belknap and Carroll counties as the Hoit and Sherman stove. In 1845 he purchased the tin-shop of John Fellows, placed his son Daniel in charge of it, and shortly after built a shop where Hosea Pettingill now lives, where Daniel conducted business for some time and also learned the shoe business of a man in his employ. Elijah then purchased the meeting-house he built in 1825, finished it as a dwelling and a tin-shop. Here in 1856 Daniel began the manufacture of shoes, which in a short time was transferred to a new shop on the same lot. Elijah Skinner was of too generous a nature to acquire wealth, and Daniel faithfully discharged the duties of a good son to his parents, caring for them in their last days. Mr Skinner married, December 3, 1807, Lydia Page, who died January 27, 1810. Her daughter Eliza became Mrs George W. Mann. September 13, 1810, Mr Skinner married Abigail, daughter of Daniel Moulton, in early life a privateersman in the Continental service of the Revolution. They had four children: Polly (Mrs Hosea Pettingill); Lydia (Mrs James M. Smith); Cyrus (dec.), and Daniel M. Mrs Skinner was born December 9, 1782, and died April 3, 1872. She was a quiet worker in church matters, and there, as in her family, her presence was felt to be a power, and the record of her is "a Christian character of lovely womanhood."

Daniel M. Skinner inherited inventive powers of a high order, and aided his father in his inventions and in making patterns. Like many New England boys, Daniel was better educated in the school of labor than in that of books, and after working at carpentering and in tin and iron work, in 1857 he was a shoe manufacturer, employing fifteen men. By the hard times of that year he

lost his entire property, but after a few months his Boston creditors reëstablished him in business, which, although giving employment to forty, proved unremunerative. He then went to Manchester to work in a tin-shop to support the large family dependent on him. Here his attention was attracted to a rapidly selling pie-lifter. He soon devised a much better one, but had not the means to patent it. A daughter furnished the money, and thousands of the articles were manufactured and sold at good profits. In 1870 Mr Skinner resumed shoe manufacturing in the building he now uses as a tin-shop; he employed thirty-five hands and continued five years. But he was to acquire a competence and prosperity only through his God-given powers of invention. He nearly perfected a mowing-machine, but was forced to abandon it for lack of funds. The same thing occurred with a railroad to ascend mountains, the idea of which he developed long before Marsh projected the one on Mount Washington. He invented a steam clothes-washer, which well met a popular demand.

October 23, 1883, Mr Skinner obtained a patent for a parcel transmitter, which was much noticed by machinists and merchants, and was the precursor of that wonderful combination of mechanical skill, Skinner's instantaneous cash-transmitter. This was so decidedly superior to anything of the kind extant that it was evident a fortune could be obtained from it, but not being able to properly place it on the market and defend suits that would necessarily arise, in 1887 Mr Skinner sold his interest in it to the Lamson Store-service Company for enough to make him comfortable for life. He is now enjoying a mental rest, but we predict that another pleasant surprise for the scientific world is now in its formative period in his active brain.

Mr Skinner was much interested in the old militia organization. He was advanced from private to captain at his first training, and attained the rank of major in the Nineteenth Regiment. He is a Republican, and was a member of the defunct Bear Camp lodge, I. O. O. F., and held the position of D. D. G. Master in the order. A quiet, retiring citizen, he seeks no office: in his darkest days he kept faith with his creditors, and he has ever been a kind son, husband, and father. He married, September 7, 1845, Sarah P., daughter of Samuel and Lois Stratton. Her paternal grandfather was an Englishman who made a settlement on the present site of Lawrence, Mass., served in the Continental army of the Revolution, and took part in the battle of Bunker Hill. Her maternal grandfather, Cornelius Dinsmoor, served seven years in the Revolution, from Ossipee. Their surviving children are Clara M. (Mrs David Hammond): Flora S. (Mrs Charles A. Hammond): Cyrus E.: Daniel W.: Walter L.; Lucien C., and Olive L.

Jonathan Beede, nephew of Judge Daniel, came to Sandwich from Poplin (Fremont) in 1787, became a large farmer and stock-raiser, and, like Dr Asa Crosby, was the father of a distinguished family. Among the children was Samuel, who married the eldest of Dr Crosby's daughters and emigrated to the West, where he became noted as an educator and judge. Mary was a Quaker minister of great power and traveled extensively and preached in all the northern states and territories. Two other daughters, Sarah and Annie, were also Quaker ministers. Mehitable is mentioned elsewhere in this history. The only descendant living in Sandwich is Samuel B. Wiggin.

Dr Asa Crosby was born in Amherst, now Milford, July 15, 1765, moved to Sandwich in 1790, and married Betsey Hoyt. Of his family of sixteen children, fourteen were born in Sandwich, and none more remarkable ever lived in the county or the state. Among them was Nathan, for forty years judge of the police court in Lowell, Mass. Another was Dixi, one of the most distinguished surgeons in the state, for many years professor of surgery in Dartmouth College. Another was Alpheus, a scholar of wonderful attainments, who graduated from college at sixteen years of age, and became one of the most accomplished Greek scholars of his time. He was professor of Greek and Latin in Dartmouth College, wrote several Greek textbooks, and closed his public career as principal of the State Normal School at Salem, Mass.

David C. Page from 1820 to 1840 was very prominent in Sandwich, and largely engaged in public business. His son George emigrated West in 1853. Henry G. Page, his grandson, is a wealthy and influential man in Fergus Falls, Minn. He has been mayor, member of the state senate, and is a large flour manufacturer and bank president.

TAMWORTH.

CHAPTER LXII.

Name — Surface — Bodies of Water — Boundaries — Chocorua Lake — Tamworth — Grantees — First Settlers and Settlements — Progress and Prosperity — "Siege of Wolves" — Trout — Tamworth Village — South Tamworth — Hotels — Tamworth Inn — Tamworth Iron Works — Chocorua House — Merchants of Tamworth Iron Works — Cottages — First Inventory — Water-powers, Mills, and Manufacturing.

TAMWORTH is in some ways a reminder of some of the north of England towns, but it was probably not its resemblance to the quiet English town bearing its name that caused the governor to insert Tamworth in the charter as the name of this town. The Tamworth of England receives its name from the river Tame (on whose bank it nestles), and the Saxon word weorth, signifying a river-island, or any place surrounded by water. Another Tamworth is in New South Wales.

The surface of Tamworth is uneven, broken by hills and valleys, presenting untiring variety of scenery, while its proximity to the mountain region enables it to offer many an unsurpassed view to the lovers of the grand and sublime in its primeval and eternal habitations. No town in the state has taken deeper hold of its visitants than this, and perhaps none is more cherished in memory or has the charm of drawing the observer back more often to gaze upon its attractions. The soil is deep and fertile in most parts, well adapted to tillage, fruit, and grazing, and many fine farms give evidence to this, but part of the town has but the thin soil of the pine plains. Years ago it was a great producer of maple sugar, and in 1874 it was the sixth town in the county in value of agricultural production and the first in its yield of fruit. It is well watered. Bear Camp river passes through it in an eastern direction toward Ossipee lake. Swift river rises in the northwest corner, meanders through the central part, and joins the Bear Camp. Chocorua river, the outlet of Lake Chocorua, passes through the southeast corner as a tributary of the Bear Camp. Excellent water privileges are furnished by these streams. Chocorua lake is the principal body of water, although Great Hill pond in the northwest part may rival it in area. Besides these, Elliott and White ponds are all the

bodies of water worthy of note. The town is bounded north by Albany, east by Madison and Ossipee, south by Ossipee and Moultonborough, west by Sandwich. The Ossipee mountains occupy the southern part of the town, while the northern side is flanked by the eastern portion of the Sandwich mountains. The area is 28,917 acres. Chocorua lake is over one mile long, and is divided into two parts connected by a narrow channel which is bridged over. The shore is partly formed by curving sandy beaches, overhung by shadowy trees. It has been stocked with bass, and pickerel are caught here.

"*Tamworth.* — The township was granted October 14, 1766, to Lieutenant John Webster and others in sixty-eight equal shares. At that time the south line of the town was the 'supposed head line of Mason's Patent'; but the 'curve line,' as established subsequently, crosses the northwest corner, taking in the entire town. William Eastman, Richard Jackman, David Philbrick, and Jonathan Choate were the first settlers in 1771. Governor Wentworth's reservation is in the southwest corner of the town. A committee was appointed by the legislature, February 22, 1785, to establish the line between this town and Sandwich. The committee's decision was to be final. January 10, 1796, a committee was appointed to fix the lines between this town and the towns of Burton and Eaton. The decision was to be final. The matter came up again, however, and another committee was appointed December 23, 1808, to establish the lines between the towns of Sandwich, Tamworth, Eaton, and Burton, and report to the legislature. By an act approved January 13, 1837, some territory was severed from Ossipee and annexed to this town, and the same was severed from Tamworth and annexed to Ossipee, June 25, 1859." — *Hammond's Town Papers.*

It is said that Colonel Jonathan Moulton was the original proprietor, the names of the grantees being inserted as a legal fiction to enable Governor Benning Wentworth to comply with the royal requisites for a charter, none of the grantees really having vested rights in the land, but the Bryants were evidently in occupation early. James Head became a resident, and was the progenitor of a good posterity: and Israel Gilman and Jacob Fowler owned lands here.

The grantees of Tamworth were Lieut John Webster, James Cochran, Enoch Webster, Jas Cochran, Jr, Jno Merril, George Abbot, Willm Rogers, Jno Moore, Andw McMillan, Saml Osgood, Jas Osgood, Wm Cochran, Jno Webster, Junr, Jona Stickney, Thos Stickney, Josiah Miles, Joseph Hall, Jr, Saml Moore, Danl Stickney, Walter Bryent, esq., Joshua Abbot, Jona Merril, John Cochran, Saml Cochran, Alexander Lessley, Stephen Holland, Abel Lovejoy, Joseph Emery, Jona Cochran, Moses Barnett, Jas Wallis, Abel Chandler, Timy Walker, Jr, Isaac Cochran, Jno Davison, Hamilton Davison, John Morrison, Thos Clough, James Head, W. Bryent, Jun., Esq., Peter Coffen, Robert Fulton, Willm Coffen, R. Barnett, Jno Kimball, Jno Noyes Esqr,

Thos Wallis, Rob. Rogers, Jun., Moses Coffen, Phinehas Virgin, Saml Dickey, Jo Barnett, Jun, Jno Webster, Esq., Jas Dwyer, Enoch Coffen, Israel Gilman, Saml Gilman, Colo Todd, Lieut Colo Barre, Hon. Geo. Jaffrey, Danl Rindge, Esq., Jona Warner, Esq., Jacob Fowler.

Tradition and legend would preserve for us an early settlement of Tamworth, as they locate Cornelius Campbell and his family on the shores of Lake Chocorua by 1750 (the latest period claimed). Prosaic fact finds no evidence of this, but hunters and trappers no doubt roamed here as early as elsewhere in this region. One of these, named Richard Jackman, had his cabin near Jackman pond, and he and his squaw and an Indian, Sabatis, made this their home for several years before true civilized occupancy. Several other Indians had their home here, but joined the remnants of the Pequawkets in Maine as soon as white men settled here.

It is generally considered that the first settlement was made in 1771, but Rev. Mr Cogswell in his "Memoir of Rev. Samuel Hidden," published in 1842, says: "The first white man who settled in Tamworth was Mark Jewell (1772), whose father resided in Sandwich. He settled on what is now called Stevenson hill, removing about six years thereafter to what is called Birch Intervale. He is now living in good health (1842), aged eighty-nine. He was married by Daniel Beede, in 1776, to Ruth Vittum, of Sandwich. Soon after Mr Jewell's settlement, he was followed by his brother, Bradbury Jewell, who was elected one of the selectmen at the first town-meeting in Tamworth, July 2, 1777."

Bradbury and Mark Jewell were leading men for many years. They were very efficient in procuring men to fill the quota for the Revolutionary war. Tradition says the first two-story house in town was built by Bradbury Jewell on Stevenson hill. It took fourteen thousand of bricks for the chimney, for which he paid $14,000 (continental money).

The descendants of the Jewells are numerous in Sandwich and Tamworth in the female branch.

Jackman, William Eastman, Jonathan Choate, David and Jonathan Philbrick were here in 1772. Jackman soon moved to Eaton, where he was probably the first settler, locating near Silver lake. Choate soon went to Sandwich. David Philbrick was killed in 1775 by the falling of a tree. William Eastman became a lifelong resident, and was a deacon in Parson Hidden's church for years.

Colonel Moulton interested the people of Gilmanton in the "plain country between the Ossipee and Sandwich mountains," and the Gilmans and Hon. Thomas Cogswell became large landholders here. Such men as these push enterprises, and settlers came rapidly. Stephen Mason came from Moultonborough in 1773. By this time there were several families located, Silvanus Hall's and Hezekiah Hackett's among the number. They worked together, cutting trees, hewing logs, and rolling up the log cabins for their future homes

one after another, while Hackett, the excellent shot, was kept hunting for game for the food of the rest. After the way was found, rapid settlement was made in the south, central, and northern portions; and in 1775 there were one hundred and fifty inhabitants. A road was early made by the settlers for the convenience from the Sandwich line. This extended through Moultonborough and Tuftonborough to Wolfeborough, and for a long time was the only highway worthy of the name in town. It subsequently became part of the highway extending to Conway through Albany; and a part of this is now and has been in use from the first.

The hardships undergone by the early settlers were severe. Jonathan Philbrick brought cornmeal from Gilmanton on his back. Henry Blaisdell went to Kingston for a supply of meal and was gone two weeks, and during his absence his family lived on milk alone. Gamaliel Hatch was inventive enough to make a mortar wherein he pounded flaxseed into meal, which made a substitute for flour in making bread. Food, even game, was scarce with the poorer settlers who owned no guns, and sufferings often ensued. One woman put her children to bed, then told her neighbor: "I have put them to bed to die;" but help was rendered. After they had begun to raise corn, they had to carry it to Gilmanton if they wished it ground at a mill. But in a few years, probably by 1780, there were gristmills on the north and south sides of the town, to which Ossipee people would bring "grists" on their backs along paths marked only by spotted trees.

In 1776 several families settled in the Bear Camp valley and in other parts of the town. The town was now in the first stages of prosperity, when the Revolutionary war called for valiant men for soldiers. The first to enlist was Elkanah Danforth, September 18, 1775. Joseph Eaton Keniston, Nicholas Kinestone, David Kinerson, Joseph Ames, and others enlisted in 1776. Moses Head enlisted, the first man in 1777. He left a wife and several children, and told the enlisting officer, "I go to die for my country," and did die the same year. Abial and Phineas Stevens and Isaac Head also died in service.

In 1777 John Fowler (who had come from Boscawen in 1775), James Head, and Thomas Danforth were in office. David Folsom and David Gilman appear as selectmen in 1781. The selectmen report fifty-three taxable polls in 1783, and from this time emigration both to and from the town was rapid. The west side of the town was almost one with Sandwich, Moultonborough, and Burton, and frequent changes of residence were made. The eastern side in the same way was connected with Eaton and Ossipee; and there was a desire to be annexed as a part of Eaton, and on account of uncertainty of town lines many land titles there.

Captain George Dodge was an important addition to the town in 1790. He was the wealthiest of the inhabitants, had the first chaise, and was "unanimously" chosen clerk of the Congregational church at its first meeting in

1792. His attire was much superior to the settlers. He wore breeches and long stockings with buckles, and his wife fine white holland aprons. His house was located near the old meeting-house, and he was a leading man.

From 1810 to 1813 a great degree of prosperity was felt, both in temporal and spiritual matters. In 1813 the spotted fever made its ravages, and soon succeeded the cold seasons of 1816, 1817, 1818, when corn did not ripen and the frost blasted every green thing; a famine ensued, and great sufferings were experienced. By 1820 there were nineteen school districts (in seventeen of which schools had been kept), and the population had risen to 1,442. In 1826 an epidemic of typhus fever prevailed. In 1830 there were 1,544 inhabitants. Emigration both to and from the town occurred in a greater degree than in many towns, but the advantage was in favor of an increased population here, and by 1850 the high tide was reached, 1,766 people then residing here. From 1850 there has been a steady decline in numbers, 1860 showing 1,678 inhabitants; 1870, 1,344; 1880, 1,274.

From a report made in 1889 to the department of agriculture we take these items: the town has produced during the last year 30,000 pounds of butter, 2,000 pounds of wool, used 20 tons of commercial fertilizer, and received $6,000 in cash from summer boarders.

For fifty years no liquors have been allowed to be sold in the town, and the character of the people descended from the first settlers has borne a high reputation for intelligence, sobriety, and moral and religious culture. The influence of the sainted Father Hidden is still a leavening force.

Bears, deer, and wolves were numerous in Tamworth up to a comparatively recent date, and early that queer survival of antediluvian days, the moose, grazed in its ponds in large droves. Jonathan Philbrick killed fourteen bears in one season. The wolves were very annoying to the settlers for many years. What is remembered as the "Siege of Wolves" occurred November 14, 15, and 16, 1830. On the evening of the 14th messengers went rapidly through all the surrounding towns, proclaiming the news that an immense army of wolves had descended from the Sandwich range of mountains and filled the forests on Marston Hill. From all the towns the farmers came in force to prevent the wolves from further advance. At noon of the 15th six hundred men were bivouacked around the hill in military organization, under command of General Quimby, of Sandwich. A force of riflemen was sent into the forest, and after sharp firing the wolves were finally defeated: a number being killed, but by far the greater part breaking through the picket-line and flying to the mountains. The dead wolves were carried to a suitable place, where a great jubilee was held in honor of the victory. From that time the wolves have not seriously disturbed the town. There are many fine trout streams, of which the brook running through Birch Interval has been perhaps most noted. It has a fall of many feet, often in dashing cascades, from its mountain source

at 1,000 feet altitude. One season it was estimated that one hundred bushels of fruit were taken from it.

Tamworth Village near the centre of the town is on Swift river, and contains the Congregational church, town hall, A. E. Wiggin's spool factory, Edward S. Pollard's gristmill, three stores, Tamworth Inn, and the postoffice (kept by Joseph Gilman and his daughter Mary J., since 1861). The railroad station of West Ossipee is four miles distant. Here the oldtime hostelry of Joseph Gilman has for long years given liberal entertainment to the traveler, and the new "Tamworth Inn" invites the summer visitor to a pleasant home. Kimball Brothers keep the old Cook store; Levi E. Remick & Son carry a good stock of merchandise; Edward S. Pollard has the store on the bridge.

South Tamworth is a small hamlet in the Bear Camp valley at the base of the Ossipee mountains. A store and a postoffice comprise the chief institutions. Coal is said to exist in the Ossipee mountains near here, and unprofitable mining attempts have been made. The store now occupied by John L. Mason is located on the site of the building erected by Colonel Levi Folsom in 1827, who was in trade there until 1837. The next five years it was occupied by Albert Whitten, who was succeeded in 1842 by Elias Newbegin, who traded there for a year. From 1843 to 1844, Jacob Stanley was the storekeeper. In 1844 Hon. Larkin D. Mason engaged in merchandising, and continued here until 1883, when his son, John L. Mason, became proprietor. In 1860 the building was burned, but immediately rebuilt.

Hotels. — In the early days every house was a hotel, but soon some of the wealthier citizens became taverners: Captain Dodge, William Eastman, and Stephen Mason, at first; later, in 1795–97, William J. and John Folsom, Tufton Mason, Oliver Fowler, Jr. In 1799 David Gilman is approbated to sell liquor in large or small quantities, while the taverners become numerous about the commencement of the century, as in 1803 Larkin Dodge, Jeremiah Mason, Job Chapman, and Ebenezer Dow are licensed as taverners. Eleazer Young had a tavern for many years at South Tamworth, succeeding Dow. This was on the "south road," the second road of the town, "built before the Revolution," according to tradition, and a most important highway. Captain Enoch Remick kept an inn for years where Colonel Nathaniel Hubbard now lives. This was also a changing-place for horses on the stage route from Centre Harbor to Conway, even up to the building of the railroad to West Ossipee. Along in the thirties many town-meetings were held at the inn of Captain Remick and the law-office of Obed Hall, just across the street from the inn. Samuel McGaffey, who married Amelia Drew (adopted daughter of Captain Dodge), kept public house just east of the old residence of James Remick, and about eighty rods west of Parson Hidden's house. He died in 1829, leaving a wife and two daughters, who have since died. Joseph Gilman kept hotel from 1853 until 1889 at the village, and many travelers pleasantly remember

the quaint house and its quaint landlord with his oldtime knowledge. John G. Robinson fitted up the Charles Remick place for a hotel after the Civil War, and kept it as such for some years.

Tamworth Inn. — The quaint Gilman House not serving to accommodate a tithe of the people seeking the restful repose of Tamworth Village, in the spring of 1888 Arthur E. Wiggin enlarged his dwelling, introduced electric annunciator and modern improvements, and opened the Wiggin House as a summer hotel. It was filled to its utmost capacity during the season, and in 1889 a wing had been added, a neighboring cottage purchased, a tennis court laid out, and spacious grounds added to the other attractions. Again the house was crowded, over sixty people being pleasantly entertained at one time. The house was rechristened this year "The Tamworth Inn." It is a lovely spot. In front over pleasant pastoral scenery rises the symmetrical cone of Passaconaway, while on every side bits of idyllic landscape show like *genre* paintings in the clear atmosphere, while the murmur of the stream back of the inn serves to add to instead of detract from the gentle sense of quiet. Mr and Mrs Wiggin are well adapted for landlord and landlady, a true home feeling pervading the whole establishment.

Tamworth Iron Works went into operation some time previous to 1800. Tradition, an uncertain guide, says that nails were first made here in 1775, and screw augers were made in 1780. Henry Blaisdell started this enterprise with David Howard. The bog-iron ore taken from Lake Ossipee was used, and cut nails, anchors, and other heavy articles were made. It is probable that the nails made here were the first that were cut and headed by machinery in the state. Nathaniel Weed soon after came into possession of the works. He was a man of great ingenuity and inventive powers, and was said to have invented the first screw auger, but did not "patent" it, not realizing the necessity. When the Piscataqua Bridge was built, Mr Weed with his screw auger was the most useful person employed; the old-fashioned pod auger was dispensed with, and relays of hands were appointed in order to keep the Weed-auger in perpetual motion. The manufacture of iron was abandoned long ago, but the quaint picturesqueness of the hamlet and its surroundings charms the stranger, and in summer it is thronged with summer boarders. The mills along the outlet of Chocorua lake are gone, and as the "privileges" at the village have been purchased by the cottagers interested in the preservation of the beauty of Lake Chocorua, the water will doubtless run henceforth unchained in its course. The Free Baptist church, a neat schoolhouse, the postoffice, and a store are the "institutions" of the place.

Chocorua House. — In 1863 the attractions of the beautiful section lying near Chocorua lake and mountain began to bring summer visitors in numbers, and hotel accommodations were demanded, so, in 1865, Mr Nickerson commenced the Chocorua House. This is 100 feet long, 40 feet wide, and

with three stories, to accommodate thirty-five guests. ... Hill, two hundred rods south of Chocorua lake. From its ... commanding a wide range of inspiriting mountain scenery, the close ... Lake Chocorua with its manifold charms, its high altitude, pure ... and crystal water, it deserves and has great patronage. An "annex" ... has been added. Sixty guests were here at one time during this ...

Merchants at Tamworth Iron Works. — The first worthy of the name was ... Hayford, who combined the manufacture of hats with merchandising ... 1812. The residence of Otis G. Hatch occupies the site of his shop and ... He was followed by Zenas Blaisdell, who built a store, now a part of the Moore store, and, in or near 1830, sold to True Perkins, who continued in trade successfully for some years. The next in order of time was Henry ... He was here for some years, and after him, about 1840, came William ... Sargent into the same store for two years. He sold his stock to Charles ..., who was succeeded by Benjamin Parker. Parker continued mer-chandising until 1848. Jeremiah Merrill then began trading in the "old store," and in 1849 with his brother Samuel, formed the firm of S. Merrill & Co. They soon enlarged the store, and engaged in the manufacture of ... in connection with the selling of goods. They conducted an extensive and profitable business, and sold it in 1860 to Otis G. Hatch and John ... who, after eight years, were succeeded by Otis G. Hatch and James ..., as Hatch & Emery. They went out of business in 1883, and were followed by W. H. Lary. In 1886 F. L. Moore became proprietor.

Mr Moore is an enterprising man of thrift and energy and possesses many of the qualities of a successful merchant. He has a good class of trade. Mark F. Robertson owns the stage route to West Ossipee railroad station. He is son of Charles and grandson of Robert of Eaton, which see.

Chocorua Public Library was organized here in 1888 with 500 volumes, which have been increased to 583; Clara E. Kenerson, librarian.

Cottages have been built by city residents for summer occupation on the shores of Lake Chocorua and the number will increase. Within a few years the one owned by Dr Horace P. Scudder, on the Emery place, the General ... cottage, on the Hatch place, those of Frank Bowles, on the Doe place, H. B. Walley, on the Hobbs place, Professor Chaplin, on the Bickford place, Dr James, on the Savage place, and Charles Bowditch, on the Cone place, have been erected, and much money expended in the purchase of lands, the improvement and building of houses, and the development of artistic homes ... Mrs Gignoux has a pleasant cottage on the Gannett place near ... Iron Works; A. H. Bamford has one on Tamworth ridge. Where the ... toiled for a mere livelihood, the culture of Cambridge now seeks rest and ...

There are fifty-seven names on the inventory of 1792, and through the courtesy of Deacon William P. Hidden (now ninety-one years old), who remembers nearly all, we are enabled to locate the homes of most of them. Widow Allen and family soon left town. Walter Bryant, farmer, lived where Wyatt Bryant resides. Jeremiah lived near Mill Brook bridge, was a carpenter. Both were active in town affairs. Paul Bradbury lived on the south side of Bear Camp river, and was a farmer. Day Ballard lived on Hackett hill. His sons were Jerry, Washington, and William. Jonas Carter, brickmaker, lived on the north side of Ossipee mountain, where he had a brick kiln. Captain George Dodge lived on the Evans Remick place, and built the house now standing. William Eastman lived where Levi Whiting now lives. Captain Eastman was his son. Jacob, brother of William, lived on the Shubael Marston place. Israel Folsom lived near the John Folsom place. Benjamin, half-brother of Israel, lived on the place where John Remick lives, on the road to Stevenson hill. Levi Folsom, no relative of the above, lived on the Ezra Dodge place. Warren Folsom lived on Hackett hill, near Levi, who was a brother or cousin. Lieutenant John was a neighbor of the others. The family was numerous and influential, but none have descendants here. John T. D. Folsom, the last of the family, lived opposite the Mason store in South Tamworth, and was postmaster for years. He died suddenly a year or so since. William Cheever and David Kenerson lived on Tamworth ridge. Samuel Gilman lived at Bennett's Corner, and in middle life moved to New York. Jacob, his brother, a very capable man, was kept in office for years. He had great skill in drafting legal documents, was amiable and kind-hearted, but the social habits of those days overmastered him, and he died a drunkard, leaving no descendants. Colonel David Gilman, of another stock, was a farmer at Butler's bridge. He had sons, all captains — David, Israel, and Simon. The two last lived near the line of Ossipee on the south road. Simon was selectman and collector for many years. Israel was a very pleasant and kind man, but so sour in his looks that he was called "Pickled Israel." Captain David Gilman, of Butler's bridge, is the only one of the family now in town.

Hezekiah and Ebenezer Hackett were probably brothers, and large, vigorous, active men. They settled on and gave name to Hackett hill. Captain Sylvanus Hall lived on the Stephen Standley place on the south road. Two Joseph Jacksons, farmers, lived on Warner's ridge. Lieutenant Daniel Low lived in the west part of the town. His wife was very eccentric.

Colonel Stephen Mason lived where Charles Downs now lives on the south road. Larkin D. Mason was born here. Tufton and Jeremiah were sons of Colonel Stephen, and both had large families. James Mason lived on Hackett hill. Captain Thomas Leavitt lived at West Ossipee. He was a large, portly man, and a lover of liquor. Timothy Medar was a carpenter and a farmer. His residence was where Stephen Philbrick lived. He always meant just

when he died, and was extremely methodical: very accommodating and prompt in all his business. He was much in public life, forty years town clerk, and held other offices, leaving no children. Isaac Medar, perhaps brother of Timothy, lived where William Hutchins lived. His last descendant in town was Mrs Mira Foss, daughter of his son Samuel. John Pindar was the village miller. He owned the mill built by Benjamin Gilman. He was a cheery man, a great story-teller, and the little boys who rode to mill horseback on top of great bags of corn and wheat were pleasantly entertained by him after he had lifted them down. Captain Thomas Stevenson and sons, John and James, gave name to Stevenson hill, where they settled. They were active, pushing men, good and valuable citizens. Noah Rogers was a farmer on Great hill. He had a large family, all gone from town. His son William, a wealthy ship-builder of Bath, Maine, gave the bell for the Congregational church. Thomas Watson's farm joined Rogers's. His son, Noah S. Watson, lives on the General Quimby place in Sandwich. Samuel Waymouth lived in the west part. John Vittum's farm was on Sandwich line. Simon Smith, "Uncle Simon," lived halfway from the village to West Ossipee, on the farm where one of his descendants, Allen Smith, now lives. Jonathan Philbrook was a large, fleshy man, and quite prominent in affairs. He lived on Stevenson hill, on adjoining farm to Mark Jewell on the north side, and was father of the centenarian Stephen. Enoch and John Remick were early and valuable citizens, and have numerous descendants of the same good character. Two Mark Jewells lived here; one was a preacher; the other lived on Stevenson hill, and later on Birch interval. Joshua and Aaron Nickerson were enterprising settlers in the north part of the town. John Hubbard was not a resident here. He lived in Sandwich but owned the Pike Perkins place, where his son Nathaniel afterward lived. Oliver Fowler was one of the first deacons. He lived and died on the Bradbury Hooper place, on the south road between Butler's bridge and West Ossipee. Oliver Fowler, Jr, died young. Warner was another son of Deacon Oliver, living with him and dying on the same place. Lieutenant John Fowler, a brother of Deacon Oliver, lived on the farm joining his. All were good citizens.

Waterpowers, Mills, and Manufacturing. — Chocorua river, flowing from the lake of the same name near the foot of Chocorua mountain into the Bear Camp at West Ossipee; Swift river, also rising under the shadows of Chocorua and emptying into the Bear Camp near Whittier, and the Bear Camp furnish to the town of Tamworth probably the best and most numerous mill privileges of any town in the county. The first mill was built by Thomas Danforth, in 1778, on Swift river near where Thomas Wiggin lives, and close by the site of Bowdoin's mills. It was a gristmill, and nothing remains to mark the site save a few stones upon the river-bank. The next one was a gristmill about halfway between Whittier and South Tamworth on the Bear Camp. It was owned by Ephraim Hidden, brother of Rev. Samuel Hidden.

Jeremiah Mason and Stephen Colburn built the first mill at Butler's bridge (Whittier) in 1817. It was a saw and grist mill, and remained in the family until 1885, when it was sold to George Bryant. Colonel Levi Folsom built the next, a large lumber-mill, at South Tamworth, in 1826. He here operated the first shingle and clapboard machine in this part of the country. On its site now stands what is said to be the best rake factory in the world, owned and operated by Henry W. Bartlett and George Bartlett as Bartlett Brothers. Their rakes find a market in every quarter of the globe where agriculture flourishes. They have in this mill a machine that is a curiosity. It drives 140,000 rake teeth in nine hours. The only gristmill now on the Bear Camp is the Stevenson mill, erected in 1826. Then it was an extensive lumber-mill, now it is only a small gristmill.

Asa Fowler, of Sandwich, who built Fowler's mills in 1824, brought a cloth-dressing machine here in 1830. In 1834 or 1835 his mills were burned, Mr Fowler failed, and Joseph Gilman bought the property, rebuilt the lumber, shingle, and clapboard mills, and conducted them until 1845. Several run them after this under Mr Gilman's ownership. At last the old mills became decayed, and Stephen Berry obtained the privilege and put up new mills. John Chick succeeded him. He sold to Alonzo Wiggin. These mills were burned, and have not been rebuilt.

Benjamin Gilman had a saw, grist, and fulling mill at Tamworth village very early, during, or shortly after, the Revolution. These were conducted by several until 1842, when Samuel S. Beede became owner. He gave up the fulling works, but continued the others for over twenty years. John G. Robinson succeeded him, who, after ten or twelve years, sold to John Elwell.

David Folsom made nails here by hand during the Revolution, when every village had its nailmaker. Here, as well as at the Iron Works, machines were brought from Massachusetts and applied to nailmaking at a very early period.

On the present site of the gristmill at the village, Joseph Gilman manufactured clapboard and shingle machines from 1830 to 1837. These were shipped to all parts of the country, and gave great satisfaction. A pegmill was built about 1854 by Baker & Shaw, of Holderness. They failed in 1860, and one Kendall operated it until it burned. He rebuilt it, and sold it to Haley & Robinson, who put in a spoolmill. This is the most valuable mill property on the Swift river, and has been in the possession of Arthur E. Wiggin for twenty years. In 1888 he paid $10,000 for poplar wood, and had thirty teams drawing it to the station. He manufactures thread and silk spools, and produces from $18,000 to $20,000 worth annually, and gives steady employment to a number of men. This mill runs on full time, and is the leading industry of the place. A local correspondent writes, in 1877: "An old building recently torn down at the village was built by Thomas Jones about 1807 for a fulling-mill and cloth factory. It was used for a nail

Lumber-mill and has since been occupied as a store, dwelling, and peg, shingle, [illegible] and planing mill. A new structure is being erected to contain planing, shingle, and clapboard mills and spool machinery."

There is said to have been an old mill on Swift river nearly opposite the Weston gristmill at the village. Of this nothing remains.

At the same time Benjamin Gilman was at work on Swift river, Henry Wood was preparing to manufacture iron on Chocorua stream. Since his time the old inhabitants have witnessed the rise and fall of several large industries at Tamworth Iron Works. The stream at this place affords good water-power, but the iron works long since went to ruin. A large tannery also disappeared. Varney, Metcalf & Co.'s spool and woodenware mill, employing many hands, was started in 1872, and burned some years later. The dams that checked the water and bound it in servitude have long since disappeared, and now the water, rejoicing in its freedom, flows "unvexed toward the sea."

It would be impossible to make an authentic record of all the mills built and gone to ruin. In the immediate vicinity of South Tamworth there are six. We should mention one, however, David Morrill's mill, on Cold river, that empties into the Bear Camp at South Tamworth. This is a small, brawling, mountain stream that takes its rise high up on the northern slopes of the Ossipees. Wentworth Lord is said to have built the first mill on this stream, about one mile from South Tamworth, and used it also for a sawmill. He had the remarkable power of a fifty-five-foot fall to drive his water-wheels. In 1870 Mr. Morrill purchased and began operating this mill. Since then he has added a large shop nearer the highway, where he only obtains a fall of thirty feet; plenty enough, however, for all desired purposes.

A. C. Kennett has a lumber-mill at Birch intervale, where he employs ten men in summer and twenty in winter, and produces 800,000 feet of lumber. The Blackburn woolen-mills were built in 1876, and are now in operation.

With the present tendencies of manufacturers to centre in the cities and nearer the markets, it is not very probable that towns like this will ever regain the industries lost, and that they will constantly gravitate to the level of agricultural and pastoral pursuits. Slowly but surely will they lose their grasp, and perhaps the generations now on the spot may witness the decay of the last of the oldtime mills. However, with her natural beauties, Tamworth is destined to reap her share of the golden harvest gathered in the summer months from those who come to her pleasant places by mountain, lake, and river, to obtain that restful enjoyment nowhere else to be found.

CHAPTER LXIII.

Town Annals from 1777 — Action of Town in Civil War — Soldiers in Organizations outside the State — Civil List and Later Annals.

TOWN ANNALS. — From the extremely full records of the town a most satisfactory history is gleaned, and we abstract from them the most important of the actions taken, in many instances preserving the language of the recorder and the quaint wording of the olden times.

Application being made to Daniel Beede, Esq., June 16, 1777, he notified the freeholders and inhabitants of Tamworth to meet at the dwelling-house of Mr Ephraim Hackett on the second day of July, 1777, for the purpose of choosing necessary town officers.

First Town Meeting, July 2, 1777. Mr Ephraim Hackett was chosen moderator, Timothy Medar, clerk; John Fowler, Bradbury Jewell, William Eastman, selectmen; Victorious Smith, Timothy Medar, assessors; Ephraim Hackett, Hezekiah Hacket, Thomas Danforth, surveyors of highways; James Head, Mark Jewell, Stephen Webster, field drivers; Samuel Chase, Ezekiel Moulton, hog-reeves; Ephraim Hacket, sealer of weights and measures; Ezekiel Moulton, Mark Jewel, tithingmen. July 17 the first meeting was held for the transaction of business other than election of officers; a committee was chosen to affix prices of articles of produce at which they should be received for taxes, payment of labor, etc., as was sanctioned by an act of legislature; arrangements to lay out highways were made; the selectmen authorized to get the powder and lead for the town stock; and voted £20 lawful money to be laid out on the highway at 4s. per day. Returns of prominent highways were made this year.

1778. January 24. Pursuant to notification a meeting was held

"1st. To agree on a proper place to build a Bridge over Bear Camp river at the Easterly part of the town, or to choose a committee for that purpose, and to take such measures to build said Bridge as shall then and there thought proper; also to if the Town will build a Bridge over said River at the West end of the town. To see if the Town will settle Mr Joshua Nickerson as Minister of said Town, or to agree with him any other way that may then and there be thought most proper. To see if the Town will petition the Proprietors of Tamworth to see what they will give towards the support of the Gospel in said Town." A committee was chosen "to affix on proper places to build Bridges over Bear Camp River and compleat the building said Bridges," and a committee was chosen "to consult Col^{o} Jon^{a} Moulton and pitch on sum sutable place" for said bridges, and "to petition him for his assistance in the same, and if most agreeable to him to have the Bridge built under the Inspection of the Town. The said Committee are also Impowered to receive any Donation he may make and lay it out on the Bridge, and are required to make return of their application to Col^{o} Moulton at the adjournment of this meeting the second Tuesday in March." "The

put whether they would settle Mr Joshua Nickerson as Minister of the Gospel ... Town which being put to Vote passed Unanimously in the Negative. The question ... whether the Town would agree with Mr Joshua Nickerson which being put to Vote passed in the Negative."

At the annual meeting, March 10, "The question was put whether the Town would give Mr Joshua Nickerson his Rates which being put to Vote passed in the Negative." Voted to raise ten pounds L. M. for the use of the town for the ensuing year.

1779. March 9, at the house of Mr William Eastman, voted to lay out a highway from Bear camp river to the east part of the town. This was the era of depreciation in continental money; so we read that it was voted to raise £225 to make and repair highways, labor at thirty-six shillings per day. This year an arrangement was made with the proprietors whereby the town "pitched on" the one-hundred-acre lot numbered three in the second range of hundred-acre lots in part for the "first settled Minister's" right, and a committee was chosen to "pitch on" one hundred acres in part of the school right, and make return thereof to the proprietors' clerk.

1780. The fourth article was "To see if the Town will pass an act that all ox sleds in Town shall be made of some certain fixed width for the benefit of having good wide paths in winter," and it was voted that "all ox sleds used in Town by the Inhabitants shall be made four feet and a half wide." The proprietors have evidently favorably considered the petition for aid in obtaining preaching, for it was voted to receive the money given by the proprietors for hiring preaching the ensuing year, and a committee, or rather "agent," appointed to obtain it. May 27. The sum for highways is so small this year that at a special meeting held this date it was voted "that a single Head shall work two days and all others in proportion: Labor at thirty dollars a day." July 6. The town voted to hire the three men called for as soldiers in the Continental army, and David Folsom, Oliver Fowler, and Captain Stephen Mason chosen to join with the selectmen in arranging this and assessing all taxes which may be laid for hiring soldiers, and to receive from the inhabitants an account of all the service they have done in the war, etc.

1781. February 19. Another soldier is called for, and Captain Mason is authorized to obtain one for three years' service. March 13. William Eastman is voted 25½ bushels of corn for his service as constable. Also to raise £100 for the use of the town and £18 on a single poll for highway purposes; all other estates in proportion, labor at £9 a day. The selectmen are directed to petition the General Court to commission Colonel David Folsom a justice of the peace. July 19. Voted to raise one man to serve three months in the militia now called for; to raise two men to serve in the Continental Batalions for six months if they cannot be obtained for three years during the war," and that Obadiah Dudey be called upon to answer

or pay for one of said men, etc. December 25, voted that the town will not give Richard Jackman any more for his son's service in the army than has been agreed upon.

1782. As Ensign Allen Hacket has by written agreement bound himself to serve eight months in the Continental army or send a good serviceable man in his stead, the town relinquishes its claim on Charles Hackett as a soldier. Bounties to soldiers had been advanced by various individuals, and as some claimed compensation from the town it was voted "that in case any money should be received from or allowed by the state for the bounties advanced," when received it should be allowed or restored to those who had advanced it. Obadiah Dudey is to be released from being a Continental soldier on paying twenty dollars to the town. One more soldier is called for. Voted unanimously to continue the present form of state government; to build two schoolhouses the ensuing year; to build three bridges across Bear Camp river, and to lay out a road to the middle bridge.

1784. Thirty-one votes for Meshech Weare for president of the state.

1785. Road from Lieutenant Israel Gilman's to Sandwich line laid out.

1786. Voted to build a pound on William Eastman's land; to raise £15 to hire preaching; £20 "for the use of schooling;" that David Clough shall not have any help from the town till he gives the selectmen orders to draw what is due for his service in the army. November 25. Voted that the money voted to hire preaching be taken to pay for finishing the bridges lately built and to finish the two schoolhouses and any other necessary use that may be wanting.

1788. The selectmen are directed to pay Joshua Nickerson a note given by the town to William Kimball for service in the war. Selectmen authorized to petition the General Court for authority to tax non-residents. Marks for cattle, sheep, and swine are scattered along with the other records. William Cheever's is "a top cut off the left ear."

1789. Captain Israel Gilman is given twenty bushels of corn for his service as constable. Voted that the money for preaching be paid in produce, and to raise £20 for that purpose. David Gilman, Samuel Gilman, and Stephen Mason, Esquires, chosen a committee to have the public rights set off.

1790. At the annual meeting "The question was then put wheather the Town would receive Mr William Vittum and his Family as Inhabitants of Tamworth and to enjoy all Town priviledges with them which question being put to vote passed in the affirmative." This year, in pursuance of a warrant issued by the judge of probate, Ebenezer Smith, David Copp, and Nathan Hoit, committee appointed for the purpose, set off lots two, seven, and eight in the third range of 100-acre lots, and lots five and six in the fourth range for glebe lots: also, lots one in the third range, one in the fourth range, one, three,

for the right of the first settled minister; also, ninety-five, ninety-six, and ninety-seven, fifty-acre lots south side right. Their return was accepted by Joseph Judge of probate of Strafford county, February 17.

1791. Voted that any person should have the liberty of paying all taxes, except the hard money tax, in corn at 3s., rye at 4s., and wheat at 6s. In selling the school lands, payments were to be made in the same articles and at the same prices, the land being sold at 6s. per acre. Voted not to send a delegate to the convention for revising the constitution.

1792. Voted that "the selectmen shall make a tax in money for to pay any debt or to do any business in town that cannot be done without." After arranging for the settlement of Mr Hidden (May 7), the town voted to give up all the right it had in the land granted to the first settled minister "unto Mr Samuel Hidden to be his own property as soon as he is ordained here." Also that his salary should be continued no longer than he is the minister of the town. Nine votes were cast for and twenty-six against the proposed state constitution. As the town has a minister secured, the next thing is a meeting-house. October 8 the town voted "to set one on the highway between Captain George Dodge and the proposed site of Mr Hidden's house." This vote was later reconsidered, and one passed "to set it on the first convenant pole West of the hollar on the Road between Capt Dodge & Mr William Eastman's." and Saml Gilman, Esqr, David Gilman, Esqr, and Capt Israel Gilman were chosen to build the meeting-house.

1793. Voted to build the meeting-house "two story high;" "that one Barrel of Rum shall be procured for the frameing and Raiseing the Meeting House — also two kentals of Salt fish." Common laborers are to be paid 3s. per day on the meeting-house, and carpenters 4s., they "finding themselves." March 18 the pews were sold at prices ranging from £3 to £10. The site for the meeting-house is an absorbing question. Many meetings are held before the matter is adjusted. In the warning of a special town-meeting to meet at Captain Dodge's barn, May 25, the principal article read: —

"To see if the town will agree to move the Meeting House from where the timber now lays and agree upon some other spot to set it, and in case the Town after agreeing to move the House cannot agree to set it, then to chuse a Committee of indiferent men from some of the neighbouring towns to pitch on a place to set said House or to act upon the above in any other way or manner may be thought best when met."

At the Meeting. Voted Samuel Gilman moderator after some votes were put and sometime adjourned to Mr Wm Eastman's pasture and other places where it was proposed to set the Meeting House. Voted That they will not set the Meeting House in Mr Wm Eastman's pasture. Voted They will not set the Meeting House on Capt Dodges Land a few rods south of the great Rock near Mr Hidden was Ordained. Voted to set the Meeting House on the first cross road to where the timber now lays towards the westerly end of the Town

Another proposal being made agreed to and Voted in the following manner Viz That two places be proposed to set the House on one on the nole next to Mr Hiddens House and the other over the hollar near Mr Eastmans Land and that all who has a mind to have the House by Mr Hidden to stand Westward and they who have a mind for the other place to stand Eastward and the House to be set on the place that the majority appears to be in favor of provided that they will agree to hall all the Timber on the spot and purchas the Land to set the House on without any cost to the other party — The voters then seperated and the most went Westward and agreed to hall the Timber and to purchas the Land to set the House on — Therefore it is Voted that the Meeting House shall be set on the first nole about south East from Mr Hiddens House at the corner of the Roads leading to the Ironworks & the other Road leading to the lower end of the Town in lieu of any other place before proposed or voted

This appears to have settled the site, although May 25 Israel Gilman, Jr. Daniel Field, and Stephen Philbrook enter their "desent" in vigorous language and apparently strong reasonings. August 31. Voted "That there shall be a Dinner dresst for Raiseing the Meeting House."

1794. Much of the business before the many town-meetings was concerning the meeting-house, now in rapid course of construction. Voted to rebuild the great bridge across Bear Camp river near James Mason's.

1798. Voted that the persons lately annexed to this town and taxed to pay the minister for 1787 shall have the same abated if they are not willing to pay it. Voted that the soldiers now called out of this town shall have their wages made up with their continental pay to eight dollars a month. Voted that the persons who are not liable to pay a minister's rate, by their being of another persuasion, shall give in their names to the selectmen or clerk in the month of April. Labor on roads is to be six cents an hour for an able-bodied man, "he finding himself tools and diet." Voted forty dollars to build a bridge over the mill brook near Mr Sanborn's gristmill, also forty dollars to build a bridge over Corway river near Henry Weed's mills. Lines between Tamworth and Sandwich and Tamworth and Ossipee perambulated.

1800. The selectmen are authorized to convey one half of the mill privilege on the south side of the river (where Jacob Gilman's mill now stands) to contain half an acre, to Jacob Gilman, provided Mr Eastman consents. 1804. John T. Gilman has 116 votes for governor to John Langdon 33. Roads are changed as the needs of the people demand, and minister's taxes abated with more liberality than most towns. 1806. A committee appointed for the purpose report a change in Parson Hidden's salary: it to be "$201 dollars yearly in lieu of his former contract." Mr Hidden accepts of the change. Voted to raise three hundred and fifty dollars for school money: also, to secure and plaster the roof of the meeting-house; also, "that the return for Representatives to Congress be sent by the male and that the clerk be cleared of any fine if said return is not delivered." 1807. "Nineteen votes cast for a revision of the Constitution and one hundred and twenty-two voted against it." Voted not to petition the General Court for a division of the county. The selectmen

instructed to petition the General Court for some of the state lands for the benefit of an academy. Voted to abate certain taxes in Israel Gilman's list "if he cannot get them; and if he does he then is to pay them to the town." The subject of locking Saco Falls is under discussion, and Thomas Whitman is to have five dollars for going and inspecting them. 1808. Voted to sell the school lands. 1809. Captain Benjamin Gilman, Jacob Gilman, Esq., Colonel Samuel Gilman were chosen agents to meet the committee appointed by the General Court to determine on the dispute with Eaton and Burton respecting town lines and give such information as they think proper under existing circumstances.

1813. In this year a malignant plague swept through the country, causing many deaths. It was voted "that if the spotted fever which has prevailed in other towns should prevail in this town the selectmen are authorized to provide medical aid and medicine at the expense of the town." 1814. Voted to purchase fifteen guns, and the selectmen chosen to buy them. 1815. If any inhabitant of Tamworth shall kill any wolf within this town or twenty miles of it, the town agrees to pay him twenty dollars bounty. 1817. Constable's office bid off by Captain Simon Gilman for $2.01. Major Joseph Gilman, Isaac Proctor, Stephen Philbrick, Levi Folsom, Jr, Samuel Savage, Samuel Shaw, Ford Whitman, James Peters, Henry Remick, David Briers are chosen "heads" of school districts. 1818. This year it is voted that the money on hand belonging to the town shall be put out at interest. Ivory Butler & Co., Japheth Gilman, Francis Proctor are licensed as "taverners." 1819. That faithful and long-serving official, Timothy Medar, appears to have recently died, as a town-meeting is warned January 5 to choose a town clerk to serve until March 9. Four hundred and fifty dollars raised for school purposes. Voted that any person that shall presume to sell spirituous liquor on the public land around the meeting-house on public days shall be fined one dollar for each offence. 1820. The altering of one-horse sleighs so that the horse may go to the left of the sleigh is recommended by the town. 1821. Attention is paid to schools. It was voted this year that the pay for visiting schools shall not come out of the school money; that "no school instructor shall be allowed to teach unless their certificate is signed anew or have new ones," and to raise $450 for schools. One hundred and three votes for, nineteen against a revision of the state constitution were cast. Voted that all persons living in the vicinity of mills, stores, or meeting-houses, who let sheep, hogs, horses, or cattle go at large, shall be fined one dollar for each offence. Joseph Wiggin approbated as a "taverner." 1822. Rev. Mr Hidden, John M. Page, and Tufton Mason chosen committee to examine school-teachers; Rev. Mr Hidden is to be the "only visiting committee of schools." 1823. Shubael Mason receives $1.04 for taking care of the meeting-house this year. Artemas Rogers, William Clark, and Thomas Bradbury approbated as

"taverners." Major Levi Folsom to retail liquor at his store. 1824. Simeon Whitman, town clerk, dies in August, and Ford Whitman is chosen. Daniel Roberts and Samuel McGaffey licensed to keep tavern. 1825. Ford Whitman, Gilman & Shaw, Uriah B. Russell, Levi Folsom, Jr, Zenas Blaisdell, David & Avery Dow are licensed as merchants; William Hill and Thomas Bradbury as taverners. 1828. Captain Nathaniel Hubbard, treasurer. For the first time the amount raised for schools is limited to what the law requires. Voted to raise $200 for the use of town; $200 to repair the meeting-house as a town-house: to leave with the selectmen the hiring or buying a farm for the poor: that the interest on the fund notes or the whole notes be collected. 1829. Voted Rev. Samuel Hidden have leave to preach four Sabbaths at the South meeting-house, and to pay him five dollars for taking care of the meeting-house this year. Voted that the bridge near Captain Simon Gilman's become a town bridge: that all scholars examined by the examining committee pay all expenses of examination: that the literary fund ($244.75) be put on interest for one year, when one half of the principal and interest is to be divided among the several districts and laid out for schooling, and the remainder to be left on interest. Jeremiah Mason and David Dow are directed to find how many deer have been killed in town the present year, and by whom killed, and to prosecute the aggressors to the extent of the law.

1830. The selectmen are authorized to purchase a town farm as soon as one can be bought at advantage. The town-meetings are frequently held at public houses, and this year mostly at the inn of Enoch Remick. 1831. Shubael Marston and Nathaniel Hubbard are chosen overseers of the poor. Voted to raise $1,000 for town expenses. Voted to raise two hundred and one dollars for minister's tax, to be assessed upon the society and those willing to pay this tax according to the former contract. 1832. Voted that Japheth Gilman have the privilege of pasturing sheep on and of mowing the burying-ground by his fencing it. 1833. The constables instructed to remove all tents where they are selling rum away from the vicinity of the meeting-house. $1,200 raised for town purposes, $450 for schools, and the selectmen are authorized to assess $201 on the Congregationalists for the support of Rev. Samuel Hidden. 1834. Seven votes cast for, one hundred thirty-two against, a revision of the constitution. 1835. Voted "that all the ardent spirits near the meeting-house be removed or destroyed by the constables, and the town to save them harmless." 1836. Voted "to receive Wentworth Lord as an inhabitant provided he can get set off from Ossipee — said Lord is to bring with him his land, stock, etc. — the taxes on one hundred acres of his land, his stock, and poll he is to pay to the collectors of this town, and the taxes on the remainder of the land he brings with him is to go to the support of a bridge." Lines between Tamworth and Sandwich perambulated. Voted not to divide the county on any plan, and against granting an appropriation for an insane

[illegible] 1847. Isaac Hill had 122 votes for governor, Neal McGaffey 115 [illegible]. John Peavey had 115 votes for county treasurer. Nathaniel Hoyt[illegible], Timothy Cook, and Samuel Chapman appointed to receive the town's [illegible] money from the state, and Nathaniel Hubbard selected to get it. The subject of a better road between the village and the Iron Works is under discussion. Several routes have been proposed, committees of examination chosen, and reports made, none of them satisfactory, and at the March meeting this year Daniel Q. Bean, Nicholas W. Staples, and Mark Jewell, Jr, were chosen to explore all the routes and to lay out a road. 1838. Representative instructed to use his influence to procure the repeal of the act prohibiting the emission and circulation of bills of a small denomination. 157 votes cast in favor, and 12 against, the division of the county of Strafford into three counties. 142 against, and two in favor of revising the constitution. The selectmen are authorized to use $70 of the town's money and paint the East and South meeting houses. Voted to loan the surplus money to residents of the town. 1839. James Wilson had 159 votes for governor to John Page 132. 169 votes for, 74 against, dividing the county of Strafford into three counties. Voted to raise $1,000 for use of the town, $300 for schools, $280 for state and county tax.

1841. John Page has 141 votes for governor, Enos Stevens 114, Daniel Hoit 32. Voted "that all females who in the opinion of the selectmen shall have had just cause for divorce on the first day of April shall be considered as widows" for the purpose of distributing the surplus revenue. 1843. Voted that there be no license granted to any person in Tamworth for the sale of distilled liquors, and the selectmen authorized to prosecute any one who shall sell. 1844. Voted to license one man to sell ardent spirits and wine, and by a vote of 88 to 35 chose an agent to prosecute all violators of the license law. 164 votes cast against, and 47 for, abolishing capital punishment. 189 votes against, 11 for, alteration of the constitution. 1845. There were three town-meetings called this year to vote for congressman. At the annual meeting John P. Hale had 178 votes, John Woodbury 100, Ichabod Goodwin 96, Joseph Cilley 56. September 23, John P. Hale had 119 votes, John Woodbury 59, Ichabod Goodwin 17. November 29, John P. Hale had 164 votes, John Woodbury 59, Ichabod Goodwin 3. 1847. Voted to pay Otis Hatch five dollars for services in vaccinating; to raise $400 to build the new highway to the Iron Works. 1848. Jared W. Williams has 138 votes for governor, Nathaniel S. Berry 198. 170 votes cast against, and none in favor of, the passage of a bill by the legislature granting licenses to sell liquor otherwise than for medical and mechanical purposes, and the town refuses to grant any [illegible]. The tickets for electors of President headed by Arthur Livermore [illegible] were cast by James Bell 38, Samuel Tilton 98, while Arthur Livermore and Hiram Hoit received 124 votes. 1850. Voted to raise $300 school money more than the law requires.

1851. Voted to raise $1,200 for schools, poor, bridges and roads, town debts, etc. 69 votes cast in favor, 124 against, the passage of a law to exempt the homesteads of families from execution and sale to the amount of five hundred dollars. Voted to annex 2,200 acres lying in the southwest corner of Albany to Tamworth. 1852. Votes on the amendments to the constitution: on the religious test for holding office 37 for, 138 against: 170 for amendment of property qualification, none against; 88 for proposed alteration of constitution, 45 against. Voted to build a town-house, provided a suitable lot shall be deeded to the town free from expense to set the house upon. Voted on the Maine liquor law, 145 for, 43 against. The ticket for electors of President headed by Nathaniel B. Barker received 84 votes, that by W. H. Y. Hackett 60, that by Nathaniel T. Berry 78. 1853. The article to purchase a pew in the new meeting-house was dismissed. $500 additional school money voted. Larkin D. Mason chosen agent to build the town-house the town votes to build at the village, and with the selectmen examine into the titles to the old meeting-house, and, if they think proper, take it down and remove it to the village for a town-house. 1854. The vote is close on governor: Nathaniel B. Barker has 117, Jared Perkins 115, James Bell 89. Ebenezer Wilkinson and Joseph Huntress licensed to sell liquor for medicinal and mechanical purposes only. 1856. The ticket for presidential electors headed by W. H. H. Bailey has 225 votes, that by Daniel Marcy 136, that by William Choate 1. 1858. Asa P. Cate has 130 votes for governor, William Haile 228. The town voted to adopt this resolution: —

Resolved, That the selectmen of Tamworth are hereby authorized to cede to a committee of arrangements the land now occupied for a pound near the ordination rock, for the purpose of having it ornamented in commemoration of the event of the ordination of the Rev. Samuel Hidden on said rock — and that if there shall at any time be a celebration of the anniversary of that event — the officers of the town are requested in behalf of the town to participate in the same, and that the selectmen are authorized to draw from the treasury of the town a sum not exceeding twenty dollars to assist in the necessary preparations.

1860. Votes cast in favor of removing the courts from Ossipee 269, for holding them at Tamworth 269; in favor of purchasing a county farm and building a jail 2 votes, against the purchase 264 votes. The selectmen are authorized to build raised seats in the town-house so that order may be kept, and business done with greater expedition. 1861. Voted that when a guide-post be set in town it be a stone one. 1864. Joseph A. Gilmore had 218 votes for governor, and Edward W. Harrington 129. The Republican electors of President receive 176 votes, the Democratic 135. Voted to accept the history of New Boston, presented by its author, Rev. E. C. Cogswell. 1868. Vote for governor: Walter Harriman 212, John G. Sinclair 146. The Republicans cast 186 votes for electors of President, the Democrats 125. Voted to grant

[illegible] of the valuation of the town to aid the building of the New Hampshire central railroad through the town by 193 to 27. Refused to aid the Portsmouth, Great Falls, and Conway railroad in the same way. 1872. The Republican electors for President had 196 votes, the Democratic 107. [illegible] (The later years are with the civil list.)

The town was patriotic in the Civil War. October 12, 1861, $1,000 was raised to aid soldiers' families. August 11, 1862, voted $100 to each citizen who should enlist before the 15th, and $12 monthly to the family of each soldier. October 18, voted to pay volunteers for nine months $200 bounty. January 3, 1863, voted to discontinue town bounties. August 6, voted to pay $100 to each volunteer enlisting for three years in the United States service. October 20, voted to pay each conscript or substitute $300. December 14, the town assumed payment of the state and government bounties, authorized the selectmen to procure men to fill the quota, and voted $10,000 for that purpose. July 23, 1864, voted $20,000 to procure volunteers, and chose Colonel J. J. Cheney agent to secure revision of enrollment. November 8, voted $100 to each man who furnished substitutes a year ago. December 6, reconsidered this last vote, and voted to pay $100 bounty to one year men, $200 to two years men, $300 to three years men, and chose Nathaniel Hubbard agent to fill quotas. January 16, 1865, assumed the state bounty for substitutes, and voted to furnish substitutes.

These soldiers served in organizations outside of the state: Charles Sanborn, Third Massachusetts; Charles R. Jackson, Second Regiment, Co. G, U. S. S. S.; James M. Gilman, Second Regiment, Co. G, U. S. S. S.; Oliver P. Mason, Thirty-fifth Massachusetts; Leverett C. Felch, Co. B, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts; Benjamin F. Twombly, Second Regiment, Co. G, U. S. S. S., killed in battle; John W. Sanborn, Second Regiment, Co. G, U. S. S. S.; Noah Sanborn, Second Regiment, Co. G, U. S. S. S.; Noah Perkins, Second Regiment, U. S. S. S., Co. G; Edwin J. Woodman, Thirteenth Massachusetts; Merrill Perkins, Twenty-third Massachusetts, Co. G; Calvin Perkins, Thirtieth Massachusetts, Co. A; John Mills, Fourteenth Maine, died in service; George O. Berry, Thirteenth Massachusetts, killed at the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862; Samuel and John Berry, Thirteenth Massachusetts; James B. Wiggin, Nineteenth Massachusetts, died March 20, 1865, from disease contracted in the army; David Bickford, Second Massachusetts; George A. Langley, Second Regiment, Co. G, U. S. S. S.

[illegible] 1778, Timothy Medar, clerk; William Eastman, Timothy Medar, Bradbury Jewell, selectmen.
[illegible] Medar, clerk; William Eastman, Timothy Medar, Bradbury Jewell, selectmen.
[illegible] Medar, clerk; Bradbury Jewell, Timothy Medar, William Eastman, selectmen.
[illegible] Medar, clerk; David Folsom, David Gilman, Timothy Medar, selectmen.
[illegible] clerk; David Folsom, Timothy Medar, Bradbury Jewell, selectmen.
[illegible] clerk; David Gilman, Timothy Medar, Bradbury Jewell, selectmen.
[illegible] David Gilman, Bradbury Jewell, Timothy Medar, selectmen.

1785, David Gilman, clerk; David Gilman, William Eastman, Israel Folsom, selectmen; David Gilman, representative.

1786, Timothy Medar, clerk; David Gilman, Stephen Mason, Timothy Medar, selectmen.

1787, Timothy Medar, clerk; David Folsom, Stephen Mason, Timothy Medar, selectmen. Voted not to send any representative.

1788, Timothy Medar, clerk; William Vittum, David Folsom, Timothy Medar, selectmen.

1789, Timothy Medar, clerk; David Gilman, Timothy Medar, Jacob Gilman, selectmen; Daniel Beede, Esq., representative.

1790, Timothy Medar, clerk; Stephen Mason, Timothy Medar, Jacob Gilman, selectmen.

1791, Timothy Medar, clerk; Stephen Mason, George Dodge, Timothy Medar, selectmen.

1792, Timothy Medar, clerk; Israel Gilman, Jacob Gilman, James Mason, selectmen; Jacob Blasdel, representative.

1793, Timothy Medar, clerk; Benjamin Gilford, Edward Hayford, George Dodge, selectmen.

1794, Timothy Medar, clerk; Jacob Gilman, Israel Gilman, James Mason, selectmen.

1795, Timothy Medar, clerk; Jacob Gilman, Israel Gilman, Jacob Eastman, selectmen; Jacob Blasdel, representative for Tamworth, Eaton, Burton, and Locations.

1796, Timothy Medar, clerk; Israel Gilman, Jacob Gilman, Jacob Eastman, selectmen.

1797, Timothy Medar, clerk; Jacob Gilman, Jacob Eastman, Timothy Medar, Thomas Shareman, Samuel Danforth, selectmen.

1798, Timothy Medar, clerk; David Gilman, Thomas Whitman, George Dodge, selectmen; Jeremiah Gilman, representative for Tamworth, Eaton, Burton, and Locations. Jeremiah Gilman, having accepted an office under the General Government, was disqualified as representative and David Gilman was chosen.

1799, Timothy Medar, clerk; David Gilman, Jacob Gilman, Thomas Sherman, selectmen.

1800, Timothy Medar, clerk; Jacob Gilman, David Gilman, Benjamin Mead, selectmen.

1801, Timothy Medar, clerk; David Gilman, Jacob Gilman, David Howard, selectmen; David Gilman, representative for Tamworth, etc.

1802, Timothy Medar, clerk; David Gilman, George Dodge, David Howard, selectmen.

1803, Timothy Medar, clerk; David Gilman, George Dodge, David Howard, selectmen; David Gilman, representative.

1804, Timothy Medar, clerk; Jacob Gilman, Timothy Medar, Thomas Sherman, selectmen; David Gilman, representative.

1805, Timothy Medar, clerk; Thomas Sherman, Timothy Medar, Jacob Gilman, selectmen; David Gilman, representative.

1806, Timothy Medar, clerk; Timothy Medar, John M. Page, Jacob Gilman, selectmen; Benjamin Gilman, representative.

1807, Timothy Medar, clerk; Jacob Gilman, Timothy Medar, John M. Page, selectmen; Benjamin Gilman, representative.

1808, Timothy Medar, clerk; Tufton Mason, John M. Page, Timothy Medar, selectmen; Benjamin Gilman, representative.

1809, Timothy Medar, clerk; David Howard, Jacob Gilman, Timothy Medar, selectmen; Benjamin Gilman, representative.

1810, Timothy Medar, clerk; Jacob Gilman, John M. Page, Timothy Medar, selectmen; Benjamin Gilman, representative.

1811, Timothy Medar, clerk; Benjamin Gilman, Jeremiah Mason, John M. Page, selectmen; Benjamin Gilman, representative.

1812, Timothy Medar, clerk; John M. Page, Jacob Gilman, Timothy Medar, selectmen; Benjamin Gilman, representative.

1813, Timothy Medar, clerk; Israel Gilman, Ward W. Folsom, Ford Whitman, selectmen; Benjamin Gilman, representative.

1814, Timothy Medar, clerk; Ford Whitman, Parker Plumer, Samuel Gilman, selectmen; Benjamin Gilman, representative.

1815, Timothy Medar, clerk; Ford Whitman, Ward W. Folsom, Jeremiah Mason, selectmen; Ford Whitman, representative.

1816, Timothy Medar, clerk; Ford Whitman, Ward W. Folsom, Jeremiah Mason, selectmen; Ford Whitman, representative.

1817, Timothy Medar, clerk; Parker Plumer, Jeremiah Mason, Ford Whitman, selectmen; Ford Whitman, representative.

1818, Timothy Medar, clerk; John M. Page, Jeremiah Mason, Ward W. Folsom, selectmen; Ford Whitman, representative.

1819, Ford Whitman, clerk; Ford Whitman, Ward W. Folsom, Samuel Shaw, selectmen; Ford Whitman, representative.

1820, Ford Whitman, clerk; Ford Whitman, Ward W. Folsom, Tufton Mason, selectmen; Ford Whitman, representative.

1821, Ford Whitman, clerk; Ford Whitman, Tufton Mason, Ward W. Folsom, selectmen; John M. Page, representative.

Tufton Mason, Simeon Whitman, selectmen; Ford Whitman,

; John M. Page, Wm Eastman, Tufton Mason, selectmen; Ford Whitman, repre-

Ford Whitman, Ward W. Folsom, selectmen; Ford Whitman,

rd Whitman, Samuel Shaw, Uriah B. Russell, selectmen; Ford Whitman,

Shaw, U. B. Russell, Ward W. Folsom, selectmen; Benj. Gilman, repre-

Samuel Shaw, Uriah B. Russell, A. S. Howard, selectmen; Benj. Gilman, repre-

Nathaniel Hubbard, Tufton Mason, Joseph Gilman, selectmen; Benj. Gilman, jr,

Gilman, clerk; Charles M. Page, James Remick, Joseph Wiggin, selectmen; Benjamin

n Gilman, clerk; Enoch Remick, Moses Titcomb, Nicholas W. Staples, selectmen; Enoch

tive.

an, clerk; Algernon S. Howard, Daniel Q. Bean, Obed Hall, selectmen; Enoch Remick,

n, clerk; N. W. Staples, Daniel Q. Bean, Enoch Remick, selectmen; John Woodman, repre-

l Hall, clerk; Obed Hall, Algernon S. Howard, Levi Folsom, selectmen; John Woodman, repre-

Hall, clerk; Daniel Q. Bean, Timothy Cook, Jonathan C. Gilman, selectmen.

Remick, clerk; Daniel Q. Bean, Timothy Cook, Jonathan C. Gilman, selectmen; Moses Titcomb,

clerk; Horatio N. Cate, Newlon S. Hatch, Joel Sargent, selectmen; Enoch Perkins,

clerk; Horatio N. Cate, Newlon S. Hatch, Joel Sargent, selectmen; Enoch Perkins,

Gould, clerk; Timothy Cook, Ebenezer Marston, Daniel Q. Bean, selectmen; Daniel Q. Bean,

Gilman, jr, clerk; Timothy Cook, Ebenezer Marston, Daniel Q. Bean, selectmen; Daniel Q.

tive.

eph Gilman, jr, clerk; Timothy Cook, James Remick, Josiah Bean, selectmen; Obed Hall, represen-

clerk; Newlon S. Hatch, Daniel Q. Bean, John Bryant, selectman; Obed Hall, repre-

clerk; Daniel Q. Bean, Newlon S. Hatch, John Bryant, selectmen; Timothy Cook, rep-

Watson, clerk; Daniel Q. Bean, John Bryant, Newlon S. Hatch, selectmen; Timothy Cook, repre-

rk; Timothy Cook, True Perkins, Thomas Stevenson, selectmen; Horatio N. Cate,

Watson, clerk; Daniel Q. Bean, True Perkins, Thomas Stevenson, selectmen; Timothy Cook,

; Timothy Cook, Joshua Nickerson, Daniel Q. Bean, selectmen.

Watson, clerk; True Perkins, James J. Chesley, Joshua Nickerson, selectmen; John Bryant,

an, jr, clerk; True Perkins, Josiah P. Cushing, James J. Chesley, selectmen; John

James J. Chesley, Josiah P. Cushing, Moses James, selectmen; no choice

n, jr, clerk; True Perkins, James J. Chesley, Jeremiah D. Ballard, selectmen; Jeremiah

en clerk, but declined, and Levi E. Remick was chosen; True Perkins, Faxon Gannett,

for representative.

True Perkins, Faxon Gannett, Wyatt B. Marston, selectmen; Ebenezer Wilkin-

D. Mason, representatives.

; Wyatt B. Marston, James J. Chesley, Stetson Blaisdell, selectmen; Ebenezer

k; James J. Chesley, Stetson Blaisdell, Noah S. Watson, selectmen; Samuel

S. Watson, Amos Burbank, Stephen Stanley, selectmen; Nathaniel

1856, Charles P. Cook, clerk; Timothy Cook, Amos Burbank, Stephen Standley, selectmen; James J. Chesley, True Perkins, representatives.

1857, Charles P. Cook, clerk; Stephen Standley, Jason Marston, Otis G. Hatch, selectmen; True Perkins, James J. Chesley, representatives.

1858, Charles P. Cook, clerk; Jason Marston, Otis G. Hatch, Ezra Standley, selectmen; Stetson Blaisdell, Joseph Gilman, representatives.

1859, Charles P. Cook, clerk; Jason Marston, Ezra Standley, Jonathan Nickerson, selectmen; Stetson Blaisdell, Joseph Gilman, representatives.

1860, Charles P. Cook, clerk; Jason Marston, Ezra Standley, Jonathan Nickerson, selectmen; Luther D. Mason, James Emery, representatives.

1861, Charles P. Cook, clerk; Ezra Standley, James J. Chesley, John G. Robinson, selectmen; James Emery, Jeremiah H. Merrill, representatives.

1862, Joseph Gilman, clerk; Ezra Standley, James J. Chesley, Charles P. Cook, selectmen; Jeremiah H Merrill, Levi E. Remick, representatives.

1863, Joseph Gilman, clerk; Jason Marston, Charles P. Cook, Stetson Blaisdell, selectmen; Levi E. Remick Stephen Standley, representatives.

1864, Joseph Gilman, clerk; Charles P. Cook, Stetson Blaisdell, John Standley, selectmen; Stephen Standley, Nathaniel Hubbard, representatives.

1865, Joseph Gilman, clerk; John G. Robinson, John Standley, Lowell Ham, selectmen; Otis G. Hatch, representative.

1866, Joseph Gilman, clerk; James J. Chesley, Ezra Standley, William G. Gannett, selectmen; Otis G. Hatch, representative.

1867, Joseph Gilman, clerk; James J. Chesley, Jonathan W. Pollard, William G. Gannett, selectmen; Consider Gannett, representative.

1868, Joseph Gilman, clerk; James J. Chesley, Jonathan W. Pollard, William G. Gannett, selectmen; Consider Gannett, representative.

1869, Joseph Gilman, clerk; James J. Chesley, Lowell Ham, Albert Drew, selectmen; James M. Pease, representative.

1870, Joseph Gilman, clerk; Jonathan W. Pollard, Lowell Ham, Nahum Gilman, selectmen; James M. Pease, representative.

1871, Joseph Gilman, clerk; Jonathan W. Pollard, Nahum Gilman, Consider Gannett, selectmen; Ezra Standley, representative.

1872, Joseph Gilman, clerk; Jonathan W. Pollard, Consider Gannett, David J. Sanborn, selectmen; Ezra Standley, representative.

March 11, 1873, Joseph Gilman, clerk; Jonathan W. Pollard, David J. Sanborn, Lowell Ham, selectmen; Charles P. Cook, representative.

1874, Joseph Gilman, clerk; John Sawyer, Albert Drew, Joseph F. Roberts, selectmen; Charles P. Cook, representative.

1875, Joseph Gilman, clerk; Ezra Standley, Joseph F. Roberts, Jonathan Nickerson, selectmen; John M. Stevenson, representative.

1876, Joseph Gilman, clerk; Jonathan Nickerson, Joseph F. Roberts, James J. Chesley, selectmen; John M. Stevenson, representative. Voted to sell the town farm, also to fund the town debt. Republican electors for President have 175 votes, Democratic 146. Nathaniel Hubbard elected delegate to Constitutional Convention.

1877, Joseph Gilman, clerk; Jonathan Nickerson, Joseph F. Roberts, George W. Roberts, selectmen; Joseph T. Carr, representative. Voted to accept the new state constitution. To raise $2,000 for the poor, highways and bridges, town debts, etc.

1878, Joseph Gilman, clerk; Charles P. Cook, George W. Roberts, George C. Whiting, selectmen; Charles H. Remick, representative. Voted $4,000 for highways.

1879, Joseph Gilman, clerk; Charles P. Cook, George W. Roberts, John D. Boyden, selectmen.

1880, Joseph Gilman, clerk; Charles P. Cook, Levi E. Remick, John H. Nickerson, selectmen; James J. Chesley, representative. Voted to exempt the rake manufactory to be built by Henry M. Bartlett from taxation for ten years.

1881, Joseph Gilman, clerk; Levi E. Remick, John H. Nickerson, Newton J. Nickerson, selectmen.

1882, Joseph Gilman, clerk; John H. Nickerson, Newton J. Nickerson, George C. Whiting, selectmen; David M. Gilman, representative. Voted $4,000 for roads and bridges; $2,500 for town purposes; to add 30 per cent. and $72 to the school money.

1883, Joseph Gilman, clerk; Charles P. Cook, Joseph F. Roberts, Lowell Ham, selectmen.

1884, Joseph Gilman, clerk; Charles P. Cook, George C. Whiting, Lowell Ham, selectmen; Arthur E. Wiggin, representative.

1885, Joseph Gilman, clerk; Charles P. Cook, Joseph F. Roberts, Edward S. Pollard. Voted that the town take charge of "Ordination Rock" and grounds surrounding, and keep it in good repair as a town park.

1886, Henry Q. Noyes, clerk; Charles Robertson, Lowell Ham, David Morrill; John D. Boyden, representative. 64 votes for, 52 against calling a constitutional convention. The selectmen are authorized to build a suitable place in the town hall for the preservation of the records, and the 500 books donated by Mr John Prince, of Manchester, a native of this town.

Robertson, Lowell Ham, David Morrill, selectmen. Voted to pay the graves. Also "that the representative use his influence to have the

Lowell Ham, David Morrill, Francis P. Remick, selectmen; Thomas B. Mason, to the constitutional convention. Harrison has 192 votes for Presi-

Lowell Ham, Francis P. Remick, Arthur E. Wiggin, selectmen. The town cast the prohibitory amendment; voted "that the selectmen should examine the Tamworth by Rev. L. C. Cogswell, and assist Mrs Cogswell in publishing the same ing three hundred dollars." Also, to raise $20 for decorating soldiers' graves, one and one half for Sandwich if they do their work. Also, that the selectmen at the south, north, and east parts of the town. The inventory this year shows 287 horses, 278 oxen, 376 cows, 280 young cattle, 466 sheep.

CHAPTER LXIV.

Church History. Arrangements for Settling Mr Samuel Hidden — Parsonage — Letter of Acceptance — Organization and Ordination — Original Members — Rev. Mr Hidden's Pastorate — The Hidden Monument — Other Pastors — Deacons — Freewill Baptists — Rev. John Daniels — Second, Third, and South Tamworth Baptist Churches — Rev. David Bean — Methodist Episcopal Church — "Reminiscences of Rev. Samuel Hidden" — Education.

CHURCH HISTORY. — The first minister that preached in this town was Rev. Joshua Nickerson from Cape Cod. He ministered occasionally until about 1778. In January, 1792, a special town-meeting was called, and a committee chosen to obtain preaching. They procured Rev. Samuel Hidden, of Gilmanton, who had just completed his collegiate and theological studies. He arrived in Tamworth, January 14, 1792, and preached the next Sabbath. Many had strong prejudices against "college learned men," and one woman declared, when she saw him coming, that "she had as lief see the devil." However, these feelings and prejudices were quickly dispelled when they listened to his earnest and well-adapted sermons.

At the annual town-meeting, March 13, 1792, it was voted to pay Mr Samuel Hidden for what he has been preaching here by a town tax; also,

"That it is the unanimous desire of the Inhabitants of Tamworth[1] to settle Mr Samuel Hidden in the Ministry in this town, provided it can be done upon such terms as they think themselves able to comply with," and a committee of fifteen persons was chosen "to inform Mr Hidden of the minds of the Town, to know of him if he will settle with us if reasonable proposals were made, and (in case he should give encouragement) to invite him to preach a and in the meantime to draw up some proposals to make to said Hidden." mittee report, concerning the parsonage and Mr Hidden's salary, "we propose to build a House for Mr Hidden one story high 28 & 38 or 30 & 40 feet as said Hidden shall

at that time.

think best and to Clapboard Glass shingle build a stack of Chimnies with four Smoaks dig a Cellar under one end of said House stone the same and underpin the remainder of said House and to finish one-half of said House in the inside said House to be finished as above mentioned in two years from December 1791. Also that Thirty Pounds, L. My be the sum offered to Mr Hidden for his yearly support part to be paid in cash and part in produce, etc."

The report was unanimously accepted, and a committee appointed to present the proposals, and "if he accepts make arrangements for his ordination and carry the whole matter through."

Letter of Acceptance. — Rev. Mr Hidden's letter of acceptance of the invitation to settle at Tamworth bears date May 8, 1792.

You have thought it expedient, after mature consideration and earnest prayer to God, as I trust, to give me an invitation to settle with you in the Gospel ministry, and have voted certain things for my encouragement and support in that important office. I am conscious of inability rightly to conduct in so important a station. But that God, by whose remarkable Providence I am what I am, I have no reason to distrust; on his mercy I wish to rely for strength to discharge what he in his Providence may call me to perform. After serious consideration and earnest prayer to Almighty God for direction, I have thought fit and do hereby accept of your proposals, if there is a church peaceably formed. As I live at considerable distance from my friends, I would reserve four Sabbaths in a year to visit them, if I please. Also if I am taken sick while laboring among you, you must grant me my support until I am again able to discharge the duties of my office. You are sensible, my friends, the duties of a minister are great and important, therefore I hope you will be ready to assist me, by punctuality in payment, advice in difficult cases, and by your constant attendance on God's preached word and ordinances, and your constant, fervent prayer that I may be faithful to God, to myself, to your souls, and those of your children; that we may all appear at God's right hand, in the day when he maketh up his jewels. Samuel Hidden.

A council met on September 12, 1792, to organize a church and ordain a pastor. But a difficulty arose, as those to be organized into a church were Congregationalists, Calvinistic and Freewill Baptists: and the only basis on which they could harmonize was entire freedom in regard to the modes and subjects of baptism. The council earnestly discussed the question of organizing a Congregational church on this basis, but at last yielded to the importunity of the people, and proceeded to organize a church and ordain Mr Hidden as pastor.[1] The ordination was described by one of the council in a letter dated Durham, September 27, 1792: —

[1] The members of the church were Samuel Hidden, David Gilman, Thomas Stevenson, Oliver Fowler, Stephen Mason, William Eastman, John Fowler, Jonas Carter, John Ross, George Dodge, Hezekiah Hackett, Samuel Waymouth, Paul Bradbury, Elizabeth Mason, Sally Carter, Abagail Gilman, Molly Abbott, Zeruiah Cheever, Mrs J. Folsom.

The first church meeting was held September 20, 1792, at the house of William Eastman. Captain George Dodge was unanimously chosen clerk, and William Eastman and Oliver Fowler deacons. At this meeting it was voted "that the sacrament of the Lord's Supper should be administered the first Sabbath in November." Until November Mr Hidden preached in Captain George Dodge's barn, or in some dwelling-house as the selectmen provided. After his marriage to Betsey, daughter of William Price, November 29, 1792, his house was open to his parishioners; he preached and held services there, and lectured three times a week in other parts of the town. At the close of this year there were twenty-nine members.

[illegible] I will not [illegible] about the ordination. After much wrangling between the [illegible] and the people Mr Hidden was ordained on a large rock (20 feet by 30, and [illegible] on which 30 men might stand). His foundation must be secure and [illegible] for the rock will stand till Gabriel shall divide it by the power of God. Early [illegible] in the morning the people assembled around this rock — men, women, boys, and girls, [illegible] together with dogs and other domestic animals. It is an entire forest about this place. [illegible] On the north is a high hill, and north of this a mountain called [illegible] reaches heaven. On the south, and in all directions are mountains steep and [illegible] I had expected to hear the howling of the wolf and the screeching of the owl; but instead of these were heard the melting notes of the robin, the chirping of the sparrow [illegible] and other birds that made the forest seem like Paradise. The men looked happy, rugged, and [illegible] their trousers came down to about halfway between the knee and ankle. Their coats were [illegible] out of nameless shapes. Many wore slouched hats, and hundreds were [illegible] The women looked ruddy and as though they loved their husbands; their clothing was all of domestic manufacture; every woman had a checked linen apron and carried a clean [illegible] handkerchief. Their bonnets! well, I cannot describe them: I leave them to your imagination. But think of the grandeur of the scene! a great rock the pulpit, the whole [illegible] the floor of the house, and the canopy of heaven the roof, and the tall, sturdy trees the walls. Who could help feeling devotional? This is the place nature has formed for pure worship. Long shall this stand, like the rock on which our Fathers landed. Long may this place make the wilderness and the solitary place glad and the desert blossom as the rose.

In the winter of 1793-94 about thirty persons were converted. At the close of the century the church numbered eighty-eight members. The year 1800 was signalized by an outpouring of the Holy Spirit, unparalleled in the annals of church history, if the number of inhabitants is taken into account. The revival originated in a prayer-meeting. It soon spread through the town. Prayer-meetings were held every evening in the week. The principal business for months was religious conversation and prayer. Whole nights were passed in prayer and singing. Mr Hidden had no assistance from abroad. For four months he preached nearly every day. The work extended to Conway, Moultonborough, Eaton, Ossipee, and Sandwich. The results of this revival were nearly 300 converts, of whom about 200 united with this church. In 1809 thirty joined. In 1811 twenty-eight were added. In 1822 there were fifty converts. In 1827 another revival brought about thirty into the fold. In 1840 nearly forty were converted, most of them uniting with the church. In 1851 a protracted meeting was held in the early part of the summer; several ministers were present. The people crowded the meetings, and not less than fifty were the subjects of hope.

Rev. Mr Hidden died February 13, 1837, aged seventy-seven years. His ministry was a long and faithful one. He labored hard and earnestly, and his [illegible] were blessed. The whole number connected with his church, during [illegible] was 504. As a Christian he was meek and humble, active, faithful, and devoted, with a heart and hand of expansive benevolence and hospitality. He was a man of literature, the friend, guide, and instructor of youth, a lover of [illegible] always leading in this department of worship. In preaching

the gospel, his promptness, zeal, plainness, happy illustrations, and meltings of his heart for immortal souls rendered him beloved and respected by all. His long day was cheerfully spent in the service of his Lord and Master: and the hope of being soon with his Saviour God inspired his triumphant exclamation in death: "Just draw back the veil and I am there:" and in his last moments he sang: —

"Angels, roll the rock away:
Death, yield up the mighty prey."[1]

Rev. William L. Buffit was installed pastor, July 19, 1837. In 1838, sixteen publicly professed their faith in Christ. In the fall of 1839, forty made a profession of religion. Mr Buffit was dismissed March 22, 1842. Sixty-nine were added to the church under his labors. Rev. Jeremiah Blake, M.D., was installed pastor June 14, 1843. This year an interesting revival took place and thirty-one embraced the faith. Rev. Mr Blake was dismissed December 3, 1850. During his pastorate fifty-one united with the church. The next three years this church had no regular religious meetings, but they built and dedicated to God a house of worship and purchased and fitted up a parsonage. Rev. John H. Merrill came in 1853; his installation taking place August 17. From that time for fifteen months there was an addition of sixteen members. At this date, sixty-two years from the organization, six hundred and thirty-eight persons had been connected with this church as members, one hundred and seventy-four remaining. Mr Merrill's labors closed August 15, 1860. He died in 1861, in Hollis, N. H., aged forty-four years. His wife died in 1859. A son, J. Evarts Merrill, resides in Jacksonville, Florida. Mr Merrill was an "able advocate of the doctrines of Christ, a devoted Christian, a beloved pastor, and honored parent." Rev. Samuel H. Riddell was installed August 15, 1860, dismissed July 12, 1871, and supplied until August, 1872. Rev. John G. Wilson was acting pastor from June, 1873, until September 17, 1875. In November, 1875, Rev. Franklin Davis came and was acting pastor until his death. He was born in Bangor, Maine, January 24, 1816, graduated from Bowdoin College in 1839, and from Bangor Theological Seminary in 1845. He was in the ministry nearly forty years. From February 1, 1885, Rev. Edward H. Hackett supplied the pulpit for one year. From September 12, 1886, Rev. E. C. Cogswell officiated as pastor until his death, August 31, 1887. In October, 1887, Rev. C. J. Richardson was employed to supply for one year

[1] In 1862 a monument was erected to the memory of Mr Hidden on Ordination Rock, with these inscriptions: south side, "Memorial of the Ordination on this Rock, Sept. 12, 1792, of the Rev. Samuel Hidden as Pastor of the Congregational Church Instituted on that day;" on the base, "Town chartered 1765;" east side, "Born in Rowley, Mass., Feb. 22, 1760. Served in the War of the Revolution, by four enlistments, 1777–1781. Graduated at Dartmouth, 1791. Minister of Tamworth 46 years. Died Feb. 13, 1837. Aet. 77;" on the base, "Settled 1771;" north side, "He came into the Wilderness and left it a Fruitful Field;" on the base, "40 Families, 1792;" west side, "To perpetuate the memory of his Virtues and Public Services, a Grandson, bearing his honored name, provided for the erection of this Cenotaph 1862;" on the base, "Census of 1860, 1717."

His services terminated December 1, 1888. Since then, [illegible] without a regular minister, yet there has been preaching nearly all the time. James J. Chesley is church clerk. The Sabbath-school has forty-[illegible] members. Horace A. Page is superintendent. The deacons since the [illegible] have been: John Stevenson, David Hatch, chosen in 1797; Samuel Meader, Larkin Dodge, 1806; Matthew Gannett, 1815; Tufton Mason, 1831; William P. Hidden, 1832; Ebenezer Marston, 1837; Faxon Gannett, 1854; James J. Chesley, 1876.[1]

Freewill Baptist Churches.—The Sandwich Quarterly Meeting was organized in 1812, with ten churches: Sandwich, Tamworth, Wolfeborough, Eaton, Burton, Adams, Ellsworth (Maine), Meredith, New Hampton, Bridgewater. The earliest of these was Tamworth, organized in 1781, by Rev. Benjamin Randall, the founder of the denomination, and it was the third church he established. Authorities differ as to whether this church has died or now exists as the Tamworth Iron Works church, but the weight of evidence inclines towards the life of the present church from 1781. During the years 1810, 1811, and 1812, the people often had the opportunity of listening to Rev. John Colby. Although several revivals occurred in 1833, there were but 55 members in place of the 100 in 1812. Services were held in private houses, barns, and schoolhouses in the Head neighborhood until 1831, when they were changed to the Iron Works schoolhouse. In 1835 a church was built, 21 members added; in 1837, 10; in 1838, 46; yet there were reported this year but 110 members. In 1840 many withdrew, but in 1842 the largest accession was made ever known in its history, 48, making a membership of 163. In 1843, eight were added, and 171 members reported. This wonderful prosperity was largely due to the faithful labors of the venerated pastor, Rev. James Emery, who died November 22, 1844. In the next seven years the number of communicants fell to 102. Rev. John Runnells became pastor in 1852. In January, 1880, he reports: "I have been pastor twenty-eight years, have not missed one of the six communion seasons of each year; only five or six of the members when I became pastor survive; in the last seven years but five have been baptized, and fourteen added by letter." The century of its history closes with 96 members on its rolls. In January, 1885, a beautiful new church was completed and dedicated.

Rev. John Runnells was born in Acton, Maine, March 9, 1817. His early life was one of toil and privation. When seventeen years of age he was converted, and thenceforward applied himself zealously in preparation for the Christian ministry; he taught school and [illegible] the means of attendance at Parsonsfield Seminary. His first pastorate was at

[1] [illegible] was born in New Durham in 1813, came to Tamworth in 1843, and has made his [illegible] a farmer by occupation; has held all of the town offices; served on the board of [illegible] Republican represented Tamworth in the legislature in 1856, 1857, 1881, and [illegible] a faithful town and church officer, and a useful citizen.

Effingham Falls, from which place he soon moved to Eaton, where he remained nearly four years; here his health became so impaired that he removed to Newport, R. I., where he resided and preached one year; again compelled by enfeebled health to make a change, he returned to Acton for three years; at the expiration of this time he received a call from the church in Tamworth; in February, 1852, he removed there and began a pastorate which only ended with his death, September 2, 1887.

His record is a remarkable one, showing 965 funeral services attended by him in Tamworth, Bartlett, Jackson, Conway, Albany, Eaton, Madison, Freedom, Effingham, Ossipee, Wolfeborough, Tuftonborough, Moultonborough, Sandwich, and other towns. He also joined in wedlock 227 couples. This was during his ministry in Tamworth. He was chaplain of the state legislature in 1859, then and ever after a Republican in politics, and always a prominent worker in his denomination.

He was a good man, a consistent Christian character, a model pastor, an able preacher, a public-spirited citizen, a devoted husband and father. His pastorate was the longest on record in the denomination.

Rev. Edwin Blake succeeded Mr Runnells in December, 1887, and is the present pastor. Many sons of the town, now residents elsewhere, look back to this church with reverent love, and some remember it with pleasant gifts. Among the deacons have been James Head, Stephen Knowles, Nathaniel Berry, David Brier, Warren Tasker, Alfred Hatch, Robert Nickerson, Joseph F. Granville (Mr Granville was deacon for twelve years, and clerk of the church from September, 1878, until his death December 2, 1885), Benjamin Bickford, Eugene Harriman. Among the pastors have been —— Webster, James Emery, Hugh Beede, John Brooks, John Davis, Charles Ames, —— Wood, John Runnells. The Sabbath-school, which numbers seventy, is in a prosperous condition. Otis G. Hatch has been an efficient superintendent for thirty-eight years.

The Second Freewill Baptist Church was received into the Quarterly Meeting in 1822. It was situated in the Pease neighborhood in the west part of the town, had a membership of thirty, under the pastoral care of Rev. David Bean.[1] There was soulful activity here, additions were annually made to its membership, in 1835 twenty-five, the result of a great revival. The number now is more than at any other time, seventy-three members being reported. In 1840 the membership was but fifty-seven, notwithstanding an addition of twelve. Several additions were made later, but the church ceased to exist, and was dropped from the church rolls in 1848, after an existence of twenty-six years.

[1] Rev. David Bean was born in Brentwood, May 10, 1767, and died in Tamworth in 1843. He was son of Captain Josiah and Jane McGaffey Bean. He married, November 16, 1791, Anne, daughter of Captain Joshua Prescott, of Sandwich, and located on the farm now owned by James M. Pease in Tamworth. He was ordained in 1808. The first meeting-house of the Quakers in Sandwich, built in 1790, and long unused, was purchased in 1835, moved here, rebuilt and remodeled, and called the "Bean meeting house." It was burned in 1849. Of Mr Bean's children the last in town was David Q., born in 1797. He lived fifty-six years here, and moved to Sandwich. By his second wife, Anne N., daughter of James Trickey, of Jackson, he had a son, David Marks Bean, born March 30, 1832, graduated at Yale in 1858, and Andover Theological School in 1862, and became a Congregational minister, and died January 23, 1884, after useful service in church and educational labors in Massachusetts.

The Third Freewill Baptist Church was organized in 1843, with forty-nine members, near Fowler's mills. After 1850 it was called the "second" church. Rev. W. S. Merrill was its pastor, and in 1851 it had a membership of sixty. This was reduced to thirty-eight in 1853, when its last report was made. In 1854 it disappears from official records.

The South Tamworth Freewill Baptist Church was received into the Quarterly Meeting in January, 1852, with sixteen members, W. S. Merrill, pastor. This had a feeble existence, was reorganized as the "Sandwich and Tamworth church," but had a corporate life of but sixteen years from the first organization.

In 1868 another "second" church was organized, which existed until January, 1871.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at South Tamworth was organized about 1824, and in 1842 the society erected its first house of worship. In 1860 this building was rebuilt, and the present value of the church property is twenty-five hundred dollars. The number of members is seventy-five; the pastor is now (1889) Rev. David Calley. The Sabbath-school has an average attendance of thirty-seven. Charles J. Ames, Sr, is superintendent. There is also a Sabbath-school in the "Hooper district." This is said to be the largest one in town, and was organized and is supported by Mr Ames.

Through the courtesy of Hon. Larkin D. Mason, we are enabled to give these extracts from his graphic "Reminiscences of Rev. Samuel Hidden," delivered as an address, September, 1888: —

The house then (1816) had a very high roof. It was lathed inside, but no lime had as yet been applied. It was filled above and below with square pews, two long seats in each pew, some of the pews had three seats. There were no arrangements for heating except the foot-stoves of the women. At half-past ten o'clock A.M., the minister came in, conducting a small aged lady, who I learned was his mother. He conducted her to a pew immediately near the pulpit, and taking leave of her he bowed as though he was to be long absent from her. He walked up the pulpit stairs followed by Colonel David Gilman, who always sat in the pulpit on account of deafness. There was a box in front of the pulpit to which was attached the communion table, and in the box sat Deacon Jacob Eastman. When prayer was announced every person in the house, not excused for disability, rose. To have failed to do so would have been a breach of the rule and might have called out the tithingman. Every seat was turned up during prayer, to give a better standing position. When the prayer was concluded and the seats were turned down there was a startling concussion for a few minutes. In due time the morning service closed, the benediction was pronounced, and everybody remained standing in their pews till the minister came down and walked the entire length of the broad aisle, bowing right and left at every pew, leaving no one unnoticed.

The cause of education received more assistance from his personal efforts than from any other person I ever knew or ever read of. Every school was visited by him frequently (mostly on foot or horseback); every scholar encouraged and even stimulated by his visits. I have never seen [illegible] who could educate people as rapidly as he could. It might be a child, or [illegible] advanced in years, he knew exactly what to say to them. This extraordinary [illegible] was not confined to literary teaching; as a teacher of sacred music he

could make everything so plain on the blackboard that none could fail to understand, but he displayed his great gift as a teacher best when pursuing his sacred calling. He could explain to the whole assembly, young and old, saint or sinner, how God could be just and the justifier of him which believeth in Jesus, and no other minister I ever knew could make this point so plain. In his Sabbath-school his custom was to read a few verses and have the school ask questions on the lesson for him to answer; and the more questions he could raise, the better he liked it, as it indicated study. . . . There never was a man among us so beloved by so large a portion of the community. If he met a child he always had a smile and a pleasant word well calculated to open his little soul and make it bigger. If he met a middle-aged man he would say something to him to strengthen him for the battle of life. If he met the aged he gave them words of cheer and consolation, and all classes loved him. I remember some seventy years ago Tristram Mason taught the school in the old district No. 2 with about eighty scholars. He was somewhat of a military man, and used to occasionally form the school into lines. One day a scholar came in and told the teacher Mr Hidden was coming. We were ordered out and formed into two lines in front of the schoolhouse. A young man acted as orderly, and held Mr Hidden's horse while he passed between the lines, bowing right and left. The school closed up around him, and in his smiling, loving way he gave us good advice. A visit from George Washington would not have cheered us more. When he married a couple he was very sure to give them a lecture to set up housekeeping with. In one of these lectures I heard him say: "When God took the woman from the man he did not take her from his feet to be trampled on by him; he did not take her from his head to rule over him; but from nearest his heart, to be loved by him; from his side, to stand by him, his equal." He showed no mercy to slavery, nor gave flattery to slaveholders. The cause of temperance had been agitated but a few years before his death. The moment there was a dawn of light on that subject, he became a zealous advocate of real prohibition.

Education. — The Tamworth residents were especially favored in having for their spiritual teachers men of liberal education, enlarged ideas, and progressive movements. They taught them the value of extensive reading, and scarcely four years had passed after Rev. Samuel Hidden became pastor here, when the Tamworth Social Library was established, with six hundred volumes. Ten years prior to Mr Hidden's residence in town, the voters had agreed to build two schoolhouses, "one as nigh the centre as the land will admit between Captain Jewell's and Lieutenant Fowler's, the other between Captain Mason's and Mr Remick's," and in 1792 there were four schoolhouses. The first schoolmaster was Elijah Hutchinson. In the earliest days, schoolbooks were rare, and the catechism and Bible were used to teach the children to read, and also to commit portions to memory for lessons. After Mr Hidden's advent a new impetus was given to education. Fresh from college, young, ardent, and enthusiastic, no task seemed too great for him to undertake, and he early engaged in teaching, qualifying the young for teachers, and the schools and scholars increased in numbers. "He induced the town to devise more liberal measures for the support of the common schools: accordingly they raised more annually than the law required. He had the entire care of the schools, and when the common schools were not in operation, he opened his own house and instructed classes in the higher branches. Latin and Greek were his favorites, and he read Greek with great fluency." Not only did the young

people of Tamworth have the benefit of his teaching, but many from the neighboring towns shared in their pursuit for knowledge, and some came from a distance of fifty to sixty miles. He prepared many for the study of law and medicine, and fitted several for college. He was also a teacher of vocal music, and on the Sabbath was always the expounder and explainer of the Scriptures. He was the educator of the people. This anecdote is told of him: At one time at town-meeting, some persons objected to the minister casting his vote, saying, "Ministers have no right to vote." Thereupon Parson Hidden, raising himself to his utmost height, exclaimed in righteous indignation, "I — no right to vote? I, who fought for you, prayed for you, and *educated* you? Who among you has a *better* right?" He voted.

In 1801 the school money was divided in each district according to the number of children from three to sixteen years old. In 1802 Rev. Samuel Hidden, Captain George Dodge, and Jacob Gilman were school committee. This year ten school districts were bounded and established. In 1804 Rev. Samuel Hidden, Captain George Dodge, Captain David Howard, Jacob Gilman, Esq., were committeemen to inspect schools. In 1807 it was voted that "when Rev. Mr Hidden visits any school and finds the master deficient, he is to report him to the selectmen, and the schools kept by women shall be inspected in the same manner." By this vote, we see that Mr Hidden had imbued the people with the right spirit in regard to the education of their children, that they should be well and thoroughly taught. In 1819 four hundred and fifty dollars were raised for school purposes. In 1821 it was voted that "no school instructor shall be allowed to teach unless their certificate is signed anew or have new ones." In 1822 Rev. Mr Hidden, John M. Page, and Tufton Mason were a committee to examine teachers; Rev. Mr Hidden to be the only visiting committee; and it was voted that twenty dollars of the school money should be expended in purchasing books for the poor.

The character of the schools has been well preserved. Many eminent professional men have acquired or laid the foundations of their education in Tamworth, and a deep reverence for scholarship and higher culture has ever been manifested.[1]

[1] Of the natives of Tamworth who have made teaching their lifework, special mention should be made of Henry F. Hersom, who was born August 3, 1849, and commenced teaching at the age of twenty-one, and is now entering his sixty-fourth term. Of the first fifty terms, he lost but one day, on account of sickness. He has been superintendent of schools, and on the school board of Tamworth for many years. He is at present employed in Ossipee, and has never taught outside of Carroll county. He is a natural teacher, enjoys his school work, and has many warm friends among his pupils.

CHAPTER LXV.

Some Citizens, Families, and Business Interests.

SOME CITIZENS AND FAMILIES. — Colonel David Gilman, an officer in the Revolution, was from this town. He was of great height (over six and a half feet), of dignified manners, military bearing, and of superior mentality. He was one of Washington's most efficient and reliable officers, and, while on a dangerous and important mission, he met with a serious accident which disabled him for the service. Washington wrote to him, accepting his resignation with regret, and as a token of his regard and esteem for him as a "soldier, man, and gentleman," presented him with his own sword. Colonel Gilman returned to Tamworth, where he lived to an advanced age. He was the first justice in town, and a man of great ability.

Captain Israel Gilman was born at Newmarket, January 25, 1758; married Abigail Folsom, March 22, 1778. Of their children, Israel was born at Newmarket, February 15, 1779, and Sally, in Tamworth, December 22, 1787. The captain died January 16, 1790.

Shaber, Jonathan, and Nathaniel Nickerson came from Cape Cod to Ossipee very early, Shaber locating at and building mills in West Ossipee where were later Elliott's mills. Jonathan settled on the east side of Chocorua lake in Tamworth, later removed to Albany, and combined lumbering and farming, and, still later, was a resident of Tamworth Iron Works. Nathaniel lived for some years in Ossipee, and ultimately located on Johnson hill in Tamworth, where he lived until 1837. Among his children were Joshua; Henry; Polly (married Stephen Allard); Thankful (married Nathaniel Currier); Henry, born September 24, 1795, in Ossipee, settled on the east side of Chocorua lake and, later, moved near to the Albany line. He married Nancy, daughter of John Doe, of Effingham. She was born May 22, 1794, and came when a child with her parents to Tamworth, where they made a home on the west side of Chocorua lake. Henry died aged eighty-four; his wife, aged eighty-eight. They had four children: Hannah, who married John Shackford and lived in Albany; next married Jeremiah Marston and lived in Ossipee; Melissa; John H.; Alonzo. Alonzo married Melissa, daughter of James Ham, of Albany; lives on the old home. He is a man of ability and a clergyman of the Advent church. John H. Nickerson was for years a lumberman and farmer; has been selectman, justice of the peace, etc. He married Clarinda, daughter of Eleazer Snell, of Madison. His chief business for the last twenty-five years has been the entertainment of summer boarders in his hotel, the Chocorua House.

David Howard, from Bridgewater, came before 1800, bringing his family of four daughters and one son, David, — children of his first wife, Molly Kingsbury, — and also $6,000 in gold, wherewith he purchased a body of four hundred acres of land at Tamworth Iron Works, built a house on the west side of Chocorua river (now occupied by George Roberts), and began clearing. By a second marriage he had two sons, Algernon S. and Amasa. One son became a physician, one a clothier, the third a blacksmith. Mr Howard and Henry Blaisdell built a mill on Chocorua river, locating it at the "upper dam." It was an up-and-down sawmill and gristmill combined. David soon built a forge on the lower side of the bridge, in which he placed a nail-machine, where he made cut nails. He sold his mill business to his partner after some years, but carried on the making of nails for some time, and finally changed it to an "ashery," where he made pot and pearl ashes. He was a man of good education, a trial justice, and kept full records of historical events, which, alas! were burned as useless. He was born August 19, 1753, and died September 20, 1842: a man of usefulness and a deacon of the Congregational church. His daughter Polly married Henry Remick; Keziah married Consider Gannett; Hannah, born 1789, married Newlon S. Hatch: Azubah married Ford Whitman: Hubbah married Joseph Chapman: David, his son, settled in Eaton as a physician: Algernon S. lived at the Iron Works, erected a clothing-mill in 1817, and conducted it for fifteen or twenty years.

Alden Washburn (born 1758, died 1826), a Revolutionary soldier from Bridgewater, Mass., came to Moultonborough in 1781, married, in 1782, Sally Allen, and the same year took up the lot where Enoch Bickford lives. The barn he built is now standing. Their daughter Abigail was the first child born in this part of the town, April 23, 1783. Their other children were: Oliver, Eliezer, Sally (Mrs Nicholas Ham), Alden, John, Ephraim, Jane. Mr and Mrs Washburn were sober, quiet, industrious people, members of Parson Hidden's church. Their son Oliver married Nancy, daughter of Deacon John Stevenson, was a brushmaker by trade, and lived for years in the house where Enoch Bickford resides, which he built. Eliezer lived his life of eighty years in town. Sally, born July 28, 1796, married Nicholas Ham, a native of Albany. Mr Ham's first wife was Hannah Chase. They had three children: Belinda (Mrs Oliver Chase), John, and Lowell. Mrs Sally Ham began her married life December 24, 1838, and has since made her home on the place where her husband then lived and now occupied by his son Lowell. Mr Ham was born November 17, 1787, and died October 10, 1871. Mrs Ham is bright, active, and, with a remarkable memory of people and events of the early days, she is a most interesting person.

Thomas Sherman, one of the earliest settlers, lived where Benjamin Bickford now lives. Thomas Whitman lived where Mrs Eliza Drew lives. Neither of these has descendants. Nathaniel Hayford, a Revolutionary soldier, came

from Bridgewater early and lived in Iron Works village. He married Philena Gannett. Their children were: Daniel, Seth (married Susan Gannett), Nathaniel, Polly (married a Flanders), Warren. Warren occupied the home place till his death, at eighty, and was never two weeks out of town. He married Sophia Gannett. Of their six children Sarah married Isaiah Forrest, and William lives on the home place. James and Stetson Blaisdell were early settlers on Lake Chocorua.

Seth Gannett, another Bridgewater man, about 1790 came with wife and large family and located where his grandson Seth now lives. He developed a fine farm, and died aged fourscore years. He was a large, portly man, and an excellent person. His son Matthew lived near the Enoch Bickford place, was a deacon of the Congregational church, married first a Latham, second Priscilla Hayford, and had children: Consider, Seth, Hitty, Matthew, Allen (who became a Congregational clergyman), Faxon, Consider, and Maria. Faxon is the leading representative of the family in Tamworth, and is now an old man. Nathaniel Brett Gannett, another son of Seth the pioneer, settled south of the Iron Works on the place since occupied by his son Consider, now dead. He married Sally Mason. Their daughter Susan married Seth Hayford. Nancy and Louisa married Wentworths and lived in Jackson: Jane married a Johnson; Miranda married a Gray. Lewis, one of his sons, lives in Madison. Warren was another son. Seth Gannett, son of Seth, early went to Scituate, Mass. His brother Thomas married Hannah Hart, and lived in Madison. There were several daughters of the old pioneer who married and had descendants: Philena (Mrs Nathaniel Hayford); Phebe (Mrs Isaac Glines); Hannah (married Oliver Washburn, who was, according to Mrs Ham, the first person buried in the cemetery at the Iron Works, in 1785): Hitty (Mrs Jacob Hardin); Susan (Mrs Jacob Snow).

Most of the Tamworth Marstons are descendants of John, who was born in Hampton, came to New Hampton in 1776, and in 1796 to Tamworth, where Marston Hill will forever perpetuate the name. His son Ebenezer lived years in Tamworth. *His* son Ira has two sons residing in Sandwich. The line from William, the emigrant, to John is William[1], Thomas[2], Isaac[3], Caleb[4], Caleb[5], John[6].

Enoch Remick came in 1780, and bought the farm of Chatman, on which he ever made his home and which has descended to his grandchildren. Thomas Stevenson came a little later with two sons, John and James, and made his home on Stevenson Hill, where he bought a large tract of land. Major David Folsom represented Tamworth and Sandwich in 1780 and 1781. He was a man of ability, but did not remain long, moving to the West.

Dr Joseph Cogswell, after a medical practice in Warner and Durham, retired, and came to Tamworth, and resided here until his death, March 17, 1851. In 1788 he married Judith Colby; among their children were: Ebenezer,

Wiggin, lived in Tamworth, but died in Jackson in 1866; Hannah was married Ellen Allen; Mary Sargeant, born September 20, 1805, married Jacob C. Wiggin; Joseph, married Amanda F. Page, and resides on the old homestead. Their children were: Susan; Nathaniel Winslow; Emma J.; Mary (married Robertson); Elliott Colby.

Rev. Elliott Colby Cogswell, son of Dr Joseph and Judith (Colby) Cogswell, was born in Tamworth, June 11, 1814. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1838. He was principal of the Gilmanton Academy for two years; then, studying theology, he was ordained pastor of the Congregational church at Northwood, November 3, 1842. He was in the ministry until June, 1876, ministering to churches (after six years at Northwood) at Newmarket, New Boston, and again at Northwood. He was principal of Coe's Northwood Academy from 1866 to 1876. He was an earnest Christian, a positive, clear-cut, logical reasoner and sermonizer, and a successful and esteemed instructor. He had a great love for historical and genealogical lore, and did much painstaking and valuable work in this direction. He published a history of New Boston in 1864, and a history of Nottingham, Deerfield, and Northwood in 1878. He had just completed a history of Tamworth at the time of his death, August 31, 1887, which is still in manuscript. Perhaps the earliest production of his pen in book form is the "Memoir of Rev. Samuel Hidden," published in 1842, a rare and valuable volume. He married Sophia Ann, daughter of Deacon Thomas Adams, of Gilmanton, who survives him.

Jacob C. Wiggin, born in Wakefield, February 7, 1803, was son of Henry Wiggin, who came to Wakefield before 1800, married Elizabeth Clark, settled on the old stage road in the Clark and Cook neighborhood, and raised a large family. Jacob came to Tamworth when twenty years old, married Mary S., daughter of Dr Joseph Cogswell, and has been a farmer, carpenter, and mason, and, with but brief periods of absence, has been a resident of the town ever since. Mrs Wiggin died February 12, 1877. Their children attaining maturity were: Joseph C. (born October 24, 1826, a merchant of Sandwich. He was captain of a company in the northern army of the Civil War, and died of wounds received at Port Royal, S. C., August 26, 1863.); Colby S.; Emily C. (Mrs Alvin W. Stevens); Almira J.; Mary J.; Cordelia A.; Mayhew C. (born September 8, 1839, died in Libby prison, November 8, 1864); Arthur E.; Hannah S.; Amanda F. Arthur Elliott Wiggin was born in Tamworth, March 2, 1842. He married Mary F. Drown of Newington, March 21, 1863. Their only surviving child is Mary L., born March 20, 1871. Mr Wiggin has resided in town with the exception of ten years in Lawrence, Mass. He is a Republican in politics, and has represented his town in the legislature, served as overseer and selectman, and was a member of the constitutional convention of 1889. He has been a merchant, is a leading business man and manufacturer, a public landlord, and one of Tamworth's wideawake, energetic, and valuable citizens, ready to aid any movement for the public good.

John Hubbard came from Hampton to East Sandwich very early, owned much real estate, was a man of consequence, and died aged ninety-four. He had one son, Nathaniel, and daughters: Sarah, married a White; Mary, married a Plummer; Susan, married a Badger; Catharine, married Dr Sanborn; Lucy, married a Moulton; Martha, married Rev. Joshua Dodge. Nathaniel Hubbard (born in 1777, died in 1841), after passing some years of his manhood in Sandwich, came to Tamworth, and occupied the lands (several hundred acres) owned by his father where Pike Perkins resides, and was a wealthy farmer and stock-raiser. He married, first, an Ambrose, by whom he had one son, Oliver A.; second, Mehitable, daughter of Caleb Morse, of Moultonborough. Their children reaching mature years were: Betsey (Mrs Joshua Smith); Martha (Mrs Zenas Blaisdell); Mary; Susan; Nathaniel; Judith (Mrs Henry Brown); Lucy; Sarah (Mrs Charles Sanborn). Colonel Nathaniel Hubbard, the present representative of the name in town, was born October 17, 1820, settled the estate of his father, who died shortly before he came of age, and resided on the homestead until 1865, when he purchased his present residence, and, in 1868, married Sarah, daugher of Captain Enoch Remick. Inheriting wealth, and possessing a cautious and conservative temperament, he has added to it, and is said to be the wealthiest man in town. He is proud of being a good farmer, but his chief business is operating in financial circles. He has represented Tamworth three times in the legislature, and in the constitutional convention of 1876. He has been a prominent Republican, and has an extended acquaintance in the state, and was colonel on Governor Gilmore's staff.

Henry J. Banks was a son of Tamworth who had great business push and ability. He was active in securing the railroad through West Ossipee; was a merchant here some years, in and about 1850, and proprietor of the famed Bear Camp River House at West Ossipee. His widow, a most estimable lady, resides in Tamworth village.

Joseph Gilman, son of Andrew and Hannah (Huckins) Gilman, and grandson of Dudley Gilman, was born in Effingham in 1807, and came to Tamworth in 1831. He married, December 12, 1831, Jane R., daughter of Elijah and Anna (Felch) Beede. She died April 17, 1851. Their children were: Mary J.; Lydia B. (Mrs Charles R. Jackson); Andrew (died February, 1883); Albert (was in United States service three years and three months, and died at Wilmington, N. C., May 31, 1865); George E. Mr Gilman married, October 2, 1851, Maria B., daughter of William and Mary (Page) Cushing. Their children were Anna M. (died December 14, 1884) and Sarah F. (Mrs Samuel O. Kimball). Mr Gilman has been a prominent factor in the town for a period of half a century. He was in trade for twenty years, and for thirty-five years the traveling public found good cheer and bountiful fare at his hospitable table. He has been town clerk for more than a quarter

and the record books bear witness to the faithfulness of his [illegible] nted Tamworth in 1858 and 1859, was insurance commis- [illegible] was appointed United States marshal in 1861, was [illegible] ster in 1861, and held the office until March 22, 1869, when [illegible] by his daughter Mary J., the present postmistress. Miss [illegible] an efficient and pleasant official. Mr Gilman has taken interest in everything pertaining to the history of the town, and has done much to preserve it.

Jonathan Webster Pollard was born at Gilford December 4, 1808. He acquired a good business education at the academy in his native town. At the age of seventeen he went to Boston, where he was a clerk for several years. About 1827 he came to Tamworth, and was a clerk in the store of Mr Titcomb, and later purchased a farm about one-half mile from Tamworth village. He married, first, Sarah H., daughter of Deacon John Marston, of Tamworth. They had one son, Albert. After some years both mother and son died. He then married a daughter of Captain John Fellows, of Sandwich, who lived but five years. Mr Pollard married, third, Mary R. Brown, of Moultonborough. Their children were Albert S. and Edward S. Mr Pollard died June 5, 1879, and his wife in November, 1879. He was an energetic business man, a good citizen, and served as selectman and as treasurer. In politics he was a strong Republican. He was connected with the Congregational church. His two sons, Albert S. and Edward S., married daughters of Joseph S. and Julia A. Remick, of Tamworth. Albert occupies a farm in the west part of the town. Edward S., until within two years, remained on the old homestead, but is now in trade in the store located by the bridge. This store was first owned by Captain Enoch Remick, then by two of his sons; afterwards Nathaniel Hubbard became owner, and Wiggin & Robinson were in trade there. The next owners were Thorn D. Whitten and John A. Elwell, who moved it to its present site, and after making extensive repairs, rented it for five years to Charles Robertson, who sublet it to E. C. Mansfield, and then to Henry B. Robinson, who five months after took Edward S. Pollard into partnership, with the firm-name of Pollard & Robinson. At the end of the year Robinson sold his interest to Pollard, who is now in trade, and runs the grainmill in connection with his store. The Pollard brothers inherited their father's political sentiments, are members of the Congregational church, and good and useful citizens.

John McClary Page, born in 1780, came in 1801 from Deerfield, and located on Page hill where George Garland lives. He was a teacher for many years, and became important man in affairs for so young a man, and was known as "Judge" from his service as judge of the court of sessions or probate court. He married Dolly Cram, and with five of his children died within six weeks' interval typhus fever in 1826. He had three children that survived the fever:

Charles M., William P., and Clara (Mrs Enoch Perkins). Charles M. located near his father's place, married Abigail, daughter of James Blaisdell, and had five children, of whom Marie, Mrs Lowell Ham, is the only one resident here. George McCothran, known as "Mack," died in 1866, at Tamworth Iron Works, at over one hundred years of age. He was a deserter from the English army in the War of 1812, entered the United States service and fought well during the war, settled in Tamworth at its close and ever after was a resident.

Jonathan Philbrick moved to Tamworth in 1772. He located first on the interval, and then on Stevenson hill, enlisted in the Revolutionary army and served nine months, and died when about seventy years old, much respected. Stephen G. Philbrick, son of Jonathan Philbrick, the pioneer, born in Brentwood, April 13, 1771, came to Tamworth the next year, when there were but four families in the town, and the primeval forests resounded with the howling of wolves, screams of catamounts, and bears, moose, and deer filled the wilderness. He married Ruth Rowe, of Kensington. At the age of ninety-seven his physical and mental faculties were wonderfully preserved. He voted for General Washington, and at every presidential election during his after life. He was present at the ordination of Mr Hidden. He died in June, 1873, aged one hundred and two years, one month, and twenty-eight days.

John Remick is oldest son of Captain James and Sarah (Edgell) Remick. His mother was a daughter of Captain Samuel Edgell who lived on the Captain George Dodge place: he came from Worcester, Mass. John Remick married Mary Jane, daughter of John Pease, of the prominent families of Meredith. Their daughter Harriet married Uriah Copp, Esq., of Lodi, Ill: their son Francis P. is now serving as selectman, and is a capable and efficient town officer. Mr Remick lives on the Aaron Smith place, on the road to Stevenson hill, and is the possessor of one of the most productive farms in the town.

Deacon William Price Hidden is the oldest child of Rev. Samuel and Betsey (Price) Hidden. His paternal grandparents were Price and Eunice (Hodgskin) Hidden. He had three sisters: Elizabeth (Mrs Dr Ebenezer Moore): Sophia (Mrs Jonathan C. Gilman); Sarah, and one brother, George. Deacon Hidden was born in Tamworth, May 7, 1799. He has always been a farmer and cleared the place where he now resides with his son John D. and grandson Samuel A. He married, December 31, 1822, Eunice, daughter of James and Hannah (Wilson) Purington, of Sandwich. Their children were: Sarah (Mrs Edward Moulton): Eliza A. (Mrs Samuel Woodman): Sophia: John Deering; Samuel; William B. (a physician in Baltimore): Julia P.: Harriet A.

Deacon Hidden was deacon of the Congregational church from his appointment until he resigned in 1876. His long life has been one of obedience to the laws of God and man, and in him was exemplified the Christian virtues: and now, in the ninety-first year of his age, "his mind is as clear as crystal," and

Mason came from Hampton to Moultonborough in 1768 as surveyor for Colonel Moulton, and while surveying lots in Tamworth was so pleased that he bought and settled here in or near 1773, ultimately becoming a large landholder. His children were: Tufton, Tristram, Jeremiah, John, Samuel, Mary, and Abigail. Tufton was born at Hampton, March 10, 1767, and from a young lad lived in Tamworth until his death, January 28, 1850. He was a deacon of the Congregational church, and his long life was devoted to usefulness. He married, in 1793, Sarah, daughter of Colonel Jeremiah Gilman, of Burton. Of their fourteen children, seven attained maturity: Peter G.; Larkin D.; John (purchased Woodlawn, a part of the Mount Vernon estate in Virginia, and died there recently aged ninety); Sarah (a teacher for over forty years); Larkin D.; Harriet (Mrs Ebenezer Dow); Samuel W. (the present owner of Woodlawn).

Captain Peter G. Mason lived in South Tamworth, and died in 1886 aged ninety-one. He was one of the first three anti-slavery men in town, and the president of the first anti-slavery society organized here. (The other officers were Mr Hyde and Moses and David James.) Captain Mason married Mary Bradbury. Of their children, Francis J. was killed when a lad, and Thomas B., born in 1844, acquired a good education, "taught school," "tended store," and has been a farmer. He represented Tamworth in the legislature of 1888 and 1889 as a Republican, has been a member of the board of education since 1885, holds a commission as justice of the peace, and is a Methodist.

Hon. Larkin D. Mason,[1] born May 16, 1810, is one of the best known sons of Tamworth. For years a leading business man, he has been in the van of all reform movements, a pillar of the Methodist church, and a candidate of the Prohibition party for governor. His ability, eloquence, and wit cause him to stand among the representative men of the state. He married first Joanna W., daughter of Colonel Levi Folsom. Martha Gay Haskell, a great-granddaughter, is their only descendant. His second wife was Catharine, daughter of Nicholas W. Staples. Their children are: Clinton S., Joanna F., Charles F. T., Nicholas W., John L., Justin E., Henry M., Sadie O., Mamie E.

Charles P. Cook was born in 1820, in Tamworth; received a common-school education, and began trade in 1847, and retired from the store in 1877. He married Susan B., daughter of Nicholas W. Staples, a merchant of Tamworth, who sold out to Mr. Cook. He has one son, Clinton S. Mr. Cook is a Repub-

lican, and was selectman eight years, and representative in 1873 and 1874. In religion he is a Congregationalist. Mr Cook is a leading man, and his judgment, advice, and services are often called for in private, as well as in public, affairs. His father, Timothy Cook, born in Albany, came to Tamworth early, and worked for Rev. Samuel Hidden. He married Mary Price, in 1815. Their children numbered eight: five sons: Stephen S., Charles P., William P., George D., and Jonathan: and three daughters: Harriet, Mary, and Susan F. Stephen S. married Orpheia Yates, of Ohio, where he settled: he was a physician, and died in 1889: William P. married Rebecca Guptill, of Parsonsfield, and settled in town: George D. settled in Boston: Jonathan was a soldier in the Rebellion, and died at Norfolk, Va. Harriet married, first, a Durgin; second, Fletcher Merriam; Mary married Stephen Ellis: after her death Mr Ellis married her sister Susan. The store that Mr Cook occupied so many years is one of the oldest in town. It stands in the square in Tamworth Village, and was built by one Titcomb, who sold to Staples. It is now occupied by Orrin S. Kimball, town clerk, as a general store.

Levi E. Remick, merchant, was born in 1823, and belongs to one of the oldest families who settled in town, his great-grandfather Remick moving here in the early days (1780), and locating in the south part of the town. He had two sons, John and Henry: they were farmers and married and settled here. John married Miss Evans: his family consisted of four sons, Francis, True, James, and Enoch, and one daughter, Sarah. Francis and True, at the age of twenty, moved to Industry, Maine; James and Enoch married and settled in Tamworth. James had four sons and one daughter; of these Samuel Evans and Mary are dead, John and Joseph reside in town. Captain Enoch was a very prominent man: he had three sons and one daughter: Levi, Charles, Edwin, and Sarah. Sarah married Nathaniel Hubbard and lives in town: Charles and Edwin also live here: Levi E. married Harriet Beede, of Tamworth: they have three children, Charles Hayward, Edwin, and Alice B. Before the war Levi E. built the store in Tamworth Village, and began the business of merchandising, in which he is now successfully engaged. A Republican in politics, he has represented the town in various capacities. He attends the Congregational church. Charles Hayward Remick is now in company with his father. He has obtained a good common and high school education, is unmarried: he also is a Republican, and a Congregationalist in his religious affiliations. Edwin Remick has also a common and high school education: Alice B., only daughter, is a graduate of Fryeburg Academy. Mr Remick's children are all members of his household.

Hon. Otis G. Hatch was born in 1827, and married Ann M. Marston, of Parsonsfield, Maine, and was in trade over thirty years. A Republican in politics, he has been often elected to town offices and represented his district as state senator. He has always been identified with the Freewill Baptist

church of the village, and was the first president of Carroll County Sabbath-school Convention. He has two daughters, Lettie A. (who married W. H. [illegible] in Wareham, Mass.) and Mabel E. Gamaliel Hatch, grandfather of [illegible], came to Tamworth in the last century, a lad of seventeen, with his brother, David, from Halifax, Mass., and a younger brother, Jabez. David settled on Tamworth ridge. Gamaliel was a deacon of the Baptist church of Conway, riding the fourteen miles distance and returning nearly every Sunday. He was one of the best of men, a farmer and wrought-nail maker, and lived where his father located. He married Priscilla Sampson, and had four children: Newland S., Melden, Alfred, and Phœbe. Newland S. married Hannah Howard, and had six children; two are dead, two reside in Maine, and two, Otis G. and Hannah Remick, reside in Tamworth. Susie C., daughter of Alfred and Charlotte (Chesley) Hatch, married Joseph F. Granville, of Effingham, whose ancestors came from England. The old Granville homestead is on Pine river in Effingham.

Charles J. Ames was born in Tamworth May 15, 1838; he received an academic and commercial college education, taught school eight years, and is now principally a lumber dealer. He married Mary H. Flood, and they have two children: Charles J., born in 1864, received a common-school education, married Kitty Hauft, and lives at home; W. H. Ames, born in 1868, is a graduate of Bryant & Stratton's business college. Charles J. Ames, senior, is a prohibitionist, and in religion a Methodist and a member of the church at South Tamworth and superintendent of the Sabbath-school. He organized and supports the largest Sabbath-school in town, in the Hooper district, so called. His father, James Ames, was born in 1810, settled in Tamworth, and was a farmer; married Joanna Hayford, of Tamworth; they had three sons and one daughter: Charles J.; James, a machinist by trade, who married and settled in Saxonville, Mass.; Asa, also a machinist by trade, who married Rowena Hatch and lives in Lancaster; Elizabeth, who married David Hayford, and lives in Tamworth.

Jeremiah C. Goodwin was born in Tamworth in 1851, and married Emana Boutt, of Penacook; they have two children, Flossie and Aggie. Mr Goodwin is a Freewill Baptist in religion and a Republican in politics. He and his brother Charles W. live on the old home place, which contains three hundred and twenty-five acres, and are farmers. The first one of the family to move into town was Betsy (Chadbourne) Goodwin, widow of William Goodwin, of Milton. With her eight children — five boys and three girls — she settled in Tamworth in the early days. Nathan married Sally Williams, of Ossipee, and also living in town a few years moved away; William married a Folsom, of Tamworth, and settled elsewhere; Jeremiah married and settled in Maine; [illegible] married a Frost, of Newfield, and moved from town; George married [illegible] Moulton and remained on the home place, where his two sons, Jeremiah

C. and Charles W., now live. He had one daughter, Luella, born in 1855, who married William Corson and lives in Somerville, Mass. Charles W. was born in 1849, married Abbie M. Walker, of New Fane, Vt. They have two children, George and Percy. He is a Republican and Freewill Baptist.

Joseph A. Wiggin, farmer, was born in Wakefield, February 4, 1833, and the oldest one of fourteen children, and came to town with his father, Henry Wiggin, while yet a young man. He married Frances Hutchins, a native of Maine, and has two sons: James H., born in 1865, married and resides near his father, and Arthur E., born in 1875, who lives at home. Mr Wiggin attends the Congregational church and votes the Republican ticket. Of Henry Wiggin's children who settled in Tamworth are Joseph B., married Mary McDaniels, and died in the army; Isaiah H., unmarried, also died in the army; Henry H., married and resides in town; Thomas S., married Hannah Currier, and resides in town; Hardress L., born in 1860, married Emma R. Floyd; they have one child, Nellie S. Hardress L. is a Congregationalist in religious sentiment and is Republican in politics.

David Morrill was born in Sandwich in 1829, and moved to Tamworth in 1870, married Eliza P. Smart who died some years ago, and his family now consists of himself and an adopted son. He is engaged in the manufacture of lumber, and owns the old Wentworth Lord mills on Cold river, about one mile from South Tamworth. [See Mills.]

Ira S. Blake, a member of Company G, Berdan's Second Regiment Sharpshooters, was severely wounded at Petersburg, and died in the hospital at Alexandria four months later. He married Lucy D. Jackson, who belongs to one of the oldest families in town. Her grandfather, Joseph Jackson, farmer, moved into town from Madbury in 1790; his wife was Elizabeth Adams, of York, Maine. Charles A. Jackson, son of Joseph, married Elizabeth S. Dean, of Gilmanton. Of his children now living here are Samuel Jackson, Charles R Jackson, and Mrs Elizabeth Tilton. One of the brothers now lives on the old home place just across the street from Mrs Blake's. Mrs Blake keeps a summer boarding-house. She has one son, Harry B., who lives with her. Mr Blake's father, Simon Blake, moved here in 1845; he was a farmer, and four of his sisters now live in Tamworth: Lucinda Whittier, Louisa Huntress, Caroline Tilton, and Abbie Berry.

B. Frank Maddocks, born in Farmington, Maine, came to Tamworth in 1872, and has been foreman in A. E. Wiggin's spool-mill since he came to town. He married Lizzie, daughter of David Hidden, of South Tamworth, where they reside. His politics are Jeffersonian, and he attends the Methodist church.

Frank Remick is a direct descendant of another of the early settlers, John Remick. He lives on the old place with his mother: he is a Republican politically, and attends the Congregational church. His father, Samuel E. Remick, was deputy sheriff fifteen years, and the first marshal appointed by

[illegible] Lincoln in this district. He was a carpenter by trade. Samuel E. [illegible] Hannah Hatch, a daughter of Gamaliel Hatch.

[illegible] was born September 3, 1849; married Bertha C. Howard, [illegible] He is a farmer, and has been supervisor and town treasurer; [illegible] Republican in politics, and attends the Congregational church. His father came here from Gilmanton. He was a cabinet-maker by trade, but after coming to Tamworth he followed farming mostly. He married Lucy W. [illegible]

Henry Carroll moved to Tamworth in 1877. He was born in Albany, New York, in 1846. He married Lizzie Cook. He is a Republican. His father was a native of Pittsfield. Mr Carroll was the first person in Tamworth to use coal as fuel. This he did in 1882.

Delia P. Schenck, daughter of John Chick, married Martin L. Schenck, of Boston, Mass., who is engaged in mercantile pursuits. They reside in Tamworth in the summer season. Her mother's maiden name was Sarah Hidden Clark, a niece of Rev. Samuel Hidden. Her father, John Chick, was a native of Limington, Maine, a farmer and blacksmith.

Henry B. Robinson is the oldest of three children of Addison R. Robinson. John G. Robinson, father of Addison, moved from Meredith to Tamworth in 1856; his wife was Lucinda A. Roberts, of Meredith; of their children only Addison R. and Angeline, who married John D. Hidden, settled in Tamworth. Addison R. Robinson, a skilled workman by trade, married Nellie M. Swazey, of Tamworth. Henry B., their son, received his education in the Boston city schools, and graduated from the high school there in 1884; he then served for a time as clerk in a general store, and afterward went into trade for himself in Tamworth village in the store formerly occupied by Charles Robertson. He afterward sold out to Edward S. Pollard. In politics he is a Democrat; in religion a Congregationalist.

As a specimen of the ability, industry, and strong physique of the old stock of the town, we give this item from a newspaper of 1883: —

In 1882, Mrs Lucy Page, of Tamworth, aged seventy-three years, spun 200 skeins of wool yarn, 45 skeins of tow and linen yarn, wove 90 yards of rag carpeting, 69 yards of flannel, 21 yards toweling, besides doing all the work for three in the family, and taking care of the milk of two cows. She is a rubicon, and has spun and wove, cut and made her husband's and son's clothes for many years, and now appears as brisk and lively as many that are much younger.

Mrs Judith Beede died March 15, 1879, aged one hundred and two years [illegible] days, as she was born in Dover March 2, 1777. She came to Tamworth the year of her birth, for twenty-seven years resided here, then (in 1805) moved to Sandwich, where she lived until 1857. From that time till her death she resided in Tamworth. She was a Friend. She was twice



John M. Stevenson

married, had ten children, and when she died had twenty-one grandchildren, and descendants of the third, fourth, and fifth generations. Her mind was active and memory clear up to a few days previous to her death. She was a most estimable woman, and could repeat whole chapters of the Bible. Her centennial birthday was celebrated by a very happy company. She often related an encounter she had when a little girl with an eagle which she attacked while carrying off a large lamb. Although severely wounded by the beak and claws of the great bird, she held it until help came and killed it.

Physicians. — The first physician was Dr Joseph Boyden, who came from Worcester, Mass., in the last century. His sons were for a time associated with him in practice. They were Wyatt B. and Ebenezer. Dr John McCrillis, a mercurial genius who was never content to stay long in one place, was then here for a few years. Dr Ebenezer Wilkinson is well remembered by the older people, as for many years his was a familiar form. Dr Sargeant was here at the same time, and Dr Huntress (see Effingham) and Dr Downs and Dr Russell were practising here for shorter periods. Dr Bassett is the present practitioner. Dr Runnels, a brother of Elder John Runnels, was in practice at Tamworth Iron Works for some time. He is remembered as "a good physician."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN M. STEVENSON.

For more than a century the Stevenson family has been resident in Tamworth; industrious, careful agriculturists; not mere consumers, but bread-producers, adding to the material wealth, progress, and prosperity of the town. Its members have been characterized by good judgment, active temperament, broad and liberal views: have performed their share of the public matters of the town, and generously contributed to the needs of its social, political, and religious life.

Thomas Stevenson, aged forty-five, removed from Durham prior to 1785, and purchased three hundred acres of land, on an elevated ridge six hundred feet above the level of Bear Camp river, near the Sandwich line, now called Stevenson Hill. Here he made his home and a fine farm, which at his death, in 1807, became the property of his two sons, John and James; the latter having the homestead. They married sisters, daughters of William Remick; John married Abigail. He was a man of shrewd, keen practicality, and a deacon of the Congregational church. In March, 1793, Rev. Samuel

Hon. James Stevenson and Polly Remick. They had four children: David (Lucinda, married Dr James Norris, of Sandwich; John M.; Dolly (Mrs J. D. Stockly). Mrs Stevenson was an intelligent lady, and her children were well educated and "taught school." David was a farmer; had he devoted himself to the law, he would have attained prominence, as he had a ready flow of eloquence, sound reasoning powers, and a sharp scintillating wit and sarcasm; any subject he advocated in town-meeting was generally carried. He died October 22, 1865. James Stevenson was a great worker and active business man; traded in land and stock all over the state; he held the commission of justice of the peace for many years and was an influential citizen. He died in 1842, aged seventy-seven years.

John Milton Stevenson was born March 11, 1801, at Stevenson Hill, in the room where he died December 3, 1880, aged seventy-nine years. He was educated in the town schools, but this education was supplemented by instruction from "Parson Hidden," who was well versed in scholastic lore. He married in June, 1824, Martha, daughter of Dr Joseph Boyden, a cultured Christian lady of superior qualities. Their children were: Elizabeth W. (married David F. Miller, of Manchester); Julia M. H. (Mrs Benjamin F. Colby), deceased; and Augusta A., who inherits traits largely from her father and grandfather; she is a thorough practical worker, and carries on the farm with conceded ability, and is the capable, intelligent hostess to many people who make in Tamworth their summer sojourn.

Mr Stevenson succeeded his father in the homestead farm, which he conducted and occupied during his life: he was also largely engaged in raising and dealing in live-stock; his business required much traveling, and his genial, companionable ways, combined with his unusual intelligence and literary taste, made many friends and he formed an extensive acquaintance with prominent men throughout the state. He was a Whig and Republican in politics, taking in the counsels of his party, but never sought office; he represented Tamworth in the legislature of 1875 and 1876. His religious faith was Congregational, and both he and his wife became members of the church more than fifty years ago. He was a fine tenor singer and rendered good service in the choir: he was a constant attendant upon church worship. His kindness of heart, unbounded hospitality and liberality were proverbial. The friendless, homeless, and unfortunate received aid and encouragement from him. From time to time, as many as thirty young persons found a home under his roof, where they received instruction, and were taught to know the dignity of labor, and how to become useful citizens.

Mr Stevenson was a man of fine presence, vigorous in mind and body; full of the lore and poetry of his native state, public-spirited, generous, and thoroughly conversed and secured the present as well as the prospective interests of Tamworth. His death was a great loss to the community, and, in the



Isaac Perkins

language of a townsman, "No man in the town since the death of Rev. Samuel Hidden left so large a circle to say, 'I, too, have lost a friend.'"

True Perkins.

Abraham and Isaac Perkins, younger brothers of John Perkins, settled in Ipswich, Mass., where, in 1633 or 1635, they married sisters, Mary and Susannah Wise, daughters of Humphrey Wise. They moved from Ipswich to Hampton, N. H.: Abraham in 1638, and Isaac in 1639. Isaac and Susannah Perkins, from whom are descended the several families of that name who have lived in Tamworth, had twelve children, two of whom were born in Ipswich and ten in Hampton. The direct line of descent from Isaac[1] to True Perkins[6] of Tamworth is Caleb[2], sixth child of Isaac, born in 1648: Benjamin[3], second child of Caleb, born May 11, 1680; Jonathan[4], fifth child of Benjamin, born October 30, 1723, married Miriam True December 11, 1752: True[5], eldest child of Jonathan, born October 26, 1753: True[6], second child of True, born February 8, 1779.

True Perkins came to Tamworth from Gilford about the commencement of the century, and settled near Chocorua lake on the place now owned and occupied as a summer residence by Dr Horace P. Scudder. He was a sober, godly man, of strict honesty and steady industry, and one of the early members of the Freewill Baptist church. He married Sally Hunt, who, like her husband, was an earnest member of the church and a woman of deep piety. Their children were Nathaniel, Enoch and True (twins), and Daniel. Mr Perkins died January 15, 1842, aged sixty-three. Mrs Perkins died July 5, 1839, aged fifty-four.

True Perkins, son of True and Sally (Hunt) Perkins, was born in Tamworth May 17, 1806, and died July 3, 1878. He early gave evidence of a strong religious nature, becoming a member of the Freewill Baptist church when but thirteen years of age. Remaining with his father until he was twenty years old, he soon after engaged in merchandising at the Iron Works, conducted this for about eleven years, and later was a farmer. He first appears as selectman in 1844, and from that time he was one of the town's most influential men. He was forty years a justice of the peace, many years selectman, nine years moderator, member of the constitutional convention of 1850, and several years representative in the legislature. He was very active in all civil affairs, and an acknowledged leader in the church. Possessing a clear, dispassionate judgment, with capacity for and knowledge of business, he was accustomed for many years to be an arbitrator to adjust differences, a counselor to advise in trouble, and a guardian for the orphan and widow. This caused him to do much probate business, and he was

[illegible] well as guardian, for which his great love for children and sympathetic nature well qualified him. He was a diligent reader, and informed in passing events, and kept pace with the progress of the momentous questions agitating the country during the whole period of his activity. His judgment was considered superior by his associates in [illegible] which he was entrusted, and his honesty was above suspicion. He is remembered as a large, genial, kind-hearted man of fine presence, with a pleasant courtesy of manner (one whom children loved and called "Uncle True"), and as a public official of methodical economy and strict and conscientious performance of every duty. Hon. Lucius D. Mason says: "He was the best selectman the town ever had."

Mr Perkins married, September 13, 1831, Mary A., daughter of Andrew McC. Chapman, of Parsonsfield, Maine. She was born February 16, 1810, and died December 22, 1867, and was a descendant of Edward Chapman, a resident of Ipswich, Mass., in 1638. Mrs Perkins was endowed with unusual mental powers, which were fostered and cultivated by superior educational advantages. For some years in early life she was a successful teacher, and as a wife and mother made her home a model one. Her Christianity was an active force in the advancement of the moral and material welfare of the community, and she had the love and esteem of all, and the influence of her life and example will not soon pass away.

The children of Mr and Mrs Perkins are: Edwin R., Mary A., Winslow T., George W., Andrew C. (dec.).

EDWIN R. PERKINS.[1]

Edwin R. Perkins, son of True and Mary (Chapman) Perkins, was born at Tamworth, February 20, 1833. His early youth was passed with his parents who sought to give him as good educational advantages as a New England boy could enjoy. He was for a time sent to Parsonsfield Seminary, and, later, to Phillips Exeter Academy, then under the care of Dr Soule, where he was fitted for college, entering the Sophmore class of Dartmouth in the autumn of 1854, and graduating in 1857. Immediately after his graduation he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where for a few years he was principal of one of the city schools, and, later, studied law. He graduated at the Ohio State Law College, and was called to the bar in 1863. His tastes, however, being in the line of business and finance, he became assistant cashier of the Commercial National Bank in 1865, which position he filled with great credit to himself till December, 1870, when he resigned, and organized the private banking house of Cunningham, Gorham & Perkins, which immediately became one of the strongest and most successful financial institutions of the state. He con-

[1] [illegible] "Biographical Cyclopaedia of Ohio."



tinued in the management of this business till the autumn of 1878, when the firm bought a large amount of the stock of the Merchants' National Bank, an institution which had suffered much from bad management, and Mr Perkins was elected a director, appointed cashier, and entrusted with its management. In a very short time, under his management, it took foremost rank among the banks of the city, doubling its business and earning very large profits. At the expiration of its charter in 1884 the Mercantile National Bank was organized as its successor, and Mr Perkins made its vice-president and general manager. It is one of the largest banks in the state, conservatively managed, and remarkably prosperous. Such has been the skill, prudence, and sagacity with which these several banking institutions have been managed, that in recent years Mr Perkins has been much sought for in the management of trust estates. He has for several years been largely identified with railroad and other corporations. He is at the present time a director of the Cleveland Iron Mining Company, the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, the Cleveland, Lorain, and Wheeling Railroad Company, the New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio Railroad Company, and the Cleveland and Mahoning Valley Railway Company; and of these last two named companies he is also treasurer.

But amid all these varied business cares, so constantly engrossing his attention, he has never forgotten or neglected his obligations as a citizen. He has always had a great interest in all educational subjects. From 1867 to 1874 he was president of the board of education in Cleveland, and rendered most valuable service in reorganizing its common-school system. He is at the present time a trustee of Adelbert College and Western Reserve University.

He has never forgotten the religious training of his childhood. For more than thirty years he has been an honored member of the Second Presbyterian Church, and for many years an elder. He has several times represented his Presbytery in the General Assembly and other church courts.

Mr Perkins was married to Harriet Pelton, daughter of Asahel Pelton, of La Grange, N. Y., and a graduate of Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, August 24, 1858. There have been born to them Mary Witt, October 29, 1866; Harriet Pelton, August 12, 1868; True, September 4, 1873, and Edwin Ruthven, April 23, 1879. He is thoroughly domestic in his tastes. His home is a model of refinement and comfort. He is now in life's prime, in the enjoyment of excellent health, having a competency and a host of friends. He has been a large reader, and upon several occasions has shown himself an easy and forcible speaker, who would have won distinction at the bar or on the hustings. He has always been found on the side of law and order, religion and morality, and justly ranks among the most successful men of his city and state.

ALBANY.

CHAPTER LXVI.

Grant — Boundaries — Grantees — Description — Settlement — Petition — Orlando Weed — Colonel Jeremiah Gilman — Allard Family — Population — Albany in 1868 — Timber Lands — Freewill Baptist Church — Union Chapel of Chocorua — Civil List.

BURTON, now Albany, was granted November 6, 1766, by Benning Wentworth for George III, with these limitations: —

Boundaries. Beginning at the middle of the west side line of Conway and from thence to run west until the line so run west shall intersect a line run north from the northeasterly corner of an additional grant to the township of Sandwich, thence by s^d^ last mentioned line to the addition of Sandwich afores'd and thence on to Tamworth, thence easterly by Tamworth to the northeast corner thereof, thence a strait line by the township of Eaton to the northwesterly corner of a tract of land granted to officers late in His Majesty's service, thence by said officers' lands to the southwesterly corner of Conway to the bounds first mentioned. Walter Bryant was to call the first town meeting.

Albany is bounded north by Bartlett, east by Conway, south by Tamworth and Madison, west by Waterville. It has an area of 36,700 acres.

Burton was at first in Grafton county; in 1800 it was annexed to Strafford county. In 1833 the name was changed to Albany.

Grantees. Clement March, Esq., Joseph Senter, Sam^l^ Gilman, Sam^l^ Senter, Moses Senter, Reuben Senter, Ben^n^ Senter, Aron Senter, Wm Butterfield, Medad Combs, Winker Wright, Rob^t^ Flatcher, David Senter, Philip Fowler, Jun., Jacob Fowler, Hubartis Mattoon, Jacob Gilman, Sam^l^ Peas, Cap^t^ Israel Gilman, Rob Barber, Rob^t^ Pike, Walter Bryent, Esq^r^., Capt. Israel Gilman, Jr., Nath^l^ Tilton, Bradstreet Gilman, Jeremh Gilman, Peter Folsom, Simon Gilman, Jeremy Bryent, John Bryent, John Judkins, John Pike, Nath^l^ Roberson, David Gilman, Stephen Mason, Geo. Place, John McDuffie, John Burleigh, Walter Bryent, Jr, Esq., Allard Smith, Ed. Hall Bergin, John Folsom, Capt. Jerem^h^ Folsom, Jr, Jona. Moulton, Esq., Josiah Moulton, Charles Rogers, Jas. Rogers, Ephraim Berry, Will^m^ Rogers, S. Tibbetts, Oliver Peavy, Joseph York, Zach^h^ Foss, Joshua Furber, John Mason, John Smart, Jr, Giles Chamberlain, Jon^a^ Warner, Esq., Paul March, Esq., Daniel Pierce, Esq., Theodore Atkinson, Esq. Five hundred acres for his Excellency Benning Wentworth, one share for the first settled Minister, one share for a school.

We find from the proprietors' records of Burton, which commence in 1780, that the first "pitches" were made by Henry Weed, of twelve hundred acres for Elisha Weed, Isaac George, Orlando Weed, William Page, Aaron Beede, Ezekiel Gilman. Aaron Beede pitched upon one hundred acres which he sold to Samuel Tappan; Orlando Weed pitched upon one hundred acres for his own use; Colonel Jonathan Moulton pitched upon six hundred acres. The proprietors' meetings were held at first at Aaron Beede's house in Burton. David Folsom was proprietors' clerk. The town was "lotted" in 1786. Jacob Weed, Benjamin Weeks, Henry Allard, John Jewell, David Allen, William Gordon, were among the early settlers. Jonathan Choate, Samuel Thompson, Cotton Dockom, James Head, Jr, came in 1791. Caleb Brown, Nathaniel Head, Benjamin Wallace, Robert Walker, Henry Jackman, Nathan Brown came about the same time.

Captain John Chase was here in 1793; Joseph Little lived in the northeast corner of the town in 1794; Enoch Hayes had one hundred acres on the southeast side of the ridge of "Corway"; John Knowles was a settler in 1794; Lieutenant Ambrose Hinds and Nathaniel Knowles were residents in 1798; July 4, 1802, Colonel Jeremiah Gilman was moderator.

Albany is a cold, mountainous town with only one tenth its acreage lying in situation to be tilled. It has been covered with a magnificent growth of valuable timber, and the supply seems now almost inexhaustible. The Swift river, fifteen miles long, flows east through the town, and its valley is hemmed on both sides by high mountains. This used to be a paradise for hunters, and bears and deer still frequent its wild recesses, and the mountain streams abound in trout. In October, 1866, sixteen bears were shot or trapped. During the great land speculations that raged in the thirties the whole township was laid into lots, the roughest mountains as well as the valleys, and sold to New York and Boston parties by land speculators at fanciful prices. A railroad route from Portland to Vermont was surveyed through the town in 1839, and the Swift River railroad is now chartered. The Bartlett Land and Lumber Company has a railroad running into the town from their mills in Bartlett for the conveyance of the timber they are cutting here. The scenery of the Swift river valley is grand and impressive, and Mount Chocorua and its surroundings are world famed. A strange disease afflicted the cattle of the early settlers. It was called the "Burton ail," and attributed to the curse of Chocorua. Science discovered a remedy in soapsuds, and also in a kind of earth common to the town. In the Swift River valley, in the southeast part, and in Birch Intervale, are some valuable farming lands. In 1820 there were 203 inhabitants, 3 schoolhouses, 2 sawmills, and 4 gristmills. In 1850 the population was 455; in 1860, 430; in 1870, 339; in 1880, 361. The principal settlement is in the southeast part, called South Albany. The southwest corner is in the lovely and productive Birch Intervale. The town was settled about

Joseph Crosby, Benjamin Crosby, Orlando Weed, Elisha Weed, Nathaniel Hayford, Ezekiel Gilman, Henry Allard, Benjamin Mead, [illegible] and Nathaniel Head petitioned the legislature for authority to call a meeting to choose town officers, and state that there is no justice of the peace in the county within forty miles. These names were attached to a petition under date of Burton, April, 1789, recommending Benjamin Weeks for justice of the peace for the town. Orlando Weed, Benjamin Meed, Levi Rundlet, Orlando Weed, Jr. Daniel Head, Ambros Hinds, Nathaniel Head, Nathaniel Hayford, Elisher Weed, Ezekiel Gilman, Theophelus Brown, Caleb Brown, Isaac George, Jere. Gilman, Joseph Crosbe."

Orlando Weed was one of Albany's earliest settlers. He discovered iron ore, immediately erected a rude smithy, and in time made a coarse steel which was used to make springs for traps. He also forged an anvil, and then constructed his own tools. It is said that he also forged anchors which he drew to Portsmouth on a car made of two poles. He was an enterprising, energetic man, was of great use to the little community, took a prominent place in town matters, and represented Eaton, Tamworth, and Burton in 1796. His son Henry was the agent for the town in 1796, when the line was run between Burton and Tamworth.

Colonel Jeremiah Gilman, who commanded the second regiment raised in the state for the Revolution, came to Burton in 1780, and was another settler whose perseverance and industry were instrumental in adding to the progress of the section. He built the first "power" spinning-mill in the United States. At that time the Saco valley produced great amounts of flax, nearly all of which was spun and woven in the family. The cloth made here was carried on the backs of horses to Dover, Portsmouth, and Portland, and there bartered for flour, rum, and other necessities.

The Allard family was early here. In 1785 Henry Allard signed a petition to have a meeting called to choose town officers. Stephen Allard was a pioneer here, and resided in Albany until his death, September 4, 1869, aged ninety-nine years. He was a kind, peaceful citizen, and only waged war against wild animals that infested the neighborhood, and, being an athletic man, he usually came out victor. Mr Allard would entertain one for hours with stories of his adventures with the wild animals in which the country abounded when he was young. He was a man of iron constitution, and when about ninety-five years old he slipped away from his family and walked six miles over poorly kept roads and with snow three feet deep, to see an old gentleman, an early settler of Conway.

A writer says of Albany in 1868:

About twenty miles from Conway, by the course of the river, on the Swift river interval [illegible] settlement of several productive and valuable farms, producing lumber, cattle, hay, [illegible] and corn, as the seasons are not long enough for it to ripen. From

this settlement, by the road, it is fifty miles to the Willey House in the White Mountain Notch, while a pleasant march of less than ten miles, by a line of blazed trees, through Hart's and Sawyer's locations will bring one to the same point; while, in the other direction, a walk of seven miles across the Sandwich range, not a difficult undertaking, and Tamworth is reached, the distance by the road being fifty miles.

The valuable timber lands are very largely owned by non-residents, and the lumber produced is the chief wealth of the town. Besides the Bartlett Land and Lumber Company, John L. Peavey is operating heavily here. George A. Sanders, of Nashua, has a sawmill, box factory, etc., near Swift river. H. A. Quint has had a sawmill here for four years. Several others have small mills.

A Freewill Baptist Church was organized early, not far from 1785, but records are meagre. It is remarkable that a church should have existed so early and so long in so small a town. Colby preached here frequently in 1811, and its membership the next year was forty. Nineteen were added in 1824. Intestine commotions prevented progress for a long time. In 1833 union and reformation work increased the membership, and four years later the membership was sixty-two. In 1842–43 thirty-one united with the church, and the number of members was ninety-four. From this there was a rapid declension; in 1855 ten united with the church, but then there were but forty-six members. In 1875 it was dropped from the minutes. Another church was organized in connection with Conway, in 1832, with nineteen members. It never had but twenty-five members, and ceased to exist in 1838.

Although Albany has been settled for a century and more, and a church organization existed in the early days of its history, yet during all these years there was neither church nor chapel in which religious services could be held. The population is small and scattered and means limited, but through the persistent energy of a few individuals Union Chapel of Chocorua has been erected, the first church edifice in the town, and the corner-stone was laid at South Albany, July 9, 1889. The exercises were conducted by the president of the society, Miss Sarah M. Ginn, assisted by Rev. Theophilus Brown,[1] Rev. John Buckham, of Conway, and Rev. Alonzo Nickerson. The president gave a brief history of the society. In the summer of 1887 a Sabbath-school was started, and its rapid growth stimulated the people to form a church society irrespective of denomination. In the fall of 1887, a meeting was called, officers elected, and committee appointed, which resulted in the erection of a substantial and commodious building, now nearly completed. Rich in the spirit, although not in purse, they have faith in the good work. The officers of the society are Miss Sarah M. Ginn, president; Horatio Littlefield, Samuel Littlefield, vice-presidents; Albert Knox, treasurer; Mrs Samuel Littlefield, secretary; Stephen Freely, assistant secretary; George W. Purington, Mark Knox, Mrs G. W. Purington, Mrs S. Littlefield, Mrs A. Knox, trustees.

[1] He was for many years a preacher of the gospel, until age compelled him to resign his labors here among his people.

[illegible] Gilman. 1810, Jeremiah Gilman. 1811, Nicholas Blasdell. [illegible] 1814, Nicholas Blasdell. 1815, John March. 1816, John March. [illegible] 1819, John March. 1820, David Allen. 1821, Luther Richardson. 1822, [illegible], Luther Richardson. 1826, Enoch Merrill. 1827, Luther Richardson.

[illegible] dates are barred and the list we give is from the New Hampshire [illegible]. It is very incomplete, many years being absent, but is the best [illegible] information attainable.]

[illegible] Moulton, Thomas R. Hill, Chester Parrish, selectmen.

[illegible] Thomas R. Hill, Daniel Moulton, Chester Parrish, selectmen.

[illegible] representative; J. Nickerson, jr, clerk; James Dearing, Daniel Moulton, T. Russell,

[illegible]ll Charles, representative; Samuel W. Merrill, clerk; Chester Parrish, James Ham, Gilbert M.

[illegible]ntative. S. W. Merrill, clerk; James Ham, Gilbert M. Chase, Oliver Chase, selectmen.

[illegible] W. Merrill, representative; Samuel W. Merrill, clerk; Jonathan Nickerson, Daniel Moulton, Ebenezer Burbank, selectmen.

[illegible], representative; S. Merrill, clerk; J. Nickerson, E. Burbank, D. Moulton,

[illegible] representative; S. W. Merrill, clerk; M. P. Moulton, S. W. Merrill, O. Chase,

[illegible]her, representative; S. W. Merrill, clerk; Oliver Chase, jr, R. Nickerson, J. Emery,

[illegible] Ham, representative; B. P. Roberts, clerk; O. Chase, R. Nickerson, J. Emery, selectmen.

[illegible] Ham, representative; B. P. Roberts, clerk; James Emery, Job Kenniston, E. M. Stratton,

[illegible]r Parrish, representative; Henry E. Eastman, clerk.

[illegible]: Parrish, representative; Bard. P. Roberts, clerk; Oliver Chase, William Ross, O. W. Allard, [illegible]men.

1854, B. P. Roberts, representative; B. P. Roberts, clerk; D. Allard, William Parsons, N. Currier,

[illegible], Moses P. Moulton, representative; Chester Parrish, clerk; David Allard, Oliver Chase, S. Palmer,

[illegible] P. Moulton, representative; Henry E. Eastman, clerk; David Allard, James Ham, E. Burbank,

[illegible] Kenerson, representative; E. M. Shallon, clerk; Nathaniel Currier, D. Allard, H. C. Burbank,

[illegible] Kenerson, representative; E. F. Stratton, clerk; James Ham, H. C. Burbank, G. T. Lawrence,

[illegible] Thomas J. Allard, representative; Enoch M. Stratton, clerk; Samuel Robertson, Stephen Palmer, [illegible]

[illegible] Thomas J. Allard, representative; John R. Parrish, clerk; Samuel Robertson, Ebenezer Burbank, [illegible]

[illegible] W. Bennett, representative; James Ham, jr, clerk; Samuel Robertson, Ebenezer Burbank, [illegible] Smith, selectmen.

[illegible] representative; John K. Parrish, clerk; William Ross, Ebenezer Burbank, Thomas J. Allard,

[illegible]ge W. Bennett, representative; John R. Parrish, clerk; William Ross, Thomas J. Allard, Ebenezer [illegible]men.

[illegible] W. Ayers, representative; James Ham, jr, clerk; William Ross, Thomas J. Allard, Ebenezer [illegible]

[illegible] W. [illegible], representative; James Ham, jr, clerk; Thomas J. Allard, Lora Allard, Ebenezer [illegible]

[illegible], representative; James Ham, clerk; Thomas J. Allard, George T. Lawrence, Cyrus O. [illegible]

[illegible]rrier, representative; James Ham, clerk; Thomas J. Allard, W. M. Ross, George T.

[illegible] found.

1868, Hiram S. Currier, representative; James Ham, clerk; Thomas J. Allard, George T. Lawrence, William Ross, selectmen.

1869, Thomas J. Allard, representative; J. R. Parrish, clerk; T. J. Allard, J. Ham, Lora Allard, selectmen.

1870, Thomas J. Allard, representative; J. R. Parrish, clerk; T. J. Allard, Lora Allard, E. D. Ross, selectmen.

1871, Henry E. Eastman, representative; John R. Parrish, clerk; Thomas J. Allard, James M. Shackford, Burgess S. Kent, selectmen.

1872, Henry E. Eastman, representative; John R. Parrish, clerk; T. J. Allard, James M. Shackford, Burgess E. Kent, selectmen.

1873, Hubbard C. Burbank, representative; J. R. Parrish, clerk; J. M. Shackford, S. T. Drake, B. S. Kent, selectmen.

1874, H. C. Burbank, representative; J. R. Parrish, clerk; J. M. Shackford, Benjamin Bickford, Hiram Mason, selectmen.

1875, Joseph Annis, representative; H. T. Bragdon, clerk; H. C. Burbank, H. T. Bragdon, W. T. Knox, selectmen.

1876, James M. Shackford, representative; Thurston Smith, clerk; J. M. Shackford, Hiram Mason, Benjamin Bickford, selectmen.

1877, Joseph Annis, representative; J. R. Parrish, clerk; G. W. Purrington, David Hurley, John R. Parrish, selectmen.

1878, James M. Shackford, representative; Thurston Smith, clerk; J. M. Shackford, A. Blackey, J. L Harriman, selectmen.

1879, James M. Shackford, representative; David Hurley, clerk; J. M. Shackford, A. Blackey, John C. Head, selectmen.

1880, Joshua N. Piper, representative; David Hurley, clerk; J. M. Shackford, A. Blackey, John C. Head, selectmen.

1881, did not elect representative; John R. Parrish, clerk; J. S. Lewis, J. N. Piper, H. C. Burbank, selectmen.

1882, Thurston Smith, clerk; James S. Shackford, Burgess S. Kent, Ichabod Hammond, selectmen. Vote for governor: Martin V. B. Edgerly, 27; Samuel W. Hale, 24.

1883, Onslow S. Smith, clerk; James S. Shackford, Burgess S. Kent, Ichabod Hammond, selectmen.

1884, John R. Parrish, clerk; James S. Shackford, Burgess S. Kent, Ichabod Hammond, selectmen; James O. Gerry, representative. Vote for governor: James M. Hill, 51; Moody Currier, 33. The electors for President have: Democratic votes, 51; the Republican, 32.

1885, Samuel K. Merrill, clerk; Burgess S. Kent, Ichabod Hammond, George W. Purington, selectmen. Raised $415 for schools.

1886, Samuel K. Merrill, clerk; Burgess S. Kent, Joseph Annis, Alvah Blackey, selectmen; William Kennett, representative. Vote for governor: Thomas Cogswell, 45; Charles H. Sawyer, 22.

1887, Samuel K. Merrill, clerk; Thomas J. Hurley, Samuel K. Merrill, George A. Moody, selectmen.

1888, David Hurley, clerk; Ichabod Hammond, Alvah Blackey, Anson P. Irish, selectmen; Langdon B. Atkinson, representative. Vote for governor; Charles H. Amsden, 40; David H. Goodell, 37. The electors for President have: Democratic votes, 40; the Republican, 37.

1889, Ichabod Hammond, clerk; James S. Shackford, Onslow S. Smith, Anson P. Irish, selectmen. The Tax List of 1888 exhibits 89 polls; total valuation, $6,462; resident tax, $3,070.71; non-resident, $2,032.97; rate of tax per hundred, $6.90.

EATON.

CHAPTER LXVII.

Date of Grant — Description — Number of Polls in 1783 — First Town Meeting — Additions to Town Population — Eaton Centre — Snowville — Mills — William Robertson — Other Early Settlers — Sketches — Churches.

EATON was granted November 7, 1766, to Clement March and sixty-five associates, and included the territory of Madison. The town now contains 25,600 acres, and is in the eastern part of Carroll. There are six ponds: Walker's, Robertson's, Russell, Long, Thurston, and Trout. Along the north side of the town are extensive meadows marking the situation of immense beaver dams here prior to the settlement. It is surrounded on the east by Maine, south by Freedom, west by Madison, north by Conway. The town is hilly; some having quite high elevations. Foss and Kent mountains are the highest peaks, the first being a station of the United States Coast Survey. Glines, Clark, and Lyman mountains are on its western side.

December 12, 1783, Richard Eastman, Ezekiel Walker, and James Osgood, selectmen of Conway, report "the township of Eaton and Burton consists of forty one Polls upward of twenty one years of age as near as we can colect." The First Town Meeting was called by David Page, legislative committee, to be held at the house of Samuel Banfills, July 1, 1784, when town officers were chosen.

In June, 1793, the inhabitants of Eaton and the inhabitants living on grants adjoining, petitioned for the annexation of these grants to the town; as the persons living on the grants settled there supposing the land to be in Eaton, and in all town matters acted accordingly, and as the grants were not capable of being made into a town or parish, they petitioned that the grant made to Mr Caldwell, the one to Joshua Martin, and those to Nathaniel Martin, Alexander Blair, and Daniel McNeal, five grants, containing two thousand acres each, be incorporated with the town, be under its jurisdiction, and known by the name of Eaton, "said Incorporation not to affect any right or title only the right of jurisdiction." Signed by Samuel Tappin, Daniel Eaton, Jacob Blasdel, John Banfill, Joseph Calls, Daniel Jackson, James Heard

Juner, Eli Glines, Enoch Danford, Thomas Danford, Thomas Burk, Matthew Gannett, Anthony Sherman, Seth Gannett, Nathaniel B. Gannett, Henry Woods, Colman Colby, Rob Boyd Orr, Abner Blasdel, James Jackson, Hercules Mooney, Isaac Glines, Samuel Danford, Joseph Banfill, Jon[a] Mooney, Eben Jackson, Nathaniel Beals, Isaiah Keith, Philip Jackson, Hubbard Colby, Jabez Hatch, Jon[a] Frost, Samuel Jackson, James Heard, John Glines, John Berry, James Allyn, Samuel Banfill, Alden Washburn, Thomas Garland, Thomas Sherman, Thomas Whitman, James Danford. By an act approved December 24, 1795, these grants were annexed. By an act approved December 17, 1852, the west part of the town was set off, and incorporated as Madison.

In 1820 Eaton had 1,071 population; 1,432 in 1830; 1,743 in 1850; 780 in 1860; 657 in 1870; 629 in 1880. In 1858 it had two Freewill Baptist churches, twelve school districts, five sawmills, one gristmill, one sash, blind, and door factory, and one bedstead factory.

Eaton Centre.— The merchants at the Centre have been Enoch Danforth, Samuel Robertson, Leonard Harriman, Isaac Demeritt, Glines & Smart, Jacob Manson, Erastus Baker, and later N. G. Palmer, Charles Robertson, Robertson & Snow, Clement Drew, John S. Loud. Since 1880 the manufacture of sale clothing has been carried on by John S. Loud, Clement Drew, and N. G. Palmer. There is a hotel, a postoffice, and a neat church here. Nathaniel G. Palmer conducts the hotel, a most lovely one in which to pass long summer days, as it is encompassed with most pleasant scenery.

Snowville.— W. F. Brooks, Silas, Alvan, and Edwin Snow, under firm-name Brooks & Snow, began trade as merchants in Snowville in 1856. In 1860 Edwin Snow became sole proprietor, and was so until 1873. From that time to 1878 it was Snow & Brooks (Charles A. Brooks). Leslie P. Snow succeeded Brooks in 1878, the present firm of E. Snow & Son being then formed. Mr Snow manufactured sale clothing from 1858 to 1880. S. & A. Snow conducted the manufacture of furniture of all kinds from 1843, building their shop in 1842. They employed several hands until 1860, when they closed manufacturing, using their building as a repair shop. They however made coffins till 1878. The plant was then used by Frank P. Snow as a machine shop, and to manufacture clippers and bobbin machinery. In 1881 his brother, Willie N., joined him in the manufacture of carriages and sleighs as Snow Bros. Frank sold his interest in 1888 to his brother, who continues the business. Snowville postoffice was established in 1883, with the present official, Everett Stanley, as postmaster.

Mills.— Only two mills have been built outside the Snowville mills. Robertson & Glines built a sawmill at the head of Walker pond, ran it some years, sold out, and the site is now owned by Edwin Snow. Silas Ward, of Madison, built a mill in the woods in the east part of the town in 1843. This was operated ten years and sold to Edwin Snow. In 1858 Silas.

Ulysses and Edwin Snow built a sawmill at Snowville on the site of an old one, and entered upon the manufacture of lumber, lath, shingles, staves, etc. In 1870 stoneware was introduced.

The Pioneer. William Robertson, born in Scotland, 1759, died 1813, was a son of Robert Robertson, a Scotchman, who settled at Saratoga, N. Y., in 1776. When William was seventeen he enlisted, as he supposed, in the Continental army of the Revolution, but really into the English army, and was taken to Canada. He was one of a scouting party sent to the Chateaugay woods, and when nearest the American lines deserted with two others, and on joining the Americans wished to enlist, but the commander, Colonel Ethan Allen, advised them to get back into the wilderness. Mr Robertson came to Conway and worked two years for Colonel Andrew McMillan, and was clearing land on one of his hunts he discovered Robertson pond, and [illegible] was declared, in 1784, made his "pitch" at Eaton Centre on lands still in the family. He was a sturdy, thick-set man, of great activity, endurance, and hardihood. He married, first, Elizabeth Conway, and was by many years the earliest settler of the Eaton of to-day. He hunted, trapped, and developed a fine farm. By his first wife he had three sons, Richard, William, and Enoch. William was drowned in the Bear Camp river when a lad. Enoch married Hepzibah Bryant, settled in Conway on Dolloff ridge, and died there, aged eighty-four, in 1875. William Robertson married, second, Lydia, daughter of David Allard: they had four sons: George, James, Samuel, and Robert. George went to Maine late in life; James lived in Eaton; Samuel was in trade at the Centre and town clerk (he removed to Albany, where he was clerk and selectman. His boys went to the last war, and after their return he removed to Conway, where he now lives.); Robert, born in 1812, has ever lived on the homestead of his father, kept a country tavern for over thirty years, and is now rounding out the last years of an active and useful life. He married Lydia, daughter of Joshua Nickerson. Their children are: Charles; Orra (married John Snow); Mark (killed at Second Bull Run, August 29, 1862); Henry H. Mr Robertson has been a Whig, Free-soiler, and Republican in politics; he was lieutenant of militia in 1833, and captain from 1834 to 1837; since 1841 he has been a member and deacon of the Freewill Baptist church. Henry H. has been postmaster at Eaton Centre since 1864 (succeeding Charles, who went to war), clerk of the church, and with his father occupies the lovely place where the bold pioneer settled.

OTHER SETTLERS. — Very few were located in the present limits of Eaton before 1812. Paul Gray was the first settler in the east part; he came from Standish, Maine. Like many of the pioneers he was gigantic in size, well skilled in the clearing of wild land. He was industrious and religious, and [illegible] nearly one hundred years. He had three sons, John, James,

Paul, and many daughters. The Hills were first settled on Kent mountain. A large family of rough, uncouth, drinking people, they made but little impress on subsequent days. Ebenezer Wilkinson and brother Ichabod lived on the south part of Foss mountain. Ebenezer was a strong man and locally prominent. In late life he removed to Maine. His son, Lorenzo D., was an early and a distinguished criminal lawyer of Chicago for many years. Three of the name are now on the check-list of Eaton. Captain Thomas Gannett, from Tamworth, was one of the very early citizens. He had cleared and developed a fine farm on Foss mountain before the early settlers came, probably locating here before 1800. He was a man who, by well-directed industry, acquired wealth. He is remembered as "one of the best of men," and as he always had corn to sell to a moneyless settler who would pay in labor, his farm acquired the name of "Egypt." He died childless. John Snow was here prior to 1810, made but a short stay, and moved to New York. In 1815 his brother Joseph, Ephraim Nason, John Flood, and perhaps others from Gorham, Maine, and several from Wells, Maine, and other localities at nearly the same time came to Eaton and became permanent settlers. Stephen Perkins, from Wells, was here in 1813, with wife Philomela and one child. He was tall, spare, straight as an Indian, with dark hair and eyes: an "old-line" Whig in politics and a Freewill Baptist in religion. He was selectman sixteen years, representative several years, and justice forty years. His daughter Lucinda married John Gray: Harriet married Charles T. Hatch. His son John W. lived here until 1876. John Flood settled at the foot of Kent mountain, was a quiet, industrious citizen. He had three sons: Joseph, James, Solomon. Ephraim Nason located on Kenniston hill in 1815, and lived there until his death in 1875. He was tall, well-proportioned, of great activity, and a champion wrestler at "arms' length." He married Sally Wolcott and had sons, Newell, Justus, Alanson, Melvin P., and daughters, Emily (married Henry Day): Caroline (married John W. Perkins): Melvina (married Alvin Snow): Arvilla (married Asahel Barrows): Laura: Maria (married Joseph Valley). He was a thrifty man, and while making a home from the "woods," brought up his children to make reputable citizens. John Hart settled on Maine line at the close of the War of 1812. He cleared the farm now occupied by his son George. His other sons, James and Henry, were lifelong residents in town. He was over six feet tall, muscular and wiry, a great wrestler, and an adept in physical sports. Captain Nathaniel Currier settled later on Foss mountain. He possessed native ability, was uneducated, rough, and uncouth. He has one son, Roderick E., living in town.

Nathaniel Danforth settled at the foot of the north side of Kent mountain, and died there at an advanced age. He had three children: one, Lucian, was quite active in town affairs. His daughter Lorinda married Jonathan Kennison, and Eliza became Mrs William Lary. Jeremiah Kenniston gave his name

which he located east of Kent mountain. His farm was on [illegible]. He had six sons: Jonathan, Uzziel, Nicholas, Thomas, [illegible] Jeremy. He was of more than ordinary size, and could easily do the work of two common men. His brother, James R., lived near him for many years, but finally moved back to Maine. Dimon and George Kennard lived near the Kenniston's. Colonel John Drew, an uneducated man, but a keen and successful political worker, Robert Drew, his brother, and a cousin, Clement [illegible], all from Newfield, Maine, settled near Snowville. Robert removed later to Madison. John Thompson came with them, locating in the valley between Kent and Foss mountains. He raised a large family. Jacob, George, and Ralph Morrow, brothers, lived on Glines mountain. George, son of George, has held prominent town offices. Sylvanus S. Clark was quite useful as a surveyor and justice, and was much in office. Many of the old landmarks on the old lines bear his surveyor's mark. Stephen W. Perkins came from Wells in 1828 when of age, and settled on what has long borne the name of "Perkins hill." He lived to eighty years, was of influence in town, selectman eight years, county commissioner, county treasurer, and representative three years. He was a Freewill Baptist. His younger brother, Joseph E., came to Eaton in 1836, and located near his brother, on the place he now occupies. He bought it as wild land with one acre felled. Mr Perkins has been a most useful citizen; has taught school many years, been a member of school board over thirty years, justice of the peace since 1844, selectman ten years, representative, delegate to constitutional convention of 1850, held a recruiting commission in the Civil War, and has been county commissioner. John Mason settled above Snowville early. He married a daughter of David Allard, and afterwards moved to the east part of the town and cleared a field, but the bears were so thick that they could not keep or raise anything and moved to Porter, Maine. Silas Harmon came from Scarborough, Maine, in 1813, and located on the centre lot in town. Of his eleven children Jotham was a merchant at the Corner (Madison). Roswell lived on the home farm now on Eaton and Madison line. Abner Harmon came in 1816. He bought out Libbeus Blossom, near his brother Silas, and passed his life there. Barnabas Blossom, from Massachusetts, lived in Stark's location. He was a fine-looking, aristocratic, wealthy gentleman, and very popular. He married a sister of John Marsh. He had two brothers here: Sylvanus and Libbeus. Opposite him lived Major Samuel Stark, son of the grantee. His home was on the northeast corner of Stark's location on Conway line. William Snell, from Cape Cod, came early as proprietors' agent and clerk, was much in public, and lived on Conway road near the line. Colonel Eli and John Glines were from Scarborough. From them Glines mountain takes its name. Here the colonel met the fugitive deserter Robertson, whom he had advised to "take to the [illegible] the first time since the advice was given and acted upon. They

became warm friends. David Allard, the progenitor of the numerous family of that name, came from New Durham. His son, Captain Job Allard, settled in the south part early, and has many descendants. Stephen, James, Samuel, and David were early settled in Albany after a short sojourn in Conway, and were prominent. They became owners of the mills built by Dolloff at the outlet of Walker's pond and at Conway. Henry Allard purchased the Colonel Glines place. He always lived in the neighborhood, had a large family, and died at an advanced age. Orren D. and Mayhew C. Allard, of Freedom, are descendants of Captain Job. Dr Joel Russell, the first physician, was here early. John Thompson, Daniel Sawyer, and others were early domiciled in Eaton. John Manson came from Effingham in 1820 to the Manson Hill farm. He was a deacon of the Freewill church. He had sons, Benjamin, Mark, Jacob. Benjamin and Mark became clergymen. John Thompson came from Newfield, Maine, settled in the "Flood valley" at the north base of Kent mountain. He had seven sons, James, Samuel, Noah, John, Isaac, David, and Eli, all of whom became residents but Samuel, who died young. James and John had large families, and they are mostly living in the town. Almon V. Thompson, M.D., one of the representative physicians of Portland, Maine, is the oldest son of John Thompson.

John Atkinson, born in Buxton, Maine, of English descent, came in the winter of 1813, and became owner of four hundred acres of wild land, including the site of Snowville. He came to avoid reënlistment of his son Samuel, who, while a privateer in the 1812 war, had been taken prisoner and exchanged. He gave the land now the site of Snowville to this son, who marked the place by the first clearing and buildings. Samuel married the daughter of John March, and removed to Eaton Corner (Madison), where he was a hotel-keeper. He held responsible offices, and his descendants have been prominent citizens. Of the other children of John Atkinson, Sally became the wife of Joseph Snow; Isaac and Joseph were lifelong citizens and successful farmers; Kindsman, by his unaided efforts, educated himself for the ministry at Bowdoin and Harvard colleges; King became a minister and was for years leader of the religious progress in Eaton. Among the older citizens his name is a synonym for patience and devotion. His son, William P., educated at Dartmouth, after practising medicine some years succeeded his father in the ministry. Stephen Perkins, born in 1789 in Wells, Maine, came to Eaton in 1813. He was a farmer and carpenter, in religion a Freewill Baptist, in politics a Whig and a Republican. He was selectman eleven consecutive years from 1823, and from 1836 to 1839 inclusive, and was representative two sessions, 1844 and 1845. He died in 1862. His son, John W., born in 1813, was of the same religious and political faiths, and for over fifty years a resident and successful farmer.

The Second Eaton Church was organized in 1820. It is known as the Allard church. We can give but little of its early history, but in 1834 the

membership was sixty-three. Eleven were added in 1837, and there were seventy-four members. In 1853, by the setting off of Madison, this church became the "first" church of Eaton. Its members live in Eaton, Madison, and Freedom. In 1868, under the labors of Rev. Thomas Kenniston, twenty-two were added. In 1871 Rev. W. S. Merrill was pastor and trouble arose between church and pastor. From this date to 1884 there was an uneventful existence, the faithful holding the organization and keeping up meetings. In 1887 the membership was fifty, of whom only thirteen were residents. Rev. Mr Garland closed his pastorate in August, 1889. An interesting Sabbath-school is connected with this church, and it has an excellent choir of young singers.

Third Eaton, now the Second, or Eaton Centre, Freewill Baptist church, was organized in 1826, by Rev. Benjamin Manson as the Conway church; later it was called "Eaton and Conway church." This was divided in 1834, one part becoming the Conway church, the other the Third Eaton. This latter had, after the division, forty-eight members. In 1843 fifty-three were added, and the membership was raised to one hundred and nineteen. In 1854, when the town was divided, it became the "Second Eaton." A committee of the Quarterly Meeting, which had been asked for by the church, declared it "virtually dissolved," as church ordinances had been neglected for years, and meetings of business had not been attended to for two years. Thirteen of the members then voted to be organized into a new church, and this, though small in numbers, was rich in faith and power, and in 1858 a glorious revival added twenty-six members, followed by an addition in 1859 of twenty more, forming a whole number then of fifty-one. Twenty-one years of inaction followed this prosperity, and in 1879 the membership was reduced to fifteen. Thirteen were added to the church in 1880, after which union meetings were held for several years with the Baptists. In 1887 there were twenty-four members, fifteen of whom were residents. The present church clerk is Henry H. Robertson, who succeeded Charles Robertson June 24, 1882. Membership in May, 1889: fifteen resident and twelve non-resident. The membership of the Snowville church meets with this one in its pleasant house of worship, whose white spire points invitingly heavenward.

The Eaton and Conway Freewill Baptist Church.— March 8, 1847, the brethren and sisters who withdrew from the Third Freewill Baptist church on account of the movements and measures of the denomination, which they considered as innovations, or a departure from the established usages of the denomination, met according to previous notice at Joseph Snow's house for church organization. The fellowship of the brethren and sisters being inquired into by Elder James Buzzell, he addressed the brethren in regard to the purpose and object of church organization, and the responsibilities and duties of church members; and then, the brethren and sisters joining hands, Elder Buzzell gave the right hand of fellowship, and the Scriptures were adopted as

the rule of faith and practice. Then all kneeling, Elder Buzzell and the brethren prayed, after which the "union" hymn was sung. One of the members, Sister Merrow, gave a powerful exhortation, admonishing the brethren to be humble, and to follow Christ through evil report as well as good. The exercises of organization being closed, John W. Perkins was unanimously approved clerk of the church. The original members were: King Atkinson, Isaac Atkinson, Joseph Snow, Dennis Patch, Alvin Snow, John Thompson, Joseph Snow, Jr., Joshua Janes, Joseph Atkinson, Tobias Littlefield, Curtis R. Creasey, John Dennett, Stephen Littlefield, Stephen Perkins, Charles T. Hatch, Rufus Drew, John W. Perkins, James Flood, Noah Thompson, Benjamin Hutchins, David Giles, A. Littlefield, Silas Snow, Rufus Gaskill, Joseph Whitney, James Merrow, Joseph Banfield, Sally Snow, Hannah Littlefield, Susan B. Creasey, Lydia N. Littlefield, Harriet N. Hatch, Abigail Drew, Abigail L. Brooks, Phebe R. Snow, Caroline Perkins, Hannah Flood, Mehitable Ward, Sarah Allard, Casandra Chamberlain, Sally Atkinson, Priscilla Hutchins, Anna Janes, Lucy Merrow. Elder Rufus Gaskill was the first to minister to the spiritual wants of the church, and in the fall of 1847 land was bought and soon afterwards a home established for him. Isaac Atkinson was a deacon, and King Atkinson was "set apart to the work of the Gospel ministry by prayer and the laying on of hands," September 12, 1847. January 13, 1849, made choice of brother Silas Snow as clerk. From this time the records give little to mark changes or conditions necessary to the recording of history. October 23, 1875, Thaddeus B. Thompson was chosen deacon. He was ordained the next day by Elders Walker Parker and Orison Gammon. Rev. Rufus Gaskill and King Atkinson have been settled ministers. In 1875 twenty-five became members, mostly by baptism; in 1876 fourteen joined, three in 1880, two in 1882, and five by baptism in 1887. There is no resident pastor, and death has taken many of its oldest and ablest members.

CHAPTER LXVIII.

War of 1812 — Action in Civil War — Civil List and Extracts from Town Records — Inventory, Valuation, etc., 1889.

WAR OF 1812. — George Martin, Nathaniel, Stephen, John, and Moses Harriman, Joseph and William Lyman, Josiah, Thomas, Nathaniel, and Robert Drew, Isaiah Forrest, and James Mooney were soldiers in the last war with England. Robert Drew was the last pensioner of this war.

James Merrow was a gunner in Perry's engagement on Lake Erie. John Marsh was captain of a company which marched to the defence of Portsmouth. Ephraim Nason, Joseph Snow, and Stephen Danforth were also in the service.

Action of Town in Civil War. — In 1862, voted $500 for indigent families of soldiers. In 1863, $500 for same purpose, and $3,000 is to be hired to pay bounties. 1864. Voted $500 for soldiers' families; to pay $300 bounty to each volunteer or drafted man to fill present call for troops, etc.; to refund commutation money of drafted men; to hire $10,000 to pay bounties; to cash state and government bounties; to pay $800 to each citizen of Eaton who enlists; to pay the highest bounties authorized by the government to soldiers enlisting for Eaton outside of its limits; to authorize the selectmen to act as agents in filling the quota and hiring money. 1865. Voted to pay citizens who enlist for one year $800 town bounty, and cash the state bounty; to pay $300 bounty to substitutes enlisting for three years, and to pay drafted men and their substitutes the highest authorized bounty.

Quaint Items and Extracts from Records.—1784, James Jackson, jr, clerk; James Jackson, Samuel Banfill, Henry Woods, selectmen. 1785, Seth Gannett, clerk; Seth Gannett, Joshua Nickerson, Samuel Banfill, selectmen. Voted to allow the Select mens accounts for the Service Dun last year; Voted not to allow Ebenezer halls account. Voted to Chose a Constable by the Loest bider; Voted Henry Weed Constable which was three Dollars, Seth Gannett Bonsman for mr Weed; Voted mr Thomas Garling Survair of Rode; Voted James Head Survair of Inways. Voted mr Thos Garling Survair of Lumbr; Voted James Jackson, Jr & henry woods assessors; Voted Henry Woods Hog wreef. Voted Joseph Colby fence Vewer; Voted to work 4 Days upon a single Pole; Voted that all Delinquents work up former rereges; Voted that Those that over run their Last year Tax Shall be allowd it out the presant Tax or any futer Tax untill a Ballance is made." Vote for president of the state, George Atkinson 9, John Sullivan 1. 1786, James Jackson, clerk; Dr James Jackson, Henry Woods, Joseph Colby, selectmen. "Voted Ebenezer Hall six shillings for carrying a woman out of town." General Sullivan 16 votes for President. 1787, Jacob Blasdel, clerk; Jacob Blasdel, Joshua Nickerson, Henry Woods, selectmen; Voted to build a pound on land of Ebenezer Hall. 1788, James Jackson, clerk; Henry Woods, Jacob Blodget, Thomas Danforth, selectmen. 1789, Jacob Blodget, clerk; Jacob Blodget, Isaiah Forrest, Joshua Nickerson, selectmen. 1790, James Jackson, jr, clerk; Jacob Blasdel, Henry Woods, Samuel Banfill, selectmen. "Voted that all the sleads on the main Rhod Shall be five feet wide from out Side to out Side upon pennalty of his Slead to the Complainer; Voted that Corn Shall Be Received of the Select men for the Tax in Sewing;—indon Corn at two shillings & Six pence and wry at three Shillings and Six pence from December to the fifteenth of January. Voted to Build a School house twenty four feet in Length and twenty feet wide. Voted to Set it on the Nole the South Side of five mile Brook west Side of the main Rhoad. Voted to Let it out By the Joob to Build." 1791, James Jackson, jr, clerk; Samuel Banfill, Jacob Blasdel, Enoch Danford, selectmen. 1792, Henry Woods, clerk; Mathew Gannett, Colman Colby, John Banfill, selectmen. Voted by eighteen votes "to except" the amendments constitution of the State of New Hampshire. 1793, Henry Woods, clerk; Enoch Danford, Joshua Nickerson, Jacob Blasdel, selectmen. Voted to raise two days' highway work on each pole and estates equivalent; to build a pound thirty six feet square to be built of hewed or sawed timber; to purchase a scale beam, weights and measures as a standard for this town.

1794, James Jackson, clerk; Colman Colby, Samuel Banfill, Gamaliel Hatch, selectmen. Thomas Whitman licensed to retail "spiritus" liquor. 1795, Henry Woods, clerk; Colman Colby, Samuel Banfill, Gamaliel Hatch, selectmen. Voted to raise eighteen pounds for the use of schools. 1796, Henry Woods, clerk; Henry Woods, John Banfill, Robert B. Orr, selectmen. Voted to build a bridge over Little Pequawket river. 1797, Henry Woods, clerk; Henry Woods, Eli Glines, Joshua Nickerson, selectmen. Samuel Kenison licensed to retail spiritous liquors. 1798, Henry Woods, clerk; William Snell, Joshua Nickerson, William Robinson, selectmen. 1799, Henry Woods, clerk; William Snell, Colman Colby, John Davis, selectmen. 1800, William Smith, clerk; Joshua Nickerson, John Davis, William Snell, selectmen. Voted that the selectmen take the steps by the law against any person that has or shall make any infringement on the roads of this town. 1801, William Smith, clerk; Jon Kennett, John Kennett, Hubbard Colby, selectmen. Colonel David Gilman chosen representative. Woods for governor. 1802, William Snell, clerk; Joshua Nickerson, Job Allard, William Smith, selectmen, Colman Colby, representative. Voted one hundred in addition to what the law

provides for schooling. Licensed Somon Seavey and William Snell to sell rum in a "tarvarn" of said town; Lieutenant John Davis to keep a tavern, also Captain Edward Gove to retail "arduous" liquors. 1803, William Snell, clerk; Job Allard, William Snell, Joshua Nickerson, selectmen.

1804, Doctor James Jackson, clerk; Benjamin Perkins, Eli Glines, Nicholas Blasdel, selectmen; Colman Colby, representative. Voted to build a schoolhouse in each of the three districts and raise two hundred dollars to build them. 1805, William Snell, clerk; William Snell, Nicholas Blaisdel, Eli Glines, selectmen. Voted one hundred and fifty dollars for schools; to divide the town into four school districts. 1806, William Snell, clerk; William Snell, Nicholas Blaisdel, Samuel Flanders, selectmen. Voted to raise three hundred dollars for schools. 1807, William Snell, jr, clerk; William Snell, Nicholas Blaisdel, Eli Glines, selectmen. 1808, James Jackson, clerk; Richard Lary, Job Allard, Stephen Danford, selectmen. Voted five dollars fine for any person to bring in rum and sell in annual meeting. 1809, James Jackson, clerk; Richard Lary, Nicholas Blasdel, Stephen Danford, selectmen. Voted $100 for schooling in addition to what the law requires, and $100 to build schoolhouse. 1810, Dr James Jackson, clerk; Richard Lary, Nicholas Blasdel, Stephen Danford, selectmen; Nicholas Blasdel, representative. 1811, James Jackson, clerk; Colman Colby, Ebenezer Wilkeson, Samuel Flanders, selectmen. Vote for governor, John Langdon 101, Jeremiah Smith 1. 1812, Dr James Jackson, clerk; Colman Colby, Ebenezer Wilkeson, Samuel Flanders, selectmen. Voted five dollars bounty for gray wildcats, twenty cents for old crows, and ten cents for young crows killed in town. In election of President the ticket headed by Timothy Walker received 130 votes, that by John Goddard 4. 1813, James Jackson, clerk; James Jackson, Barnabas Blossom, Ebenezer Wilkeson, selectmen.

1814, William Snell, clerk; John March, Ebenezer Wilkeson, Silvanus Smith Clark, selectmen. Voted that the widows in Eaton be exempted from taxes the coming year. 1815, James Jackson, clerk; John March, Ebenezer Wilkeson, Silvanus Smith Clark, selectmen. Voted $100 for schools and $150 for repairing schoolhouses. $20 reward for each wolf killed by any inhabitant of this town. 1816, Joseph R. Hunt, clerk; Daniel Lary, Nicholas Blasdel, Silvanus S. Clark, selectmen; Nicholas Blasdel, representative. 1817, Joseph R. Hunt, clerk; Daniel Lary, Nicholas Blasdel, Silvanus S. Clark, selectmen. Vote for governor, William Plumer 143, Jeremiah Mason 5. 1818, Joseph R. Hunt, clerk; Daniel Lary, Nicholas Blasdel, Eli Glines, selectmen; John March, representative. 1819, Joseph R. Hunt, clerk; Daniel Lary, Nicholas Blasdel, Eli Glines, selectmen; John March, representative. 1820, John Kenison, clerk; Daniel Lary, Job Allard, Silvanus S. Clark, selectmen. 1821, John Keneson, clerk; Joseph R. Hunt, David Allard, Silvanus S. Clark, selectmen. 1822, John Keneson, clerk; Joseph R. Hunt, Silvanus S. Clark, David Allard, selectmen; Daniel Lary, representative. 1823, John Keneson, clerk; Daniel Lary, Ebenezer Wilkinson, Stephen Perkins, selectmen; Daniel Lary, representative.

1824, John Keneson, clerk; Daniel Lary, Ebenezer Wilkinson, Stephen Perkins, selectmen; John March, representative. 1825, Joseph R. Hunt, clerk; Stephen Danforth, Ebenezer Wilkinson, Stephen Perkins, selectmen; John March, representative. David L. Morrill has 126 votes for governor. 1826, Joseph R. Hunt, clerk; Samuel Flanders, Robinson Blasdel, Stephen Perkins, selectmen; Samuel Atkinson, representative. Benjamin Pierce has 117 votes for governor, and David L. Morrill 62. Voted to raise four days on a "pool" for winter tax. 1827, Joseph R. Hunt, clerk; Samuel Flanders, Robinson Blasdel, Stephen Perkins, selectmen; Samuel Atkinson, representative. 1828, Joseph R. Hunt, clerk; Stephen Danforth, Ebenezer Wilkinson, Stephen Perkins, selectmen; John March, representative. 1829, John Keneson, clerk; Stephen Danforth, Stephen Perkins, Ebenezer Wilkinson, selectmen; Stephen Danforth, representative. 1830, Joseph R. Hunt, clerk; Stephen Danforth, Robinson Blasdel, Stephen Perkins, selectmen; Stephen Danforth, representative. 1831, John Keneson, clerk; Stephen Danforth, Robinson Blasdel, Stephen Perkins, selectmen; Joseph R. Hunt, representative. Vote for governor, Samuel Dinsmore 117, Ichabod Bartlett 74. 1832, John Keneson, clerk; Ebenezer Jackson, Robinson Blaisdell, Stephen Perkins, selectmen; Joseph R. Hunt, representative. Fifteen school districts defined and established. 1833, William Snell, clerk; Ebenezer Jackson, Robinson Blaisdell, Stephen Perkins, selectmen; Abraham Colby, representative.

1834, William Snell, clerk; Robinson Blaisdell, Jacob Allard, Enoch Danforth, selectmen; Abraham Colby, representative. Voted to raise $100 beyond legal requirement for schools. 1835, William Snell, clerk; Ebenezer Jackson, James Ferrin, Enoch Danforth, selectmen; Abraham Colby, representative. 1836, William Snell, clerk; Artemas Harmon, Jacob Allard, Stephen Perkins, selectmen; John Crocker, representative. 190 votes in favor of dividing the county of Strafford. 1837, William Snell, clerk; Artemas Harmon, Jacob Allard, Stephen Perkins, selectmen; Samuel Flanders, representative. 152 votes given for Isaac Hill for governor. Voted to raise $200 for schools, in addition to what the law requires, and divide the money according to number of scholars. 1838, William Snell, clerk; Ebenezer Jackson, Robinson Blaisdell, Stephen Perkins, selectmen; Daniel S. Hobbs, representative. 1839, William Snell, clerk; Ebenezer Jackson, Robinson Blaisdell, Stephen Perkins, selectmen; Daniel S. Hobbs, representative. 1840, William Snell, clerk; George Merrow, jr, Jacob Allard, Noah Thompson, selectmen; Artemas Harmon, representative. Vote for governor, Enos Stevens 150, John Page 122. 1841, William Snell, clerk; George Merrow, jr, Jacob Allard, Noah Thompson, selectmen; Artemas Harmon, representative. 1842, William Snell, clerk; Asa Jackson, Jacob Allard, Stephen W. Perkins, selectmen; Robinson Blaisdell, representative. Voted that the school committee be instructed by the selectmen not to visit the schools. 1843, William Snell, clerk; Asa Jackson, Jacob Allard, Stephen W. Perkins, selectmen; Robinson Blaisdell, representative.

1844, William Snell, clerk; Artemas Harmon, Robinson Blaisdell, Joseph E. Perkins, selectmen; Stephen Perkins, representative. 56 votes for abolishing capital punishment; 133 against. 1845, William Snell, clerk;

Joseph E. Perkins, selectmen; Stephen Perkins, representative. The 1846, William Snell, clerk; Artemas Harmon, Robinson Blaisdell, Blaisdell, representative. Voted to build a town-house. 1847, Merrow, Jacob Allard, Joseph E. Perkins, selectmen; Nicholas C. Samuel Robertson, clerk; George Merrow, Jacob Allard, Joseph E. Perkins, Voted to pay seventy five cents per day on the highway. 1849, Joseph Oren D. Allard, Noah Thompson, selectmen; Jacob Allard, representative. Artemas Harmon, Oren D. Allard, Stephen W. Perkins, selectmen; Jacob Vote for governor: Samuel Dinsmore, 144; Levi Chamberlain, 121; Nathaniel S. Berry, ...for the year, including $618 for schools, is $2,373. 1851, Samuel Robertson, clerk; Allard, Eli C. Glines, selectmen; Noah Thompson, representative. 1852, Samuel Glines, Jacob Allard, Stephen W. Perkins, selectmen; King Atkinson, representative. Eli C. Glines, William R. Thurston, Lucian Danforth, selectmen; King Atkinson,

Snow, clerk; Oren D. Allard, Jacob Manson, King Atkinson, selectmen; Lucian Danforth, repre- an agent to prosecute all persons who may sell intoxicating liquors. 1855, Silas Snow, clerk; Allard, Jacob Manson, King Atkinson, selectmen; George W. Kittredge, representative; 1856, Erastus Silas Snow, Thomas R. Giles, Carle Drew, selectmen; Oren D. Allard, representative. 1857, clerk; Silas Snow, Thomas R. Giles, Carle Drew, selectmen; Oren D. Allard, representative. and Carle Drew licensed liquor agents. 1858, Erastus Baker, clerk; Thomas R. Giles, James E. ...lectmen; Jacob Manson, representative. Town expenses $1,290. 1859, Erastus Baker, Ephraim Bryant, Daniel C. Sawyer, selectmen; Jacob Manson, representative. Forty- declined. Whole number of free able-bodied white male citizens between the ages of 18 89. 1860, Erastus Baker, clerk; Ephraim Bryant, Adrial H. Stewart, Joseph M. Towle, Isaac Atkinson, representative. Democratic candidate for governor has 101 votes and Republican The Democratic electors of President have 91 votes, Republican, 56. 1861, Silas Snow, clerk; Joseph E. Perkins, A. H. Stuart, Joseph M. Towle, selectmen; Isaac Atkinson, representative. 1862, Silas Snow, clerk; Thomas R. Giles, Carle Drew, Stephen W. Perkins, selectmen; James E. Perkins, representative. 1863, Silas clerk; Thomas R. Giles, Carle Drew, Stephen W. Perkins, selectmen; James E. Perkins, representative. ...agent to sell spirituous liquor after May 10.

1864, Thaddeus B. Thompson, clerk; Thomas R. Giles, Edwin Snow, Elias R. Sargent, selectmen; Carle ...entative. Democratic electors get 161 votes, the Republican, 93. 1865, Thaddeus B. Thompson, Edwin Snow, Elias R. Sargent, Joseph E. Perkins, selectmen; Carle Drew, representative. 1866, B. Thompson, clerk; Edwin Snow, Oren D. Allard, Charles A. Brooks, selectmen; Stephen W. ...entative. Liquor agency dispensed with for ensuing year. Militia enrollment increased to five men April 1. 1867, Thaddeus B. Thompson, clerk; Oren D. Allard, Benjamin M. Glines, Charles P. ...selectmen; Edwin Snow, representative. Vote for governor: John G. Sinclair, 106; Walter H. Harriman, 48. 1868, Thaddeus B. Thompson, clerk; Oren D. Allard, Charles P. Giles, Charles A. Brooks, selectmen; Snow, representative. 1869, William Robertson, clerk; Clement Drew, Charles Robertson, Benjamin F. ...Wakefield, selectmen. 1870, William Robertson, clerk; Clement Drew, Charles Robertson, Benjamin F. Wakefield, selectmen; William P. Atkinson, representative. Vote for governor: John Bedel, 112; Onslow Stearns, 46. ...to dispense with liquor agency. 1871, William Robertson, clerk; Clement Drew, Charles Robertson, Benjamin F. Wakefield, selectmen; William P. Atkinson, representative. 1872, William Robertson, clerk; Thaddeus B. Thompson, Alvan F. Perkins, Adrial L. Stuart, selectmen; Thaddeus B. Thompson, representa- ..., Edwin Snow, clerk; Thaddeus B. Thompson, Daniel C. Sawyer, Charles A. Brooks, selectmen; B. Thompson, representative. Town expenses $3,385.

74. Edwin Snow, clerk; Daniel C. Sawyer, Alvan F. Perkins, Adrial L. Stuart, selectmen; Alvan Snow, ...entative. 1875, Stephen W. Perkins, clerk; Benjamin F. Wakefield, Clement Drew, Joseph E. Perkins, Snow, representative. 1876, Lucien Danforth, clerk; Charles Robertson, Clement Drew, Adriel H. Stuart, ...lectmen; Stephen W. Perkins, representative. 1877, Lucien Danforth, clerk; Charles A. Brooks, Carle Drew, D. Allard, selectmen; Stephen W. Perkins, representative. 1878, Lucien Danforth, clerk; Edwin Snow, Joseph E. Perkins, Isaac Allard, selectmen; Charles A. Brooks, representative. 1879, Lucien Danforth, clerk; Adriel L. Stuart, Benjamin F. Wakefield, selectmen; Charles A. Brooks, representative. 1880, ...forth, clerk; Edwin Snow, Adriel L. Stuart, Smith C. Allard, selectmen; Edwin Snow, representa- ...for governor, Frank Jones, 123; Charles H. Bell, 37; Warren G. Brown, 14. The Democratic electors ...t have 121 votes, the Republican, 39, the Greenback, 14. 1881, Lucien Danforth, clerk; Edwin Snow, ...Allard, Stephen D. Paul, selectmen. Assessment for this year, $6,192. 1882, James O. Dearing, clerk; ...M. Hatch, Stephen D. Paul, selectmen; Edwin Snow, representative. 1883, James O. ...lerk; Frank M. Hatch, David M. Thurston, Jesse S. Allard, selectmen.

O. Dearing, clerk; Frank M. Hatch, David M. Thurston, Jesse S. Allard, selectmen; Frank P. ...entative. 1885, James O. Dearing, clerk; Adriel L. Stuart, David M. Thurston, Lewis C. Allard, O. Dearing, clerk; Adriel L. Stuart, David M. Thurston, Lewis C. Allard, selectmen; ...ve. 1887, Clement Drew, clerk; Edwin Snow, Jesse W. Robertson, Eugene W. A. Stanley, clerk, Edwin Snow, Jesse W. Robertson, Oren D. Allard, select- ...art, representative. Vote for governor, Charles H. Amsden, 94; David H. Goodell, 46;



Edwin Pierce

Elijah L. Carr, 18. The Democratic nominee for President has at times advocated, or, Prohibition, in 1888 Benson A. Stanley, died; Edwin Snow, Eugene W. Hatch, Samuel C. Adams, statesman, Secretary of state, personal property, etc., 1889. Fifty-two voters, 300 cows, 160 cows, 60 cows, 30 other stock, 300 horses, 600, value, $40,000.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

EDWIN SNOW.

THE Snow family has been in the past and is one of the representative families in Eaton, and has been closely identified with the industrial and political affairs of the town.

Joseph Snow, the first settler, was born at Gorham, Maine, in 1791. He was early left an orphan, and was reared by his grandfather, Thomas Snow, with whom the known history of the family begins. In or about 1777 Captain Thomas Snow had retired upon Cape Cod, after a lifelong service upon the seas. Having a large family of boys and desiring to establish them in business at Falmouth, now Portland, Maine, he realized his entire fortune, very considerable for those days, to continental currency. This medium of exchange suffering a sudden depreciation, he found himself reduced nearly to poverty. He was driven to seek a home for his family in the wilderness, and was one of the first settlers of Gorham, Maine, where still stands the "Old Snow Barn," preserved for its antiquity.

Joseph served for a period in the 1812 war, and in 1815 set out to reclaim a home from the forests. He chose and partially cleared what was afterwards known as the Bryant Farm, in Eaton, which, about 1822, to secure the advantages of a natural water-power, he exchanged for the present site of Snowville. In 1825 he built a gristmill and two years later a sawmill. The latter was burned three years afterwards and rebuilt in the short period of fourteen days. Since 1825 these mills and their successors have, without interruption, been open to public trade, and have been the main factors in the growth and development of the town. Joseph Snow died aged eighty-six years. He had been reared to the hardihood of pioneer life and possessed a phenomenal physique. He had had no advantages of public schooling, and at the age of thirty-five years, realizing this defect, he hired a master to come to his home and teach him the simple rules of business. His whole life was characterized by an indomitable will and sterling integrity, being one of the foremost to maintain religious devotions and to advance public enterprise.

Joseph Snow married Sally, daughter of John Atkinson, and had eleven children. Silas; Hannah (married, first, Noah Thompson; second, Jonathan Nickerson); Alvan; Apphia (married Henry Mason); Joseph; Susan (married, first, Mayhew Patch; second, Rev. Edmund Dudley); Sally (died at the age of eighty); John; Mary A. (married William F. Brooks); Edwin; Jane (married Charles Robertson). All save two are still living. The girls were well and happily married.

Joseph Snow, Jr., was for some years a successful farmer in Eaton, went west in 1855, and now resides in Union county, Iowa, having accumulated a respectable fortune. Four of the boys still reside about the old homestead, constituting the nucleus of Snowville, and have taken a prominent part in the industrial, social, and political affairs of the town and county. Silas Snow was born in 1816. He served the town as selectman in 1856–57 and the county as commissioner in 1871–74. He has been prominent in religious matters and for many years has held the position of clerk in the Christian Church. He has three sons engaged in screen manufacture in Boston. Alvan Snow was born in 1820. He was a member of the state legislature in 1873–74. Silas and Alvan Snow for over twenty-five years were engaged as house carpenters and manufacturers of furniture. Alvan has two sons: Frank, a carpenter and machinist, and Will, a carriage and sleigh manufacturer. Frank was representative in 1885–86. He is now in Oregon. John Snow, born in 1831, for many years followed the occupations of house carpenter and shipbuilder. From 1879 to 1888 he was in the mercantile business at Eaton Centre in the firm of Snow & Robertson. He has one son, Mark.

Edwin Snow, born in 1836, has taken by far the most active part in public affairs and business. He received his education in the town schools and at North Parsonsfield Academy. In 1857 he married Maria H., daughter of John W. and Caroline Nason Perkins, and granddaughter of Stephen Perkins, Esq., who, during the earlier times, figured so prominently in the political affairs of the town. Their children are: Nellie H. (who married A. J. White, a contractor and builder in Grand Rapids, Michigan. They have three boys: Walter J., Wallace E., and Leonard.); Isabel S. (Mrs Dr L. W. Atkinson, of Cherry Valley, Mass.); Leslie P. (who married Susie Elsie Currier, of Haverhill. They have one son, Conrad Edwin, born at Haverhill, August 6, 1889.); and Bertha.

Mr Snow opened a general store in 1856 in company with his brothers, whom he bought out in 1859, since which time he has without interruption conducted a successful business on the same old site. He began with a modest capital and developed his business as his circumstances improved. He has kept an open market for the timber, bark, and farm produce of the people. Since 1850 he has engaged extensively in the manufacture of lumber, annually putting upon the market shook, barrels, shingles, boards, and dimension-timber

of all kinds. From 1873 to 1878 he was quite extensively engaged in the live-stock business.

As justice of the peace and legal adviser of his fellow-citizens, Mr Snow has held the first position in town and for some years has done a successful business as pension attorney. In politics he has always been a Democrat. He is a leader in the councils of his party, and has been for many years a member of the Democratic state committee. In public affairs he has been almost constantly before the people. He has held the office of town clerk and presided as moderator at many annual meetings. He was selectman during the turbulent years of 1864 and 1865, and has been chairman of the board of selectmen for ten years since. He has represented Eaton in the legislature four sessions and was a member of the railroad committee during the exciting contest over the general railroad law of 1883–84. He was auditor of the county accounts from 1881 to 1886, and is serving his second term as county commissioner. Mr Snow is a Mason, and was one of the charter members of Trinity Lodge, I. O. O. F. He has been a moving spirit in public improvements, and is highly respected for his business integrity. He is a broad, liberal man, of great kindness of heart. He possesses great executive ability, persistency in accomplishing results, and has success because he wins it.

His son, Leslie P., born in 1862, was educated at the town schools and at Fryeburg and Bridgton academies. He is a graduate of Dartmouth College, class of 1886, and is studying law. He was a member of the state legislature in 1887–88, and appointed United States pension examiner in November, 1887. He has the family traits of courteousness and affability, and the same desire to do thoroughly whatever he has to do, and is one of the rapidly advancing sons of Carroll county.

MADISON.

CHAPTER LXIX.

Organization — Description — Boundaries — Some Early Settlers — Mills — Silver Mine — Physicians — Early Taverns — Traders — Silver Lake — Silver Lake Village — Bickford's Cave — Madison Village.

The sweep of the past takes the tint of to-day
Through the crystallized atom of time;
And it touches the years so receding and gray
With the glint of a garment sublime;
Past, present, and future, one infinite whole,
Flashes in on the sight of the halo-held soul.

— *Mrs. Mary E. Hobbs.*

MADISON was created by an act approved December 17, 1852, and was formed of "that part of the town of Eaton, in the county of Carroll, lying westerly and southerly of a line commencing at the northwest corner of Samuel Stark's Location, so called, in the town of Conway in said county, being also the northeast corner of McNiel's Location, so called, in said town of Eaton, and thence running southerly by the westerly line of said Samuel Stark's Location to the southerly line of said Samuel Stark's Location one hundred and sixty rods to a stake and stones, thence running southerly over the summits of the Glines and Lyman mountains, so called, to the range line between lots Nos. 52 and 55 in the south division of lots in said town of Eaton, thence southerly on said range line to the southwest corner of lot No. 50 in the south division of lots in said town of Eaton, thence easterly by the south line of said lot No. 50, thence southerly by the westerly lines of lots No. 21, 22, 23, and 24, in the south division line between said town of Eaton and the town line of Freedom in said county."

Madison contains sixty square miles. The north part of the town consists of the grants, of 2,000 acres each, made to Daniel McNeal, Joshua Martin, Alexander Blair, John Caldwell, and Nathaniel Martin for services in the French and Indian War. The governor's lot of 500 acres, exempted from the original grant to Eaton, lies in the northwest corner. The south and western portions were a part of the grant of Eaton. It is bounded north by Albany and Conway, east by Conway and Eaton, south by Freedom, west by Tam-

worth and Albany. The population in 1860 was 1,826; in 1870, 646; in 1880, 586. There are several bodies of water into which streams flow that are constantly fed by springs. Silver Lake (formerly Six-mile pond), Pea Porridge, Little Pea Porridge, and Whitten ponds are the principal ones. There are numerous springs that have the reputation of great medicinal efficacy, and well-authenticated instances of recovery from chronic diseases are traced to the use of these waters. It is still an agricultural town. 5,000 pounds of butter were made in 1888; 1,000 gallons of milk sold; 560 pounds of wool grown, and $1,000 were received from summer boarders.

About 1785, Samuel or John Banfield built the first frame-house in town on the place now owned by Henry Harriman, his great-grandson, whose residence stands near the site of the old house. Among the eleven families here in 1787, were those of John Banfield, Timothy Danforth, who lived on the place now owned by George A. Nickerson. Joshua Nickerson, William Snell, Timothy Gilman, John Atkinson, Job Allard, Robert and John Kennett, Jacob Blaisdell were early on this soil. (See Eaton.)

Onisephorus Flanders came from Hampton with his wife and four children in 1787. He settled ultimately on a place now owned by T. C. Pearson, lying about a mile east from Madison village. His wife, Elizabeth, was sister of Timothy Danforth. His children, Stephen, Samuel, Shepherd, and Anna (who married Richard Lary), all became residents. The old gentleman was very obstinate. The first road near his residence led over a steep hill: in course of time a new road was laid out avoiding the hill, but Mr Flanders always used the old one, saying it was far the easier. A little later came Gilman Colby, settling on what is now known as the Deacon Charles Allard place.

John March came from Portsmouth or Hampton in or before 1800. He was a man of note, possessed great physical size and strength. He was a merchant, but raised and commanded a company in the War of 1812, and marched to the defence of Portsmouth. He died in 1833, and is immortalized by Thomas Randall, the "Eaton poet," in an extended poem. His home was at the Corner. Dr James Jackson located on the Asa Jackson place, now owned by Henry Colby.

The Harrimans, Silas, Abner, and Richard, came from Scarborough, Maine, early in the century, and located in East Madison. Artemas, son of Abner, built the house now occupied by Augustus Lary, and was prominent in town and political matters. He was a Whig, served as selectman, representative, and in 1846 was elected by a coalition of Whigs and Freesoilers to represent the twelfth senatorial district in the state senate. He afterward moved to Massachusetts and held prominent political positions there.

Isaiah, Spencer, and Lattie Forrest, or Forist, moved from Bridgewater, Mass., to Eaton after the Revolution, and settled on Five-mile brook near where Alonzo Alley lives. By his first wife Isaiah had children: Eunice,

Lucy, Isaiah. This Isaiah was a recruiting officer in the War of 1812, and enlisted men in Eaton and marched with them to Burlington, Vt, *via* Concord. From Burlington he carried $20,000 for the government to Portland. Soon after the war he settled where he passed his life, and from a wilderness cleared up a pleasant home, and, it is said, built 2,300 rods of stone wall. He died in 1871, aged eighty. He was a justice of the peace for fifty years, and a safe counselor in all matters, and very methodical. There have been five generations of Isaiah Forrests. Andrew J. Forrest, son of Isaiah, built the hotel at Silver Lake. He married Arvilla R., daughter of John Kenerson. Their three sons, Irving M., Newall K., Isaiah A., are occupying responsible positions; their daughters are Hattie E., Frannie E., and Emma M.

The Kenesons were here early. John Keneson, born May 18, 1784, and died March 24, 1838, was a man of much mechanical ability, and with his trade of watch and clock making carried on boot and shoe manufacturing. He married, in 1804, Polly, daughter of Philip Jackson. Mr Keneson was town clerk for several years, and served in various minor offices. He was a Whig and a Freewill Baptist. He had two sons. Randall inherited his father's mechanical skill, and, fitting up a small shop, established himself as a jeweler, and continued until 1852.

The Seaveys were early settlers, and it is said that the oldest house in town, standing on the old Moses Davis place between the village and Conway, was built by them.

Thomas Burke located as early as 1785 on Kennett Hill. His descendants have ever been among the town's best citizens. James J. Burke is the leading representative of the family.

Robert Kennett, a Scotchman, gave the name to the hill where he settled. His son John moved to Effingham after he had raised quite a family near the paternal homestead.

Daniel Lary came to town about 1790 from Wolfeborough. Among his children were Tilly, Richard, Daniel, and James. This Daniel was prominent for a long time in town affairs, was selectman, representative, justice, etc. He was noted for his keen wit and jokes. He lived many years on the John M. Ward place, but died where Augustus Lary now lives. Richard located first at the Corner, and about 1824 moved to the place now occupied by George T. Frost, where he lived until his death. His son Daniel inherited the place. It is now owned by Augustus Lary.

The ancestors of the present register of deeds, James O. Gerry, have been prominently identified with the military operations of the state. General Hercules Mooney, of the Revolution, was of Lee. He served through that war with credit. Hercules Mooney, his son, probably, was in Eaton (Madison) early. He had a son, James, born in 1798, who moved to the Coös country in the early settlement, locating in Stewartstown as a pioneer. Here his active,

resolute disposition brought him into public and military life, and he was in the War of 1812, and later became a captain of a company of militia, which afterward entered the United States service and bore a conspicuous part in the "Indian Stream War." Captain Mooney's daughter, Mary S., married George W. Gerry, who died a short time after the birth of their son, James O. Gerry, June 9, 1845. The boy became a member of his grandfather Mooney's family, and came with him to Madison in 1847. A paternal uncle of Mr Gerry served as a captain in the Twelfth Massachusetts, under Colonel Fletcher Webster. Mr Gerry began political life in 1876 by being elected (as a Democrat) selectman of Madison. He served five years in a town where the Republicans outnumbered their opponents four to one. He was deputy sheriff from 1879 to 1887, when he resigned to accept the appointment of register of deeds. He was elected to the same office in 1888, for two years from July, 1889. He was county commissioner from 1881 to 1884, representative from Albany and Madison in 1884, a year when the Republican majority in those towns was sixty-two. He has held a commission as justice for over fifteen years, and other offices. He is a Madison man, although now a resident of Ossipee. He is a courteous and obliging official and citizen.

Farming was the universal avocation in early days, and down to the construction of the railroad in 1870. Forty years ago it was a prosperous rural community, with pleasant homes on every hillside. From 1820 to 1850 there were five farms amply supporting five large families on Gow hill.[1] They were owned by Henry Harmon, James Burke, Ephraim Tibbetts, Ebenezer Stillings, and Jeremiah Marston. Now all are abandoned. An old resident informs us that he has counted forty-two farms that in 1840 were productive and supporting families, that are now abandoned or consolidated with other farms. The railroad, by affording facilities of transportation, gave an impetus to lumbering, which has been the chief avocation from 1870. William Kennett has been the largest operator.

Mills. — From the earliest a saw and grist mill has been in existence at the outlet of Long pond, most of the time in possession of the Blaisdell family, and known as Blaisdell's mills. East Madison postoffice was established here about thirty years ago. Mrs Nicholas Blaisdell is now postmistress. Several other pioneer mills were built on different streams, have served their day, and are no longer in operation. During the Civil War Charles H. Hunt built a saw and grist mill at the village. He sold it after some years to John and George Chick, who disposed of it to Eli Banfield. It is now unused. In 1870 George Chick built a mill on the stream below the village. Here he manufactured lumber, staves, and boxboards, the motive-power being a thirty horse-power steam-engine. This was burned in 1881. In 1883 Mr Chick

[1] The Gow who gave the name was the first settler on the hill, but soon left town.

...mill at the south end of Silver lake of much greater capacity, ... with a sixty-five horse-power engine and machinery for manufacturing lumber, hobbins, boxboards, etc., and a planing and matching ... This has been in operation ever since, and employs twelve men. A ... shop is run in connection with the mill. A gristmill adjoining ... receives its power from the same engine. This is the only ... establishment in Madison, and is of more value to the community than half a dozen silver-mines or half a hundred wornout farms.

The Chocorua silver-lead mine, discovered by Mr Tibbetts and first worked in 1826, gave glittering promises. It is on the eastern side of Silver lake. The rock is quartzite near an immense sandy plain where rock exposures are almost unknown. In 1868 Henry J. Banks and two others secured the mine, erected a mill run by a fifteen horse-power steam-engine, employed ten men, and mined 1,500 tons of ore in that and the next year. They claimed to get over twenty per cent. of zinc and twenty per cent. of galena from the ore. The galena gave seventy per cent. of lead and six pounds of silver to the ton. In 1870 machinery worth $50,000 was on the ground, an additional steam-engine of eighty horse-power. The vein was six feet wide. After a long season of quiet, operations were commenced in 1888 by New York parties. Work is carried on at the bottom of a shaft eighty feet deep.

Physicians. — Dr James Jackson came in 1783 with four of his sons, and was in practice for many years. Dr David Howard settled in 1823 where Josiah H. Hobbs, Esq., lives, until his death in 1829. Dr Daniel S. Hobbs, who was born in Effingham October 6, 1799, was a medical student with Doctors Dearborn, of Effingham, and Dow, of Dover, attended lectures at Dartmouth College and Bowdoin Medical School (Brunswick, Maine), and was graduated from the latter in September, 1826. He had been in practice for eighteen months in Ossipee, came to Madison, commenced practice, and later married the widow of Dr Howard and succeeded to his practice. A man of good abilities, he was a popular and successful physician until near his death, November 8, 1883. His wife died January 8, 1887, at the age of eighty-seven. A Dr Swan was here a few years, shortly after the Civil War. Dr Edwin T. Hubbard, just graduated from Bowdoin Medical School, came here in 1875. He was a bright physician and had good success; he was fitted for a larger field, and went to Rochester about 1886. Then another graduate of Bowdoin, Dr George M. Atwood, began his professional life here. He went to Ossipee in December, 1888. A few others have had brief residences.

Early Taverns. — Samuel Atkinson kept an old-fashioned "road-tavern" in the village from about 1820 until his death. His wife continued the business until 1863 or 1864. She was a woman of great capability, a celebrated cook, and noted for the excellence and quick preparation of her dinners.

The house passed into the possession of Nathaniel Churchill, who still owns the property. He closed the tavern after the railroad had superseded stages and the hauling of produce by teams. John Crocker, "Judge" Crocker, as he was called from having been a "side" judge, was for a long time mail contractor on the then existing route from Madison to Saco and had a tavern at the village from about 1820 until his death, about the time of Zachary Taylor's election as President. He was an early postmaster.

Traders. —Captain John March, an able citizen who weighed three hundred and fifty pounds, was in trade from 1800 to 1820 in what is now the dwelling of N. F. Nason, at the village. His successor was Artemas Harmon, who traded until some time in the "forties" in the L. M. Atkinson store. A Mr Seavey traded at the Harmon stand for a year or so after Harmon left. Daniel Lary kept quite a stock of goods for sale on the Frost place, one mile below the village, continuing there until 1850. About 1847 John M. Atkinson, a very capable and popular business man, began merchandising at the Harmon store, and sold out to Jotham Harmon in 1852, who was in trade eight or ten years. He was the first representative of Madison, holding the position three consecutive years. His brother, William Harmon, succeeded him in trade, and after some years moved his stock to East Madison. After selling out in 1852, John M. Atkinson placed a stock of merchandise in the old March store and was in trade there until his death in 1868. Ira Atkinson, his cousin, succeeded to his business, conducted it some years, and retired.

In 1873 James O. Gerry was in trade at the village. He sold to Roscoe Flanders, who sold to Mrs Ann B. Atkinson, widow of John M., who purchased for her minor sons. They carried on trade as Atkinson Brothers until 1881, when the present postmaster, Langdon M. Atkinson, became sole owner. For forty years or more the postoffice of Madison has been kept by the Atkinson family, John M. holding it for years and at the time of his death. Mrs Atkinson was then appointed and held it until 1887. Luke Nickerson "kept store" at East Madison for some years prior to the Civil War, when he enlisted in the Thirteenth Maine Regiment, was made orderly sergeant, and died of disease while in service. Merrow & Scruton traded in a small way in 1873 in the store opposite the watering-trough by James J. Burke's. In 1876 J. J. Merrow was in trade alone. James O. Gerry traded here a time later. In 1875 Nathaniel M. Nason began the manufacture of pantaloons for Boston merchants. He employs over one hundred sewers, who make one hundred pairs a day. His work for one firm amounted to $4,800 in 1888.

Silver Lake is one of those graceful bodies of water that suggest a Highland loch, a Swiss lake, the Gulf of Venice, or any of those dreamy places of rest where one may lie in a boat and gaze into cerulean skies fringed with awful majesty of mountains, and for a time be beguiled into thinking he is in fairyland. No other lake in this vicinity seems so quiet, so tranquil, so

foot of Silver lake. From the village it opens up a long vista of most extensive appearance, while from the lake and southern shore delightful mountain prospects gleam on you over a sheet of liquid silver. This should be a much visited summer resort, and its nearness to North Conway is such that visitors there can easily give themselves the pleasure of boat rides on it. The day should not be far distant when its shores are dotted with cottages.

Silver Lake Village was a wild tract when the building of the railroad and establishment of Madison station made it a centre for business. Andrew J. Forrest cleared the land where the Silver Lake House stands, and built the house in 1874. This he opened as a hotel in September, 1876. He died January 9, 1877, and Mrs A. R. Forrest and son have since conducted it. The summer patronage has increased from 1877, when they entertained quite a number. The hotel has accommodations for from twenty to thirty guests, and most fascinating views of the charming lake are presented from its piazzas. In 1879 David Knowles built Lake View Cottage, and opened it to summer boarders in 1878. Its situation on a pine-covered knoll is delightful, commanding the lovely scenery of the lake. Mr Knowles, a practical florist, makes the grounds around his cottage a gorgeous array of floral coloring during the summer months. From fifteen to thirty guests can be entertained here.

The store now occupied by Frank R. Kennett was built in 1880 by Charles F. Hatch, the first agent of Madison station. Here the firm of Hatch & Charles E. Bickford was in trade for two years, when Mr Bickford became proprietor. He sold to Mr Kennett in November, 1888, and is the present station agent.

F. C. Pearson commenced trade in what is now the parlor of the Silver Lake House in 1878. The next year he built a store, where, after some years, he was succeeded for two years by Allard & Gerry (Albert Allard, James O. Gerry).

Silver Lake postoffice was established in 1878 with F. C. Pearson as postmaster. It was moved by him with his store and kept there under his administration and that of Mr Allard, his successor. In 1877 Mr Allard resigned the office in favor of Mrs A. R. Forrest, who removed the office to the hotel. Mrs Forrest was succeeded in 1889 by H. Scammon.

Silver Lake Circle was organized in 1885 for literary advancement and the formation of a library. It now has a library of 250 volumes. It is kept at the hotel. I. A. Forrest is librarian.

Bickford's Cave is about one mile from Eaton Centre, four miles from Madison village, and four from Conway. It is a gothic arch, gray, mossy, and round, looking out upon a dark, deep, woody gorge, and is thirty feet high and twenty-five wide. The back has such an inclination that seats for eighty persons could easily be arranged as in an amphitheatre. From the top a ridge of earth has been cast up in former days, that extends to Pea Porridge pond — a mile and a half. The cave also indicates artificial origin.

Soon after the close of the Civil War the town found that it was owing over $20,000. In 1883 this had been nearly all paid, less than $2,500 remaining.

Madison Village is the old business centre, and still preserves its dignity, and much business is done. The church, Atkinson's store, Nason's manufactory, and the pleasant homes surrounding them unite in making a rural village of attraction.

CHAPTER LXX.

Town Annals — Freewill Baptist Churches — Rev. Charles E. Blake — Civil List — Statistics.

TOWN ANNALS. — George Merrow, James Mooney, and Mark P. Blaisdell were authorized to call the first town-meeting, which was holden February 8, 1853, and the selectmen were constituted a committee to settle with the town of Eaton, according to the act of incorporation, which specified as commissioners to make a suitable division Jonathan T. Chase and Eliphalet Cloutman, of Conway, and Elias Rice, of Freedom. At the March meeting there were 150 votes cast for governor, of which Noah Martin received 53, James Bell 68, and John H. White, 29. The town voted to raise $500 for the repair of highways, $500 for winter tax on highways, $100 in addition to what the law requires for schools, $500 for the necessary charges and expenses of the town; to build a new town-house. 1854. At the annual town-meeting voted to raise $700 for highways, $700 for winter tax on highways, $100 above the requirements of law for schools, $500 for town's expenses, $800 for building the "county road," and John Moulton and Henry Harmon chosen commissioners to expend the money. The town was divided into nine school districts: Village, Harmon, B. B. Colby's, Blaisdell, Lord's, Mason's, Churchill's, Quint's, Kimball's. The resident valuation was $770.35, non-resident, $14.65. Henry Harmon was excused as road commissioner and Eleazer Kennison chosen in his place. The town afterwards voted to reconsider the vote appointing agents, and authorized the selectmen to lay the road out into sections of twenty rods each, and sell the jobs of building them to the lowest bidder. 1855. Robinson Blaisdell, Isaiah Forrest, Nathaniel Quint, were chosen to settle the controversy between Madison and Eaton. The proportion of state tax to be raised this year is $93.80; county tax, $131.34; town charges, $400; school money required

by law, $234.50; school money in addition to this, $200; repair of highways and bridges, $700; winter tax for highways, $700. John L. Frost appointed liquor agent. 1856. The ticket for five presidential electors headed by Daniel Marcy received 41 votes, that by W. H. H. Bailey 122. 1857. The selectmen were authorized to hire money to pay the town debt and voted to raise $600 to apply on it. One dollar a day allowed for work on roads before the first of October; after that, seventy-five cents. $150 above the sum required by law ($256) to be raised for schools. 1858. Conway line perambulated. On the question, "Is it expedient to alter the state constitution?" the town cast seventy-six votes in the negative to none in the affirmative. Daniel Lary appointed liquor agent. 1860. Votes in favor of removing the courts from Ossipee (all cast), 139; in favor of holding the courts at Madison, 139; in favor of purchasing a county farm, 129; against, 10; against building a jail, 139. James J. Merrow appointed liquor agent. Lines between Madison and Freedom perambulated.

1861. December 18, voted to raise $300 for families of volunteers. 1862. No votes for and 129 against buying a county farm and building a jail. Seven school districts made. 1862. July 12, the selectmen are authorized to hire $400 for families of volunteers. August 14, voted $2,500 to encourage enlistments and to pay each man who enlists $100; also, that the enlistments in the town be restricted to our quota. August 23, voted "to authorize the committee having in charge the act providing for aid to volunteers to pay to families the sums equal to the full amount specified in the act referred to according to the number of the family dependent; the town making up to the volunteers' families whatever the state does not allow (if anything) to encourage enlistments." September 29, voted $1,200 for soldiers' families. 1863. At the March meeting voted to raise $1,000 for soldiers' families. March 30, a committee appointed to report a plan for a town-house immediately. October 3, voted $800 of the money now on hand to liquidate the town debt; also, $500 for the aid of dependents of volunteers. December 3, voted $1,500 to cash United States bounties for volunteers; also, $1,000 to encourage enlistments; chose Josiah Hobbs and one of the selectmen agents to fill the quota. 1864. At the March meeting this resolution, offered by B. B. Colby, was adopted: —

Resolved, That the southern rebels now in arms to destroy this government are foul conspirators, false to themselves, false to mankind and to God; we therefore hold it to be the duty of all loyal persons to do all they can by word or deed, by their influence, by their conversation, by their sympathy as well as by their purse, to aid the government cheerfully and heartily in putting down this cruel, unjustifiable, uncalled-for, and wicked rebellion.

Voted $1,200 for families of volunteers; also, $2,000 for repair of highways and bridges. May 2, voted $100 for each man that will or has volunteered

and is assigned to our quota, also to raise $75 in addition to the sum already raised: that William Harmon be an agent to deed lands belonging to the town. June 13, voted $1,800 to pay drafted men or their substitutes; $20,000 for the encouragement of enlistments; to authorize the selectmen to fill the quota. November 8, voted to pay an equal amount of town bounty [to all] who volunteered to fill the quota. 1865. March meeting. Voted to raise $3,000 to pay on the town debt; $2,000 for volunteers' families. 1867. March meeting, voted to raise $2,625 to pay on town debt; also, to issue town bonds to the amount of $20,000, payable $1,000 a year, in such denominations as the selectmen shall think proper, and sell the same, but not to sell under the face of them. On the question, "Is it expedient to abolish pauper settlements in town and throw the entire support of the paupers upon the counties?" the town voted 10 in favor and 76 against. 1868. Raised $1,800 for highways and bridges, $250 in addition to the requirement for schools, $600 for town expenses, $1,200 to pay on town debt. 1869. Voted to raise $5,000 on town debt; $2,400 for highways and bridges; $250 in addition to the provision of law for schools. Line between Eaton and Madison perambulated.

1873. In the warrant calling a town-meeting to meet April twenty-sixth, the fourth article read: "To see if the town will vote to build a town house and raise money for the same, or unite with the first school district and build a town hall in connection with the school house in said district." The town voted to pass this article. In the March meeting, 1874, one article in the warrant was passed over which was "to see if the town will vote to build a town house and raise money for the same." At the same meeting it was voted that the price of labor on the highway for ten hours previous to September 1 shall be two dollars per day, after that time one dollar and fifty cents; also, that the selectmen be instructed to divide the dog tax so that each district shall have the proceeds of its own dogs. The subject of town-house was again "passed" in a meeting held April 14. 1877. On the questions involving the amendments of the state constitution, the town voted affirmatively on all but the first question, which was negatived. 1878. At March meeting voted to raise $3,000 for highways and bridges, $1,000 for payment on town debt. Horace W. Harmon chosen agent to furnish schoolbooks at cost; James Hodsdon receives the appointment of fish-warden. 1879. Voted to adopt and enforce sections 15 and 16 of charter 109 of the General Laws of New Hampshire concerning the sale of cider, lager beer, etc. 1883. The town-house question again comes up, and is again "passed over." 1884. Voted to build a town-house; also, to raise $800 to build it, and chose George Chick, David Knowles, Langdon M. Atkinson, William Mason, and Nathaniel M. Nason a committee to locate the site and build the house. Nason resigned, having taken the contract to build the house, and Nathaniel Churchill was

substituted. (A very neat building was erected at the village as a result of this action.) At the fall election the Republican electors of President received 122 votes, the Democratic 48, the Prohibition 7; 177 votes cast; also, voted by 4 to 4 that it was inexpedient to call a convention to revise the state constitution. 1885. Voted $200 in addition to requirement for schools, $1,200 for roads and bridges, $600 for town expenses; to allow fifteen cents an hour for labor on the highways; voted to accept the new town-house. 1886. Voted $2,000 for highway purposes; voted 77 to 5 that it was inexpedient to call a constitutional convention; to discontinue the highway leading from the north line of Freedom northerly over Gow hill, as far north of said line as the main road from said highway to the dwelling of Thomas Harmon; that the young people have the use of the town-house free for dramatic and social entertainments for the ensuing year, in consideration of the chandelier and settees they have presented to the town for use in the town-house. 1888. More highways are discontinued. The old early roads are not in all cases the ones used to-day, and are going back to their original wildness. At the fall election George W. Nesmith, heading the Republican electoral ticket for President, received 120 votes; Thomas Cogswell, heading the Democratic electoral ticket, received 44 votes. 1889. The votes on the questions presented in the proposed amendments to the state constitution were: No. 1, yes 55, no 29; No. 2, yes 58, no 29; No. 3, yes 60, no 30; No. 4, yes 62, no 26; No. 5, yes 52, no 37; No. 6, yes 23, no 73; No. 7, yes 74, no 21.

Inventory, 1889.—Polls, 153; 140 horses, valued $7,766; 96 oxen, valued $3,858; 185 cows, valued $3,346; 129 other neat stock, valued $2,100; 184 sheep, valued $370. The total valuation of the town is $137,366.

The Freewill Baptist Church of Madison was organized as the "Eaton Church," Stewart says, in 1799, in one place; in 1802 in another. The early records being lost, it is impossible to tell accurately. John Colby labored here in 1811, and baptized 46. In 1812 the membership was exceedingly large, 200, as appears on the reports to the Quarterly Meeting. In 1822 this had dropped to 50, and a series of declensions and revivals followed for many years. In 1838 the membership was reported as 82. Sixty-seven were added in 1844, when Rev. Charles E. Blake was pastor for about five months. The next year the church preferred charges against the pastor, Rev. Thomas Sanborn, which were sustained, but various things had tended to bring difficulties into the organization besides this. Second Adventism had come, and the church had not recovered from it. In 1853 the church becomes the "First Madison Church" by the formation of the town of Madison. A large revival blessed faithful efforts in 1858, 44 becoming members. There were then but 68. In 1878–79 the Sunday-school numbered over one hundred attendants. Rev. C. E. Blake the same pastor in 1886. The present church building was erected in 1855, and in the summer of 1888 was thoroughly renovated and refitted, and a fine bell

hung in the tower. The church membership is 48; deacon, George W. Gray. Deacon Charles Allard, an excellent man, served some time, and until his death. The Sabbath-school has about 50 members; David Knowles, superintendent.

Rev. Charles E. Blake was born at Exeter, June 21, 1818. At the age of fourteen he left school. When eighteen he was apprenticed to the morocco business in Lynn; the next year he made shoes in various places. In 1840 he joined the Methodist church at Newmarket. On account of his radical anti-slavery views he was given a letter of dismissal, and in 1842 joined the Freewill Baptist denomination, and very soon began to preach. He came to Madison in August, 1844, found the church almost extinct, and drew up a new church covenant which was signed by 72 persons. His stay here was until February, 1845. His successor proved himself unworthy, and the church suffered. Mr. Blake was in active labor at North Sandwich, where he was ordained in September, 1845. In December, 1847, he went to Franconia and Bethlehem churches. After three years he removed to Bethlehem and was pastor three years; he was then at Dalton two years, Gardner City (Maine), three years, Dover, one year, and Farmington (Maine), two years. November 1, 1861, Mr Blake enlisted in the Thirteenth Maine Volunteers under Colonel Neal Dow. In March, 1862, he was promoted to the chaplaincy of the regiment, and was in active service for two years, accompanying General Butler to New Orleans. His services in the army were numerous and patriotic. In 1863 he returned to Farmington, and was pastor for four years, then at Auburn (Maine), where he in one day baptized 65. In September, 1867, he was called to a church in New York city that was just disbanding, and remained three years. He then went to South Boston, and was soon called to canvass New York state for the missionary cause.

After pastorates at Dover, Springvale, New Hampton, and North Anson, he was employed as a home missionary by the state board of missions in Maine. But the old field where he had labored so usefully needed him, and January 1, 1886, he commenced his present pastorate in Madison, forty-one years after his first labors here. He has ever been a pioneer, especially noted for his skill in building and uniting disorganized congregations, and much of this work has fallen to his lot. At the age of seventy-one, his countenance is cheerful, sunny, and cheery, and he walks with the lightness of a boy. He looks upon the bright side of life, labors with the earnestness of an extremely earnest nature for the right, as God has given him to see the right, and is a widely known and loved veteran of his church. Few have accomplished more good. His daughter Sadie is connected with the management of the "Free Baptists" at Minneapolis; another daughter, Lizzie, married Rev. E. S. Stackpole, now building up a theological seminary at Florence, Italy, for his (Methodist) church. His son Edwin is pastor of the church at Tamworth Iron Works.

[illegible] Isaiah Forrest, Nathaniel Quint, selectmen; James J. Merrow, [illegible] representative.

[illegible] Albert Allard, selectmen; James J. Merrow, clerk; Jotham Harmon, [illegible]

[illegible] John Chick, selectmen; James J. Merrow, clerk; Jotham Harmon, [illegible].

1866, Mark P. Blaisdell, Jerome Snell, Isaiah Forrest, jr, selectmen; James J. Merrow, clerk; William Harmon, representative.

1867, [illegible] Snell, Luke Nickerson, Isaiah Forrest, jr, selectmen; James J. Merrow, clerk; William Harmon, [illegible]

1868, [illegible] Snell, Luke Nickerson, Nathaniel Churchill, selectmen; James J. Merrow, clerk; Benjamin B. Eaton, [illegible]

1869, Mark P. Blaisdell, Nathaniel Churchill, Mark Nickerson, selectmen; Charles H. Hunt, clerk; Benjamin B. Eaton, representative.

1870, James Mooney, Albert C. Wakefield, John A. Forrest, selectmen; Alden Snell, clerk.

1871, James Mooney, John Chick, John R. Flanders, selectmen; Alden Snell, clerk; Josiah H. Hobbs, [illegible]

1872, John R. Flanders, John Chick, Albert Allard, selectmen; Charles H. Hunt, clerk; Josiah H. Hobbs, [illegible]

1873, John R. Flanders, Albert Allard, William Harmon, selectmen; Charles H. Hunt, clerk; Mark P. Blaisdell, representative.

1874, John R. Flanders, Albert Allard, William Harmon, selectmen; Charles H. Hunt, clerk.

1875, John R. Flanders, Mark Nickerson, Daniel I. Quint, selectmen; Charles H. Hunt, clerk; George Merrow, [illegible]

1876, Mark Nickerson, Daniel I. Quint, Jerome Snell, selectmen; James J. Merrow, clerk; George Merrow, [illegible]

1877, Mark Nickerson, Jerome Snell, Nathaniel Nickerson, selectmen; James J. Merrow, clerk; John R. Flanders, representative.

1878, Mark Nickerson, Jonathan Nickerson, William R. Thurston, selectmen; James J. Merrow, clerk; John R. Flanders, representative.

1879, Mark P. Blaisdell, Ichabod D. Churchill, Andrew J. Forrest, selectmen; James J. Merrow, clerk; Mark Nickerson, representative.

1870, Mark P. Blaisdell, Jerome Snell, Robert K. Chick, selectmen; James J. Merrow, clerk; Mark Nickerson, representative.

1871, Mark P. Blaisdell, Robert K. Chick, Samuel Frost, selectmen; James J. Merrow, clerk; Albert Allard, representative.

1872, Mark P. Blaisdell, Mark F. Tasker, Samuel Frost, selectmen; James J. Merrow, clerk; Albert Allard, representative.

1873, Mark P. Blaisdell, Mark F. Tasker, Samuel Frost, selectmen; James J. Merrow, clerk; Samuel Ambrose, representative.

1874, Mark P. Blaisdell, Samuel Frost, Mark Nickerson, selectmen; James J. Merrow, clerk.

1875, Mark P. Blaisdell, Mark Nickerson, Roswell Harmon, selectmen; James J. Merrow, clerk; William R. Thurston, representative.

1876, John R. Flanders, Roswell Harmon, James O. Gerry, selectmen; James J. Merrow, clerk.

1877, John R. Flanders, James O. Gerry, George Chick, selectmen; Albert Allard, clerk; Samuel Frost, representative.

1878, John R. Flanders, James O. Gerry, George Chick, selectmen; Albert Allard, clerk.

1879, John R. Flanders, James O. Gerry, George Chick, selectmen; Albert Allard, clerk; James J. Merrow, representative.

1880, John R. Flanders, James O. Gerry, George Chick, selectmen; Albert Allard, clerk; James J. Burke, representative.

1881, Albert Allard, John G. Ferren, Enoch L. Drew, selectmen; John R. Flanders, clerk.

1882, Albert Allard, John G. Ferren, Enoch L. Drew, selectmen; John R. Flanders, clerk; Josiah H. Hobbs, representative.

1883, Albert Allard, John G. Ferren, Enoch L. Drew, selectmen; John R. Flanders, clerk.

1884, Josiah H. Hobbs, Robert K. Chick, Henry Harriman, selectmen; James O. Gerry, clerk.

1885, Josiah H. Hobbs, Robert K. Chick, Henry Harriman, selectmen; Augustus Lary, clerk.

1886, Josiah H. Hobbs, Robert K. Chick, Henry Harriman, selectmen; Augustus Lary, clerk; William Bennett, representative.

1887, Josiah H. Hobbs, Robert K. Chick, Henry Harriman, selectmen; Augustus Lary, clerk.

1888, Josiah H. Hobbs, Frank R. Kennett, Henry Harriman, selectmen; Augustus Lary, clerk.

1889, Josiah H. Hobbs, Frank R. Kennett, Frank W. Barrett, selectmen; Augustus Lary, clerk.

CONWAY.

CHAPTER LXXI.

Introduction — Conditions of Charter and Boundaries — Grantees — Pequawket — The Original Proprietors and List of Settlers — Andrew McMillan's Petition — Roads — Prominent Settlers — Signers of Association Test — Early Mills — Early Prices — Early Innkeepers — Early Taxes — Early Music — Early Survey — Freshet of October, 1785 — Inventory of 1794.

From the heart of Waumbek Methna, from the lake that never fails,
Falls the Saco in the green lap of Conway's intervales;
There in wild and virgin freshness, its waters foam and flow,
As when Darby Field first saw them, two hundred years ago.

But, vexed in all its seaward course with bridges, dams, and mills,
How changed is Saco's stream, how lost its freedom of the hills,
Since traveled Jocelyn, factor Vines, and stately Champernoon
Heard on its banks the gray wolf's howl, the trumpet of the loon!

With smoking axle hot with speed, with steeds of fire and steam,
Wide-waked To-day leaves Yesterday behind him like a dream.
Still, from the hurrying train of Life, fly backward far and fast
The milestones of the fathers, the landmarks of the past.

THE history of Conway stretches through a long succession of years. Before the white man knew of this section, before the "White Hills" were seen by the early navigators, the Pequawket Indians had a happy home in the lovely valley of the Saco, and waxed fat and strong among the profusion of moose, bear, and other game that roamed through the great forest wildernesses, while every stream was filled with magnificent trout. Here the squaws cultivated cornfields in the open interval. Their territory reached from the Notch to the sea. The central location was in "Pigwacket," now Fryeburg and Conway. These Indians bore a widespread reputation for valor and daring, were bloodthirsty and able warriors, and possessed a higher degree of intelligence than many of the Algonquin natives. This was a perfect home for an Indian, with its wealth of game and fish, and the waters of the Saco affording access to the seashore. Up this winding stream passed Darby Field on his way to the White Hills in 1632, the pioneer of the millions who have visited the wonders of this mystical region, and a century and a generation later the few Indians that did not flee

to Canada after the Lovewell fight saw the advance of the white men who were to occupy their homes and trample the ashes of their council-fires under irreverent feet.

Charter and Boundaries. — In the reign of his majesty George the Third, Gov. Benning Wentworth, governor of the province of New Hampshire, a charter was obtained, dated October 1, 1765, of 23,040 acres of land, with the addition of 1,040 acres for roads, ponds, mountains, rocks, etc. This six miles square was the good town of Conway. According to M. F. Sweetser, "The town takes its name from that gallant old English statesman, Henry Seymour Conway, Walpole's friend, commander-in-chief of the British army, and, at the time when this mountain glen was baptized, a prominent champion of the liberties of America." This land was divided into sixty-nine equal shares, and every grantee, his heirs and assigns, were required to plant and cultivate five acres of land within the term of five years, for every fifty acres contained in his share. White-pine trees fit for masts were of course reserved for his majesty, and "before any division of the land be made one-acre lots near the centre of the township be reserved for each grantee, and each grantee should pay annually, if demanded, one ear of Indian corn in the month of December for ten years:" after the ten years one shilling proclamation money for every one hundred acres. Two shares containing five hundred acres to be reserved for Governor Wentworth, one for the support of the gospel in heathen lands, one for the church of England, one for first settled minister, and one for the benefit of schools.

Boundaries. — The boundaries given in the charter are these: —

Beginning at a Beech Tree Standing in the Dividing Line Between the Province of New Hampshire and the Province of the Massachusetts Bay at a Bought Twenty six miles Distance From the head of Salmon Falls River And about two miles and one Quarter of a mile southerly of the Place whare the Aforesaid dividing Line first Crosseth Sawco River Said Beech Tree is marked with the Letters B-g-t-n as also S. E. C For South East Corner and from said Tree runs on the Aforesaid Dividing Line North 8 degrees East Six miles to a Beech tree marked with the Aforesaid Letters B-g-t-n & also N. E. C For North East Corner Bounds — Thence Squire off at Right angles and Running North 82 degrees West Six miles to a Beech Tree marked as aforesaid three Quarters of one mile Westerly of Saco River Thence Turning at Right Angles and runs South Eight Degrees west Six miles to a maple tree marked with the Aforesaid Letters and with S. W. C For southwest Corner & From Thence Turning of at Right Angles and Runing South Eighty Two degrees East to the Bounds First above mentioned Standing in the Aforesaid Dividing Line of the Aforesaid Provinces. — [*Richard Eastman's Copy in Proprietors' Records.*]

Conway is now bounded north by Chatham and Bartlett, east by Maine, south by Eaton and Madison, west by Madison and Albany. It has an area of 30,040 acres. The principal streams are the Saco, Swift, and Pequawket rivers, and the largest bodies of water Walker's and Pequawket ponds. Saco River is from ten to twelve rods wide, with rapid current broken by falls, so

situated as to be improved at small expense. The intervale along the Saco is from fifty to three hundred rods in width, and is most productive farming land. The Green Hills, Rattlesnake, Middle, and Peaked mountains are in the north part of the town. Pine Hill is in the great bend of the Saco, while White Horse and Cathedral ledges and bewitching Echo lake rest upon its northwest corner. The population reached 1,601 in 1830, which by 1850 had increased to 1,765, to fall to 1,624 in 1860, and 1,607 in 1870. A gratifying increase was shown in 1880, when the census showed 2,124. The growth has been steady since that, and of a permanent character. According to report made to the State Department of Agriculture, Conway produced in 1888, 78,860 pounds of butter, 2,350 pounds of cheese, sold 13,520 gallons of milk, and received $130,140 from summer boarders.

Grantees. — Daniel Foster, Joseph Eastman, Asa Kimball, Andrew McMillan, and William Stark (for building mills), George Abbott, Joseph Eastman, Jr, Thomas Merrill, Moses Eastman, Henry Lovejoy, Obediah Eastman, Nathaniel Eastman, Andrew Buntin, Ephraim Carter, Reuben Kimball, Richard Ayer, Jacob Ayers, Perley Ayers, Nathaniel Perly, Ebenezer Burbank, Peter Ayers, Samuel Merrill, William Ladd, Samuel Ayers, Jr, Joshua Heath, James Osgood, Asa Foster, Moses Foster, Jr, Francis Carr, John Carr, Ephraim Foster, David Carr, Elias Heath, Caleb Foster, Daniel Ingalls, Benjamin Ingalls, John Maston, John Maston, Jr, William Ingalls, John Ingalls, Moses Foster, Samuel Ingalls, John Johnson, David Hicks, Arthur Bennett, James Burley, Jonathan Stevens, David Davis, Josiah Johnson, Thomas Bragg, Peter Parker, John Beverly Watts, the Hon. John Temple, Esq., the Hon. Theodore Atkinson, Daniel Warner, Mark Hunking Wentworth, Theodore Atkinson, Jr, Nathaniel Barrell, Peter Livius, Jonathan Warner, Clement March, Esq., John Lang, John Tufton Mason, Esq., Henry Sherburne, Esq., Speaker of the Assembly.

Pequawket. — As Conway and Fryeburg embrace the territory called *Pe-que-auk-et* (Pequawket), "the clear, plain valley lands near or on each side of the crooked *Skog-kook*" (meaning, "The snake-shaped stream running midst pine-trees"), now Saco river, and as the objective point for settlement was the homestead of the *Pequawkets*, the settlement of these towns has an inseparable connection. Colonel, afterward General, Joseph Frye had been an officer in the king's army, and in consideration of gallant deeds a grant of Pigwackett was made to him March 3, 1762, with conditions similar to those of Conway. Pigwackett was supposed to be entirely in Maine, then belonging to Massachusetts, but it was found that over four thousand acres of the land granted Frye was in New Hampshire. Colonel Frye relinquished 4,147 acres in New Hampshire, and selected that number of acres in Maine, north of his grant on the *Son-ki-po*, "Cold Stream," which was called "Fryeburg Addition" until incorporated as Stow.

When Colonel Frye located his grant the Maine line was supposed to lie several miles west of the Province line as it now is, and the northwest corner of Fryeburg was located on Green Hill. By the same misapprehension, Captain Henry Young Brown, grantee of Brownfield, had a large share of Conway in his grant. In November, 1763, Samuel Osgood, Moses Ames, John Evans, and Jedediah Spring came as settlers under Colonel Frye. David Evans and Nathaniel Merrill accompanied them. In 1765 the last two had married, and, with David Page (who had been a companion scout of Nathaniel Merrill in Rogers's rangers) and Captain Timothy Walker, constituted the settlement of Seven Lots, so long the name of Fryeburg village. In 1765 Ebenezer Burbank, Joshua Heath, and John Dolloff settled near the centre of the township, and in 1766 Daniel Foster, Thomas Merrill, and Thomas Chadbourn commenced the settlement of North Conway, building their dwellings on the intervale. At this time Captain Walker had a grist and saw mill at the outlet of Walker's pond. By 1768 a dozen families were living in Conway under the Maine grants, among them Benjamin and James Osgood from Concord, brothers of Major Samuel of Seven Lots, the two Dolloffs, and two or three Walkers. Fryeburg was not incorporated as a town until January 11, 1777, and as Conway was incorporated by its charter, elected its officers, and ever kept up its organization, it was the first White Mountain town.

The varying claims of the conflicting proprietors caused more than ordinary attention to be given to those who made settlements early, and we give a quaint old document on file in Concord that shows a glimpse of the earliest civilized occupation of this territory, who of them belonged to Conway, and who to the colony of Fryeburg.

The Original Proprietors, number of lots claimed, lots settled, under whom first improved, lots improved and unimproved in 1771.

1. Theodore Atkinson, Esq., No. 67, claimed by David Page, "settled 2 familys under Col. Frye." 2. Asa Foster, 64, claimed by John Osgood, "Do First Improved under Brown." 3. Reuben Kimble, 63, Joshua Kelley, "Do First Improved under Brown." 4. Josiah Johnson, 53, Thomas Merril, Esqr., "Settled under Brown 2 Familys on this lot." 5. Daniel Foster, 46, Timothy Walker, "Do Brown began the Improvement on this lot." 6. George Abbot, 45, Enoch Webster, "Settled under Conway." 7. Perley Ayre, 42, Ebenezer Burbank, "Settled under Conway." 8. Joshua Heath, 50, Joshua Heath, "Settled under Brown." 9. Ebenezer Burbank, 49, Richard Ayre, "Settled under Brown." 10. Peter Parker, 48, Richard Ayre, "Settled under Brown." 11. Late Governor Farm, 51 & 52, James & Benja Osgood, "Two Familys settled under Brown." 12. John Mastin, 32, Thomas Russell, "Settled under Conway." 13. James Burley, 27, Thomas Merril, Esq., "Do about 30 acres improved." 14. Joseph Eastman, jr, 14, Richard Eastman, "Settled under Conway." 15. Moses Foster, jr, 13, Col. Atkinson, Settler, "one Family on his original Right for this Right." 16. Daniel Warner, Esq., "to be given to the [illegible]," 63, H. Young Brown, "Improved for Pasture some Trees Fell." 17. 1st Minister Lot, 68, Proprietors of Conway, "Improved largely by Brown." 18. Peter Livis [Livius], Esq., 66, R. Hazen Osgood, A, "Improved by Hazen Osgood 1st improvement under Brown." 19. Andrew McMillin & William Smith, 65, Andrew McMillin, "Considerable Improvement, the Greatest part was made under Brown." 20. Moses Lovejoy, 62, James Osgood, "Improvement made under Brown." 21. John Mastin, jr, 59, Richard Eastman, "2 acres of Trees Fell." 22. Benj. Ingales, 58, Benj. Ingales, "2 acres of Trees Fell." 23. Wm Ingalls, 57, Wm Fox, A, "Improved 1st begun under Brown." 24. Joseph Eastman, 55, John Webster, "House Frame and Improvement by Herreman." 25. Obediah Eastman, 47, Jeremiah Ferington, A, "Improvement of Brown." 26. Moses Foster, 44, Abiel Lovejoy, A, "Improvement under Conway." 27. David Ellis, 43, Samuel Eastman, "Improvement under Conway." 28. John Johnson, 39, James Cochran, A, "Improve-

ment under Conway." 29. John'a Warner, Esq., 38, Jon'a Warner, Esq., A, "Improved under Conway." 30. Theo Atkinson, jr. Esq., 33, Col Atkinson, "Improved under Conway by cutting some wild Hay." 31. Arthur Bennett, Daniel Ingales, John Ingales, 31 30-29, Thomas Merrill, Esq., "Improved and three sons as settlers." 32. Ephraim Carter, 28, Abiathar Eastman, A, "Improvement made." 33. Jonathan Stephens, 24, Thomas Merrill, Esq., "Improvement made." 34. David Ayre, 18, Andrew McMillan, Esq., "One house one barn 10 acres of Plow land Cuts about 5 Load Hay one Tennent." 35. Ephraim Foster, 19, Andrew McMillan, Esq. 36. John Beverly Watts, 17, Andrew McMillan. 37. Thomas Merrill, 16, Andrew McMillan. 38. Clement March, Esq., 54, Clement March, Esq., "Some Improvement by Leonord Herreman." 39. Thomas Bragg, 12, Richard Ayre, "2 acres of Trees Fell." 40. Francis Carr, 1, Joseph Odle, "Exchanged A for Common land first Improved under Brown." 41. John Tufton Mason, Esq., 62, John Tufton Mason, Esq., "No Improvement." 42. Hon. John Temple, Esq., 61, Hon. John Temple, Esq., "No Improvement." 43. John Lang, 56, John Lang, "No Improvement." 44. Moses Eastman, 40, Moses Eastman, "Captain Eastman informs me they cut some hay." 45. Peter Ayre, 37, John Knight, "No Improvement." 46. William Ladd, 36, —— Tinney, "No Improvement." 47. Samuel Merrill, 35, Jesse Page, "No improvement." 48-49-50. Jacob Ayre, 34, Nathaniel Perley, 20, Samuel Ayre, 20, all claimed by Jacob Ayre. 51. Richard Ayre, 22, Richard Ayre, "he Informs me there is hay cut on it." 52. Henry Sherburne, Esq., 15, "No Improvements." 53. M. H. Wentworth, Esq., 26, M. H. Wentworth, "No Improvements." 54. Nath'l Barrel, Esq., 25, "Said to be Capt. Moffetts. No Improvements." 55. James Osgood, 11, Samuel White & Joseph Eastman, "No Improvements." 56. Propigating the Gospel, 10, "No Improvements." 57. School, 9, "No Improvements." 58. Samuel Ingales, 8, Oliver Peabody, "No Improvements." 59. Andrew Bunting, 7, "Late Governor. No Improvements." 60. Asa Kimble, 6, "Late Governor, no improvements." 61. John Carr, 5, Dan Foster or Oliver Peabody, "No Improvements." 62-63. Elias Heath and Caleb Foster, 4-3, Peter Livis, Esq., "there was an addition laid out to this lot, and a Family settled on it." 64. Nathaniel Eastman, 2, "No Improvements." 65. David Carr, 21, Andrew McMillin, Esq., "No Improvements." 65. "Gleeb Lot, No Improvements."

"John Webster, one of Col. Fry's Proprictors set his house within the line of Conway Col. Fryc's Proprictors gave Captains Walker, Starks, & McMillin 510 Dollars to build a Griss mill and saw mill, and they to have the mills, said mills Fell within Conway the late Governor Gave Starks and McMillin right for the use of said mills, and they proprietors of Conway gave Walker 100 acres round said mills — There was a Family settled before Conway was Granted — Brown had two Familys settled before Conway was Granted that mov'd away."

A List of the Settlers that have Familys in Conway, and by whome Introduced.

3 Settlers by Col. Frye; John Webster, David Page, Samuel Smith

2 at the mills, Timothy Walker, Ezekiel Walker

9 Settlers by Conway Proprietors, Joshua Kelley, Ebenezer Burbank, Thos Russell, Thos Merrill, Esqr. Richard Eastman, Enoch Webster, John Willson, all own rights, Joseph Kilgore, Tennent to Captain Walker, Anthony Emery, Tennent to Andrew McMillin Esqr

7 Familys by Brown, John Osgood, Leonard Harreman, Joshua Heath, John Dolloff Jun. John Dolloff, James Osgood, Benja Osgood.

1 Family Nath^{l} Harriman, settled on a lot with his Father not agreed with Brown or Conway

—

22 Total

8 Improvements mark'd with the letter A worked on their land last year went away in the Fall to Return in the Spring.

March 21 1771 A True State of Conway according to my best Knowledge

Pr Henry Young Brown

In 1771, as thirteen of the grantees showed no disposition to aid in the development of the colony, and were really clogs upon those who were laboring hard to make a civilization here by keeping valuable tracts without improvements, this petition was sent to Governor John Wentworth: —

Province of New Hampshire. *To his Excellency John Wentworth Esq^{r} Captain General Governor and Commander in chief in and over his Majesty's Province of New Hampshire aforesaid* &c. In Council.

The Petition of Andrew McMillan Esq: In behalf of himself and associates most humbly shews — That the Township of Conway in sd Province was granted by his Majesty's Charter bearing date the First day of October, 1765, in Sixty-nine Shares on certain Conditions of Settlement to be performed and fulfilled by the Grantees thereof in Five years from the date of said Charter. Also That certain of said Grantees, namely Moses Eastman, Nathaniel

[illegible] Ayers, Jacob Ayers, Nathaniel Pearly, Peter Ayers, William Ladd, Samuel [illegible] Jun[r], John Carr, Samuel Ingalls, John Lang, Asa [illegible] and Andrew Bunting have not performed the Conditions of settlement agreeable to [illegible] your petitioners have been at great Expence in settling said Town building Mills and making Roads into the Country at a Time when provision was very dear and to be transported many miles through an uninhabited Country. Your Petitioners therefore Pray the said Rights or Shares of the aforesaid delinquent Grantees, may be granted to your Petitioners under such Conditions as to your Excellency shall seem meet; and they as in duty bound shall ever Pray &c.

Portsm[o] 28th January 1771 And McMillan.

To one so interested in the rapid development of the Province as was Governor Wentworth, this would be a successful appeal, and we find that the rights of the delinquents were regranted on April 6, 1772, after sufficient notice had been given to non-complying proprietors, as follows: —

Unto William Welch the right of Jacob Ayers; the first Division or allotment whereof [illegible] included (No. 34); unto Thomas Martin the Right of Nathaniel Pearly (No. 23) as aforesd; unto Nathaniel Folsom Jun[r], the Right of Peter Ayers (No. 37) as aforesaid; unto the first settled Minister of the Gospel in sd Town the Right of William Ladd (No. 36) as aforesaid; unto Samuel Colby the Right of Samuel Ayers (No. 20) as aforesd; unto Roger Hayes the Right of John Carr (No. 5) as aforesd; unto Thomas Hodgson the Right of Samuel Ingalls (No. 8) as aforesd; unto George Wentworth the Right of Asa Kimball (No. 6) as aforesd; unto Joshua Wentworth the Right of Andrew Bunting (No. 7) as aforesd; and unto Henry Young Brown the Right of the first settled minister (No. 68) as aforesd. etc. — [*Richard Eastman's copy in Town and Proprietors' Records.*]

Many of the original proprietors never visited the township, but disposed of their interest to others. The owners of the unimproved lots not regranted had an opportunity to reclaim their rights by prompt occupation and improvements, so that by the action of Colonel Andrew McMillan in instigating and preparing the petition for regranting the unimproved grants new activity and life was given to the little colony. Colonel McMillan's personal interest in this valley caused him to spare no effort to draw settlers hither, and his efforts were aided by Colonel Frye and the people of "Frye's town" and the settlers at the Centre. Soon settlers came: not only from Concord, Pembroke, etc., but from Portsmouth, Exeter, Greenland, Lee, and all along Oyster river.

By 1773 there was quite a nucleus of prosperity established. In May the selectmen report 43 polls, 120 acres of arable land, 57 acres mowing land, 6 horses, 34 oxen, 13 cows, 6 young cattle. Two or three of the additions to the poll list were sons of settlers who had come of age.

The proprietors early gave attention to laying out roads. The best men were on the committees for locating and making highways. The Indian trails down the Saco and to the Ossipee country were broad, and, after the moccasined feet of the savages no longer fell upon them, the adventurous hunters kept them open, and they were quite of use to the pioneers. They "spotted"

lines and "bushed out" paths, which, as fast as they could, they replaced with wider paths and roads. The first of these to North Conway from the Centre was made in 1765 and 1766. B. D. Eastman graphically describes the course of this from the Province line as follows: "Our course is up the valley from the Pe-que-auk-et settlement, called the 'Seven Lots' till incorporated into Fryeburg, to James Osgood's, in East Conway, then by a path through pitch-pine plain land to the outlet of a pond where subsequently were built what was for many years called Walker's mills. Thence along the plain in a northwesterly direction to the cabin occupied by Ebenezer Burbank, located on the south cant of the hill, northwest of the present town-house; thence by the house of Joshua Heath, on the north cant of said hill, the house in which the town-meetings were held for years. Thence to the cabin occupied by John Dolloff on land now embraced in the beautiful farm owned and occupied so long by Hon. Joel Eastman. (Some half-century ago this place was called the "Odell place.") From thence we ford the river, soon leaving the intervale for the level pitch-pine plain at the point where subsequently was cleared five acres of ground for a meeting-house and graveyard. From this point we pass up through the thick pines in a path across level land between the acre lots, probably the first permanent road in town. We sweep to the left from the head of these lots to the first intervale lot in North Conway, then called Foster's 'pocket.'" In 1772 a road was granted from Conway to Shelburne, Northumberland, and Lancaster.

Conway was fortunate in having several men of more than ordinary ability and power among its permanent settlers, and the steady progress and high position the town acquired and maintained was brought about by their wise and considerate harmony of action in all things affecting the common good, and the impress they left upon the town lingers yet in many valuable institutions. Aside from Dr Porter, the man of highest culture was Colonel Andrew McMillan, who possessed a rare practicality as well. Thomas Merrill, Esq., town and proprietors' clerk for nearly a quarter of a century, justice of the peace, a man of good education and better judgment, was another settler of great value. Colonel David Page, a man who combined with a love of wild sports and pioneer life qualities particularly calculated to meet all contingencies of civil life, a ready speaker, a man of push and positiveness, never acknowledging or knowing defeat, ready at all times to do battle with hostile Indians, or exchange thrusts with the ablest intellects of Portsmouth or Exeter in legislative combat, he too was a power in the young community. Richard Eastman, Jr, a young man of strong mind and body, so threw his earnest nature into the public matters of the town as to form a part of its very existence.

in Conway and locations: John Osgood, Enoch Webster, William Merrill, Leonerd Harriman, James Huntriss, Enoch Merrill, Jeremiah Colby, James McMillan, Jacob Walden, Hugh Sterling, Richard Walker, James Harrold, William Knox, Abiather Eastman, Thomas Merrill, Joseph Odell, Benjamin Farnum, Ebenezer Burbanke, Thomas Russell, Benoni Cory, Thomas King, Jeremiah Page, Ebeneser Farnum, Robert Thomas Merrill, Joshua Heaths, William White, Thomas Chadbourne, Abraham Colby, Joseph Colby, John Pendexter, Humphery Emery, Jr, Nathaniel Hariman, Enoch Emery, Antony Emery, Vere Royse, Benjamin Stephen Coffin, Richard Jackman, Josiah Dollof, Christopher Huntress, Nathaniel Smith.

To the General Assembly or Committee of Safety for the Colony of New Hampshire. We have Agreeable to Request Desired Every man that is twenty-one years of age within this the locations adjoining to set their names to the within Itroment, and every man has signed.

David Page
Joshua Heath } Selectmen.

Conway, June 9, 1776.

Early Mills. — May 26, 1773, the proprietors, in confirming previous action, received a report from a committee, to find what has been done by the proprietors illegally, which read: —

On consideration of a vote passed at the first meeting of the Proprietors of Conway for Capt. Timothy Walker to have one hundred acres of land his two mills to be in the centre with the mill privileges and as said vote was passed without sufficient notification, but as sd Walker is now ready to give bond to serve the Proprietors with said mills therefore Voted to confirm said hundred acres of land as laid out to sd Walker his heirs or assigns the condition of his bond to run as followeth: That until their shall be another grist mill and saw mill built in Conway the sd Walker his heirs or assigns shall keep a good Grist Mill and Saw Mill in good repair and give good attendance at the same to serve the Proprietors or Inhabitants of sd Town in the following manner: To saw all timber that shall be brought into the millyard which sd Walker is to always provide convenient for the mills for one half of the lumber the said timber shall make which is to be sawed into proper stuff according to the owner's directions and grind well for customary tole and if after other mills are built in said Town sd Walker his heirs or assigns shall think it for his interest to keep up said mills or one of them then he or they shall serve the said Proprietors and Inhabitants in the above said manner so long as he or they shall think proper to keep the mill or mills up. At another meeting held September 29, 1773, voted to Thomas Chadbourn about fifteen acres in land in Conway with a mill priviledge on Pudding brook near Mr Eastman's bounded on every side by lot No. 12 on the condition that he build a good saw-mill on said mill priviledge to be completed by the first of November next and keep the same in good repair forever and to saw logs into boards or other lumber for the Proprietors or the Inhabitants for one half of the lumber or at the rate of boards at nine shillings per thousand. Likewise build a good grist-mill on the same stream of three years from the first of November next and to grind for the Proprietors or Inhabitants in a proper manner and to keep the same in good repair forever and be ready at all times to do them in a proper manner and that there shall at all times be a proper quantity of logs and lumber at said mills. Also voted to Thomas Chadbourn as an encouragement for building a grist and saw mills on Pudding brook so called in said town [illegible] to be laid out by the committee.

In 1775 the town had 273 white inhabitants and "two negro slaves," and a messenger to bring "ye post monthly" was arranged for the same year. In 1781 the state employed "a mounted post-rider" to bring mail fortnightly from Portsmouth.

Early Prices. — In 1778 in settling Mr Porter as minister he was to be paid "£65 in labor and materials to build a dwelling at specified prices, viz. common labour with ax, &c. four shillings; carpenter and joiner work, finding themselves, six shillings; oxen two shillings per day; good merchantable white pine boards eighteen shillings per thousand; good and merchantable clapboards thirty-six shillings per thousand, delivered; good merchantable shingles eight shillings per thousand, delivered. £55 as his first year's salary, paid one-half in money and one-half in produce at fixed prices: Indian corn three shillings per bushel, rye four shillings, peas and wheat six shillings, flax eight pence. The salary was to be increased £5 annually until it reached £70 and to be paid in the same manner as before for six years after reaching £70. After this the salary was to be continuously £70 in money equal to silver and gold as it was in 1775, so long as he continued as minister."

Early Innkeepers. — Captain Joshua Heath was one of the earliest innkeepers. The first and many subsequent meetings were held at his house. October 8, 1792, the selectmen approbate James Smith to retail spirituous liquors. December 31, 1792. "This Certifies that Austin George has our Premision to keep a Publick House of intertainment his governing him Self as the Law Directs. Richard Kimball, Stephen Webster, Selectmen." January 15, 1793. William Boswell was licensed for retailing spirituous liquors. William Lovejoy received license the same day. June 27, 1793. Lieutenant Stephen Webster was "approbated" to keep a tavern. March 16, 1795. Captain Elijah Densmore received license to keep a public house for one year, provided he observes the rules and regulations of licensed houses. March 16, 1795. Captain John Chase was approbated to keep a house of entertainment and sell spirituous liquors. March 20, 1795. Andrew McMillan, Esq., was approbated to keep a house of publick entertainment and sell spirituous liquors, etc. December 2, 1800. Henry Sherburn Junr had the approbation of the selectmen to keep a Publick House and sell all foreign distilled spirituous liquors, he observing the Laws.

Early Taxes and Merchandising. — In consequence of the scarcity of money and the difficulty of transportation, a large proportion of the taxes were paid in articles of produce and home production, the value of each article being fixed by action of the town at the annual meeting. The month of December was usually the tax-paying season, and for convenience several places in town were assigned for deposit and several trusty persons were appointed to receive, and afterwards appropriate, sell, or exchange, as the circumstances might demand. For this purpose a storehouse was built on the east side

opposite the McMillan House, and Colonel McMillan ... receiving and disposing of the various commodities brought in payment of taxes. In this house were the scales and measures for ascertaining the amount of grain, flax, salts, pot and pearl ashes, sugar, ... but after awhile they were thrown into very great embarrassment on account of the depreciation in value of the continental money, which was about all the kind they had. This caused great trouble and no small amount of litigation, ruinous to the peace and quietude of the new settlement.

These documents in a quaint way tell the history to which they allude in more forcible manner than the polished sentences of our English of to-day.

Records of Conway Musical Society. — Conway, April 30, 1808. At a legal meeting of the "Conway Musical Society," then held at the new Centre schoolhouse for the purpose of choosing officers and for the transaction of other business relative to said society, made choice of Jonathan Eastman, president; Thomas Chadbourn, secretary; William Knox, treasurer; Josiah Merrill, first director; Abiather Eastman, second director; James Wille, third director.

Voted, among other things, that an invitation be given to Easter Eastman, Patty Davis, Nancy Eastman, Polly Barns, Zuba Hutchins, Patty Chadbourn, Patty Pendexter, Betsy Lovjoy, Polly Shurburne, Dolly Shurburne, Jane Plaisted, Betsey Eastman, Sally Merrill, Sally Knox, Betsey Merrill, and Betsey Russell to be initiated into said society.

Voted that the meeting be adjourned to the last Saturday in May following. adjourned accordingly. Attest Thos Chadbourn, Secr.

Conway, May 27, 1808. Met according to adjournment. On account of the absence of a large number of the members, Voted that the meeting be adjourned to the first Saturday in June following, at two o'clock P.M. Thos Chadbourn, Secy.

Conway, June 4, 1808. Met according to adjournment. Voted that the office of Secretary and Treasurer be vested in one person. At this junction we all got by the ears and therefore Voted *unanimously*, that the meeting be adjourned to all eternity. Attest Thos Chadbourn, Sec'y.

Early Survey of Conway. — The Deposition of Nathl Merrill of Lawful age testifieth and saith he surveyed all the Land that is Laid out in the Town of Conway and is well acquainted with what is left as Common or undivided, and that according to the best Estemation your Deponant can make their is more than the one half of the Town of Conway, that is Mountains Pine Plains or West Bogg, and that a Bout three Thousand Eight Hundred acres of that half is in one Mountain and further saith Not

Commonwealth of Massachusetts York ss. Brownfield, October 8, 1784. Nathl Merrill

Freshet of October, 1785. — To the Honble the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of New Hampshire convened at Portsmouth the second Wednesday of December A.D. 1785. Humbly sheweth Andrew McMillan Esqr in behalf of the Inhabitants of the ... of Conway in said State: That said Town is situated on Saco River about twenty ... from the White Hills; That it is often flowed by sudden and heavy Rains, ... great damage; That in the month of October 1785 an unusual Rain fell, which ... much greater height than was ever known before; The Water overflowing the Banks ... the surrounding Country, greatly injured many Farms, totally

ruined others, drowned many of the Cattle, carried off almost all the Fences, damaged some buildings, destroyed others, and swept away or ruined great part of the produce of the Town, — the Inhabitants sole dependance for support or for the payment of Taxes — The said Andrew therefore prays the Hon^ble Court that they would take the distresed situation of the Town of Conway under their wise consideration and abate the Taxes of the Lands that were destroyed for the present year and untill a new valuation is taken; and on account of the extraordinary losses sustained, abate for this year so much of the Taxes of the Town as to their wisdom shall seem meet. And as in duty bound will ever pray

Andrew McMillan.

Report of Losses Sustained in this Freshet. — About three hundred and twenty seven Acres of Arable and Mowing Land totaly spoild two Barns carried away With all the Hay and Grain in them Seven Dwelling Houses and Four Barns so much Damaged as Obliged the Owners to Rebuild them again — and as the most of the Barns stood on the Interval a grate part of the hay was lost ten Oxen twelve Cowes Eighty sheep two Horses and twenty-five Swine Drowned; a large Quantity of Flax which was spread in the Interval, a greater part of the Corn then in the Fields; allmost Every rod of Fence in the Town and Every Bridge great and small two of which Cost the Town About one hundred pounds also one Tun and a half of Potash Consumed Besides many other losses —

the above is agreeable to an account taken by the Selectmen of Conway August 1786 and Sworne to before Andrew McMillan Justis peace

N B One Saw Mill and one Grist Mill together with Dams Carried off

The Indians appear to have been better students of nature than the whites. They built their dwellings on land some twenty or thirty feet above the level of the intervale, while the whites built on the intervales until this great freshet drove them to the uplands. For convenience they had several outposts, or clusters of wigwams, up and down the valley. One of these was beautifully located in North Conway, near the crossing of the Saco by the Eastern Railroad. "Foster's Pocket," as it was later called, lay immediately south of Indian hill, and was an encampment of not less than twenty families of Indians. Hunters by the name of Emery, and others, previous to any settlement, built camps at different points up the Saco and its tributaries, from which they made excursions in pursuit of different kinds of game. One of these camps was on the intervale but a short distance from where the Kearsarge House now stands.

The First Inventory we find on the town clerk's records was taken in April, 1794. It shows a prosperous growth. We give the names. Lieut. Jeremiah Abbott, Ephraim Abbott, Ebenezer Bean, Douglas Bean, John Boswell, William Boswell, John Boswell, Jr, Josiah Bachelor, Amos Barnes, Ebenezer Burbank, Esq., Joseph Burbank, Captain John Bradbury, Mark Broughton, William Broughton, Captain John Chase, Abner Colby, Dr Josiah Chase, Joseph F. Chase, Roland Crocker, Peter Coffin, Nicholas Coffin, William Canna, Benjamin Canna, Benjamin Coffin, William Chadbourn, Daniel E. Cross, Captain Elijah Densmore, E. Densmore, Jr, Stephen Densmore, Solomon Densmore, Ensign Josiah Dolloff, John Dolloff, Abner Dolloff, Isaac Edds, Colonel Abiathar Eastman, Captain Richard Eastman, Noah Eastman,

Jonathan Eastman, James Emery, Samuel Emerson, Benjamin Farnum, Ebenezer Farnum, Captain Joseph Frye, David George, Austin George, Major Joshua Heath, James Herrold, Charles Hill, Esq., Leavitt Hill, Henry Hill, Philip Harriman, Leonard Harriman, John Hart, James Howard, Lieut. Richard Kimball, Joshua Kelly, Edmund Kelly, John Kelly, William Knox, Thomas King, Stephen Low, Deacon Abiel Lovejoy, Abiel Lovejoy, Jr, William Lovejoy, Jeremiah Lovejoy, Daniel Lary, Joseph Lewis, Joseph Lowd, John Mason, Andrew McMillan, Esq., James McMillan, Robert McClintock, Thomas Merrill, Amos Merrill, Lieut. Enoch Merrill, Jonathan Merrill, James Noble, Thomas Newman, Lieut. Benjamin Osgood, Benjamin Osgood, Jr, Captain James Osgood, Moses Osgood, Jeremiah Osgood, Dean Osgood, John Osgood, Joseph Odell, Richard Odell, Joseph Odell, Joseph Odell, Jr, David Page, Esq., Samuel Page, Jeremiah Page, Jeremiah Page, Jr, Thomas Russell (for Thomas Merrill's heirs), Thomas Russell, Jr, Samuel Rogers, Hezekiah Rendall, Jonathan Runnells, Moses Rendall, William Steele, Caleb Smith, James Smith, Samuel Springer, Henry Sherburne, John Spears, Joseph Thompson, Solomon Thompson, John Thompson, John White, William White, Nicholas Wentworth, Stephen Wentworth, Paul Wentworth, Samuel Willey, Major Stephen Webster, Colonel John Webster, John Webster, Lieut. Ezekiel Walker, James Walker, Barnet Walker, Jeremiah Farrington, Moses Wilson, Joseph Wilson, Andrew Peterson, James Perkins, Asa Colby. One hundred forty-one polls, two hundred eighteen acres arable land, four hundred eighteen mowing land, five hundred forty-five pasture, sixty-five horses, one hundred twenty-five oxen, one hundred forty-nine cows, and seven mills in town.

CHAPTER LXXII.

Extracts from Proprietors' Records — Annals from Town Records — Action in the Civil War — Civil List.

At proprietors' meetings held December 12, 13, 14, 1765, it was

Voted that Francis Carr's original right shall draw No. 1; Nathaniel Eastman's No. 2; Captain Eastman's No. 3; Elias Heath's No. 4; John Carr's No. 5 of the Intervail Lotts & House Lotts of the same number; Asa Kimball, Andrew Buntin draw Interval & House Lotts No. 6 and 7. Voted that Stephen Knight draw to the original right of Pearly Ayers the Interval and House Lotts upon No 42 upon the condition that the sd Stephen Knight erect or cause to be erected a Dwelling House & Clear & Emprove part of sd Lotts within the Term

of two years from the date hereof. Voted Samuel Johnson Draw to David Hick's original Right the Interval & House Lotts No. 43 upon the following Conditions viz that the sd Johnson erect or cause to be erected a Blacksmith's shop furnished with utensils proper to carry on the Blacksmith's Trade and shall cause a Blacksmith to continue to work at sd shop at the Blacksmith [ing] for the term of Two Years from the date of this vote. Voted, that those Proprietors who may Draw their Interval Lotts where any person or persons has made Emprovement or Lays Claim by virtue of any Pretended title under the Province of the Massachusetts Bay that such Proprietor or Proprietors Shall be Defended by and at the Cost of the whole of the Proprietors of the Township of Conway aforesaid. Also voted to Capt. Timothy Walker of Pigwacket one hundred acres of land in said Conway beginning at the Grist Mills and immediately surrounding the mills, which was afterwards known as the "Mill Farm." Voted to lay out one hundred acres of upland to Peter Parker where John Dolof jr had made his improvement, etc., near where Intervail Lott No 48 is to be laid out. Also to lay out to Ebenezer Burbank one hundred acres of upland where John Dolof jr has made his improvements joyning to the Intervail on which the Intervail Lott No 49 is to be laid out.

March 12, 1766. "Voted that every person who shall bring the first Rattle of a Rattlesnake to the Constable of Conway Said Snake being killed in the Township of Conway this Present year before the ten Day of June next which Rattle so Delivered to the Constable shall be Consumed Emeadeatly by sd Constable and the Money so paid by the sd Constable shall be Repaid or advanced by the proprietors of said Township of Conway." (The clerk was evidently "rattled" when he made this record.) March 11, 1767, it is recorded: "Voted That their Shall be Paid unto any Person or Persons that shall Kill a Rattle Snake or Snakes in the Township of Conway and shall bring the first joynt of the sd Snake or Snakes to the man that shall be Appointed for the same And he to Consume the same Immediately shall be Intitled to three pence Lawful money and the Person that shall be appointed is hereby Authorized to give an order to the Treasurer & the Treasurer to pay sd order out of the Proprietors' money which Snakes are to killed this Present year And to be consumed on or before the Twentyeth Day of June Next. Voted Joshua Kelley to Receive the Rattle Snakes tails and to Execute the same as is Spacified in the Abovesd Vote."

Up to this date the meetings were at the house of John Webster, Esq., innholder, at Chester. The meeting of Tuesday, February 23, 1768, was at the house of widow Hannah Osgood, innholder, Concord, when Andrew McMillan, Asa Foster, and Joseph Eastman were chosen assessors: Samuel Moor, collector; Daniel Foster, treasurer; and Daniel Foster, James Cochran, and Thomas Merrill, a committee to settle with Walter Bryant, Esq., agent for said Conway, and a committee to lay out house lots and to qualify the interval lots. They voted that there shall be a highway laid out on each side of the river as soon as may be. Also, voted June 15 of the same year that Samuel Livermore, Esq., have an equal share of land throughout the township of Conway with the proprietors or original grantees. August 31, 1769. At a meeting held at Portsmouth, Thomas Merrill, James Osgood, and James

Committee were chosen to run out the forty-acre lots and empowered to reserve land for all necessary public highways, and to lay out and appropriate the same. Also, voted that Jonathan Warner, Samuel Livermore, and Andrew McMillan, Esquires, be a committee to settle all accounts against the Proprietors and impower them to make application to the Proprietors of Mason's Patent for a grant of such lands within the bounds of the Township as they by a late survey been taken into said Patent. Also, voted Walter Bryant, Jr., Esq., agent to carry on and defend any action at law wherein the property of sd Township is disputed by any persons claiming by virtue of any other title besides the charter of Conway. Also, that the committee above chosen treat with Captain Henry Young Brown relative to an accommodation, in Respect to his Improvements, on the Lands in sd Conway, etc. September 7, 1770, a meeting was called "to consider the request of his Excellency, John Wentworth, esq, to have a good waggon road cleared through sd Township of Conway as marked by Nash and Sawyer which road is to continue to Portsmouth. October 11. At a meeting held at the house of Joshua Heath in Conway, "Voted to raise eighteen shillings on each Proprietors' right or share to make roads in sd Township of Conway, referring especially to the above road, which is part of the road from Upper Coös to Portsmouth." At this meeting a committee was chosen to collect the money voted and see the roads cleared and made. Also voted David Page, James Osgood, and Joshua Heath lay out all necessary roads on each side of the river. November 13. Voted that Mr John Dolof and John Dolof, jr, shall have forty acres each for services done to the Proprietors by early settlement in sd Township.

March 30, 1773. Voted Henry Young Brown, esq., Thomas Merrill, esq., David Page, James Osgood, Richard Eastman, be a committee to lay out a division of one hundred acres of land to each Right in sd Town. Also, "voted eighty acres of land to the Town of Conway for a parsonage, and five acres of land to set a Meeting House on and for other public uses. Also, voted an assessment of two dollars on each right or Proprietors' share in sd Town to assist them in building a Meeting House provided the Town shall sit sd House in such place as shall be agreed on on the last Tuesday of May next, and also agree that the money shall be laid out for the purpose as they shall direct." Also, "voted upon condition the Town of Conway shall settle a minister in the Town within nineteen months from the Thirtyeth Day of March 1773 that shall be well approved of as a man of Learning and Piety." Voted two dollars on each right or Proprietors' share in sd Conway to be paid unto the Selectmen of sd Town within six months from the time they shall settle sd Minister to be by them paid towards the support of sd Minister. May 25. Voted to locate the five acres for a Meeting House, etc., on the north side of Saco river, and bound the same easterly by the road at the head of the dugway that leads from the river

to Esq. Merrill's and southerly and southwesterly by the upland bank and extend north so far as to compleat the sd five acres: also, that the Meeting House shall be set on this land not to exceed twenty-five rods from the head of the dugway to the north. February, 1785. Voted to sell some undivided land in the Township to the inhabitants of the Town, and to have a plan made of all and any division of land that has been made in this Town. Also chose a Committee to examine the Proprietors' Records and see if each Proprietor has his proportion according to former votes. July. Voted that the Committee shall lay out to John Boswell lands according to his petition, including his buildings and improvements. May, third Tuesday, a meeting was held in the "Meeting House." December 6, 1796. Voted to accept of the return made by the committee of the third division of land and confirm the same according to their assignment. Also, to make a draft of the acre lots called the "Centre Square" as they are numbered. Also, to allow Thomas Merrill, esq., one hundred acres of land belonging to the Proprietors on the "Green Hill" so called for his service as Proprietors' Clerk which is to be in full for his service. September, 1798. A meeting was held at the "Lower Meeting House."

Annals from Town Records.—The first annual town-meeting was called February 20, 1770, to be held on the second Tuesday of March in accordance with the charter, by Thomas Merrill and Joshua Heath, who had been elected selectmen by the proprietors at a meeting held at Portsmouth, August 31, 1769. (Thomas Merrill had been elected town clerk at the same time and place.)

Province of New Hampshire March ye 13, 1770.

The Freeholders & Inhabitants of the Town of Conway having met according to the above Notication (at the house of Joshua Heath) unanimously Voted

1 Capt Tim Walker moderator
2 Thoˢ Merrill esqr Town Clerk
3 Thomas Merrill, David Page, John Dolloff } Selectmen for sd Conway Dolloff & Page sworn
4 John Dolloff Cunstable & sworn
5 Joseph Kilgore Survayer of Lumber & sworn
6 John Dolloff, Junr Fence viewer
7 David Page Leather Sealer
8 Ezekiel [Walker] Survayer of Highways
9 Thomas Merrill, Junr, Josiah Dolloff, John Osgood } Hog Reaffs
10 Jeremiah Ferrington, John Webster } Field Drivers
11 Joshua Heath, Richard Eastman, James Osgood } Tythingmen

Attest Thomas Merrill Town Clerk

To the warrant for the annual meeting in 1771, the following articles are presented: To see what money the Town will Raise for Preaching, and Likewise to see who they will Pitch upon for a Preacher, also to appoint a Place to meet at. To Choose a Committee to agree with any minister that the Town Shall Pitch upon and empower them to raise such money as is voted for that Purpose, and to act upon anything That shall be thought Proper at the said Meeting. March 12, 1771, voted Twelve Pounds Lawful Money to support the Preaching of the Gosple the Present Year. Also, David Page, James Osgood, and Joshua Heath to be a committee to hire a minister and appoint a place for public worship. Religious instruction was the only subject voted upon aside from the election of Town officers. At the March meeting, 1772, voted to build a Pound in the most convenient place between Joshua Heath's and Ebenezer Burbank's houses; Ebenezer Burbank to be pound-keeper. In the warrant in 1773 is an article to see if the Town will raise money to pay Mr Kelly for preaching in Conway in the year 1771. At this meeting, held March 10, it was voted to raise a sum of fifteen pounds to pay for preaching and other "youses." Also, that "indgen corn or grain or flax or Peeas shall be Excepted in the Lue of cash for the People's taxes if Brought to the town treasuery by the first day of Jenny next." April 11, 1773, it was voted to raise twelve pounds to pay Mr Kelly for preaching in 1771; "to build a meeting house in length forty-five feet, and thirty-five feet wide, and twenty foot post, and one hundred dollars toards building said house, and to clear up the five acres for the meeting house site" and to settle a minister; chose a building committee, a committee to employ a minister on probation. This meeting had four adjourned sessions, mainly with regard to the building of the meeting house. A special meeting was called to meet on the first Tuesday of October, "to choose a good and lawful man to serve on the grand jury at the next court of General Sessions, at Haverhill." Abiather Eastman was chosen and it was "voted to pay him four shillings per day for time going and coming, and for service." In November, voted "to purches the original Rite of Land of Joseph Hiks for the use of the Town forever (for a parsonage), and that the selectmen shall take a dead of said Land and shall hire Seventy-five Pound L Money to Purches the above said Land with & defray any other charges that shall arise on that account."

On the second Tuesday of March, 1774, voted "to hire sum Preaching for Preasent year; to hire a Schoole for the Preasent year; to Raise fifteen Pounds to Pay for Schooleing; twelve pounds for making and mending the highway." In the selectmen's accounts rendered for 1773, the town is charged with cash paid Mr Chaplen for preaching one Sabbath, one pound four shillings, and credited by Mr Joshua Heath for boarding Mr Chaplen ten shillings; also charged for supporting a school sixteen weeks, nine pounds, twelve shillings. The warrant for 1774 appertain to the meeting-house, settling a minister and

exchange of minister's lot. Mr Moses Adams preached on probation in the summer of 1774; at a meeting July 20, it was voted "not to hire him any farther on probation and to give him a call to settle here in the ministry," and "to raise fifteen pounds in order to pay Mr Adams for preaching and other charges." Colonel McMillan, Captain David Page, Captain Timothy Walker, Lieutenant James Osgood, Abial Lovejoy, Esq., were chosen a committee to arrange terms of settlement to be offered by the town to Mr Adams. Mr Adams wished the meeting-house moved across the river; as this could not be done, he declined the call. March 14, 1775, voted to raise thirty pounds for highways and thirty pounds to support a school, and adjourned to April 17, when it was voted to raise fifteen pounds toward building a meeting-house and to allow the accounts of a number of men working on it. May 25, Thomas Merrill and David Page, selectmen, warn a town-meeting for the fifth of June. "First, to choose a moderator. Second, to see what method the town will take for our Safety to Preserve our Lives and Libertyes at this day of Difficulty, etc. Third, to see if the Town will agree to hire Mr Fessenden to preach in this town part of the ensuing summer and how much if it is agreeable to Fryeburgh inhabitants and Mr Fessenden." At the meeting held June 5, Andrew McMillan, esq., Thomas Merrill, esq., Captain Timothy Walker, Lieutenant James Osgood, Captain David Page, Ensign Joshua Heath, and Ebenezer Burbank were chosen a committee of Safety, and empowered "to call before them (and on proper evidence to pass on) any Inhabitants of this town who shall in any manner disturb the peace, and to examine touching any obnoxious persons who may flee to this town, and that they shall judge whether it is expedient for any such refugee to reside here or depart, and any inhabitants of the town who shall be obnoxious shall be only accountable to the committee for their conduct and no other person shall confer with any such person but if any shall know of any obnoxious person coming to town they shall give the earliest notice to the committee;" to make application to the Provincial Congress for arms and ammunition and men for a scouting guard for our safety; to hire Mr William Fessenden for a third part of the summer. June, 1775, David Page was chosen delegate for Conway to the Provincial Congress at Exeter.

March 12, 1776, it was voted to raise four pounds fourteen shillings lawful money to pay Rev. William Fessenden for preaching in the town in 1775; to raise fifteen pounds for highway purposes. May 29. Voted Captain David Page a justice of the peace for the town of Conway; also voted David Page, esq., Thomas Merrill, esq., Ensign Joshua Heath, Andrew McMillan, Ebenezer Burbank committee of safety; also chose military officers: Joshua Heath, captain; Abiathar Eastman, first lieutenant; Benjamin Osgood, second lieutenant: Thomas Russell, ensign; Voted, that the town desires to remain an independent company for the reason that we are so remote from other towns;

also, Hon. Andrew McMillan, esq., shall present the proceedings of this meeting to the General Court at Exeter, and take out the commissions if granted. July 22, to accept of the arms and ammunition that the Committee of Safety has provided, etc. February 24, 1777. Voted that what has been reported about Thomas Chadbourn, esq., [is] sufficient to bring him to an examination before the committee; also, voted that the old committee stand good with an addition of Joseph Odell, Abiather Eastman, Abial Lovejoy, and Ebenezer Burbank. At the annual meeting, March 11, 1777, voted twenty pounds to support the Gospel, thirty pounds to support a school, thirty pounds for highways, and a bounty of one pound ten shillings to any man that will kill a Wolf in said town. 1781. January 30, voted to raise five men for the continental army. Annual meeting: to raise forty bushels of wheat to defray town charges; to raise £39 to pay soldiers; to give eight bushels of wheat for each wolf's head, and four for whelps; chose a committee to examine the river between John Wilson's and Black-cat brook for a public fordway, and to establish certain roads; 100 bushels of wheat for schools; at a later meeting voted to allow 9 sh per bushel for wheat to pay the beef and silver tax. 1782, February 20. Voted to give Samuel Wilson £20 as a bounty if he serves as a continental soldier from this town through the war; also, to settle with Nathaniel Merrill for going to Plymouth for intelligence respecting the Indians; to raise £25 to pay Charles Hill, esq., and Stephen Coffin for their Sons' Service in the Continental Army. 1783. March 11, voted to raise £30 to pay soldiers. 1785. Voted to fell and clear ten acres of land for Florence McCalley (a soldier) or pay him eight dollars an acre in lieu thereof. 1786. Voted to make application to the General Court to consider the town on account of the great frost shot. (The legislature allowed the town a certain sum which was divided among the inhabitants according to their inventory.) To receive town and soldiers' taxes in produce: corn 4 sh per bushel, wheat 6 sh, rye 5 sh, peas 6 sh, flax 8d per pound, pork 4d, butter 8d, good beef 20 sh per hundred, good cows £4–4, oxen girting six feet £12. 1787. March 13, voted a bounty of one penny a head on blackbirds, to be paid in flax at 8d per pound.

1788. David Page, delegate to Exeter Convention, was instructed, "As we repose full confidence in you and as we find a great many good things in the proposed constitution blended with what we can't approve of and as there is not any alterations to be made in said constitution we desire you to act all in your power to hinder the establishment thereof." The town first divided into "classes" for schools. Bounty on blackbirds raised to two pence. Attempt made to secure iron works. 1789. Blackbird bounty made three pence. Three new schoolhouses to be built in addition to the two now standing. Sessions allowed for clearing and fencing the burying-yard. 1790. Among other roads road to Goshen laid out and established. 1793. Jonathan Runnels, Thomas Newman, Lt Ezekiel Walker licensed and permitted to sell liquor

at retail. Voted to build two meeting-houses. Roads to the back settlements (100-acre lots) laid out. Bridge built on Swift river. 1794. Benjamin Coffin or some other person to be agreed with to keep a ferry across Saco river. 1796. Voted to incorporate Stark's and McMillan's location with the town of Conway. 1797. Several roads established, one surveyed in 1792. 1798. Bridge across the Saco, near Dolloff fordway, accepted. Town-meetings are now called at schoolhouses, or the North or South meeting-house. 1799. Road from Edmund Kelly's to Chatham laid out. Bounty offered of 23 cents "for crows' heads;" also, six cents on grown blackbirds, and two cents for a young one. 1800. A committee is chosen to settle the difference between the Baptists and the other society in Conway, and voted to exempt the Baptists from all the minister's tax that now stands against them, provided they petition for incorporation as a separate society. (June 15. Sterling's and Stark's locations were annexed to the town.) A committee was chosen to secure a burying-ground near the south meeting-house. 1801. Voted to lend the proprietors of Conway sufficient money to call a proprietors' meeting. 1802. Voted four hundred dollars for the support of schools. 1803. Voted that Conway unite with other towns in Grafton and Strafford in a petition to be erected into a new county. To raise $100 additional to previous tax; voted to clear roads to Chatham line, and from Chatham line to state line. 1804. Bounty on crows, 25 cents each. Voted that the two upper classes (districts) on the east side of the Saco be joined in one, and the schoolhouse shall be a town schoolhouse. The ticket for electors of President of the United States headed by John Goddard received 51 votes, that headed by Hon. Timothy Farrar, 9 votes. 1805. Town first elects a school committee, choosing Rev. Nathaniel Porter, Nathan Whitaker, and Richard Odell. 1806. John Langdon has 118 votes for governor, John T. Gilman, 3. Raise $800 for highways. 1807. John Langdon receives 103 votes for governor, to John T. Gilman's 6; a rousing Republican majority. 24 votes for, 67 against, revision of state constitution. Voted to tax all the inhabitants for minister except those in the Baptist society.

1811. Voted not to have part of Burton annexed to Conway. The bridges across Saco and Swift trouble much; both to be repaired. 1812. Voted to allow each soldier drafted in the United States service three dollars a month in addition to government pay. Instructed the selectmen to purchase fifty pounds of gunpowder and one hundred pounds of lead or balls to be kept as a town stock. The town is now building a stone bridge near Cutts mills. 1814. 95 votes for, 62 against, a revision of the constitution. $400 voted for schools, $500 town expenses, $1,000 to support roads. Voted that the town procure ten guns; Richard Odell, Esq., chosen to bring said guns to the town. 1815. Line between Conway and Eaton perambulated. April 12. At a meeting called to see what method the town will take to pay Rev. Mr Porter his salary, Richard Eastman, Esq., Deacon Jonathan Eastman, and Benjamin Osgood, Jr, were

chosen a committee to settle with Mr Porter, and dissolve the contract between him and the town made in 1778. 1816. Chose the selectmen a committee to hunt up all public lands and make report. Voted $20 premium on wolves' heads; also, to sell the guns. 1819. At a special meeting at the south meeting house, June 19, the "noes" had it.

Voted not to repair the bridge at Dolloff's fordway. Voted not to build a bridge over Saco river. Voted to reconsider the former vote. Voted not to build a bridge at Heaths falls. Voted not to build a bridge at Blackcat. Voted not to repair the South meeting house. Voted not to repair Blackcat and Swift river bridges. Voted to give the plank on the new bridge at Dolloffs fordway to Blackcat bridge. Voted this meeting be dissolved.

1820. Appointed a committee to appraise the value of a bridge across Saco river at Blackcat. Numerous suits and indictments against the town for the bad condition of the highways. 1821. Voted to purchase a set of weights and measures. Zara Cutler, Esq., chosen to defend the suits against the town. In favor of revision of the constitution, 77 votes, against, 16. 1822. Road from the south meeting-house to Fryeburg laid out. 1828. Voted to raise $500 towards building a bridge across Saco river, and apply one third of the highway money raised this year ($500) to this purpose. At a later meeting it was voted inexpedient to build this bridge, and to leave the money raised for the purpose in the hands of the selectmen. Later, at a meeting held to see if the town would reconsider this last vote concerning a bridge across the Saco at a place called Chantaugui, the article was "passed over." A still later meeting voted to build a bridge across Saco river at Shataugua.

1830. Zara Cutler, Esq., Nathan Whitaker, William Knox, Thomas Eastman, William Knapp chosen a committee to consider altering the South meeting-house into a town-house and meeting-house, estimate the expense, and consult with its proprietors concerning it. 1832. The town voted to raise $400 to purchase fifty shares in a toll-bridge to be built across the Saco near David L. Harriman's, and Gilbert McMillan chosen agent to purchase them. 1833. A town-house to be built, and the situation of the site left with the selectmen. The Democratic ticket for members of Congress receives 90 votes, the Whig ticket 23 votes. 1834. Nineteen votes cast for a revision of the constitution, one hundred eleven against. 1835. William Badger has one hundred eighteen votes for governor; Joseph Healy ninety-six. Swift River bridge receives attention all through the records. This year "voted to not rebuild Swift River Bridge. Voted to reconsider the Vote not to build Swift River Bridge. Voted to raise $300 to buy Timber for Swift River Bridge." A committee is chosen to locate the bridge. Joel Eastman is chosen agent to contest the indictment of the bridge and to defend suits against the town. The above committee report bridge should be built across Swift river where the old bridge was. 1836. The town voted against

dividing Strafford county, ninety-six votes, for said division, twelve. Building of Swift River bridge left to the selectmen. In November the town gave 108 votes in opposition and 5 votes in favor of division of the county. 1837. Hon. Isaac Hill receives 119 votes for governor. A committee chosen to see if it be expedient for the town to establish a poor-farm. Chose Nathaniel Abbott agent of the town in the Pequawket Bridge Corporation (chartered 1828–31). 1838. Votes for governor this year stood: Isaac Hill 159, James Wilson 179. Again the division of the county is voted upon: 123 votes against dividing it into three parts; 102 votes against any division. 92 votes against revision of the constitution; none in its favor. 1839. Vote close: senator, councillor, and county officers vote stands 180 on one side, 179 on the other. $800 raised for town expenses, $1,500 for highways. Again voted against a division of the county in three parts. Voted to pass the article authorizing the town to purchase the Pequawket bridge. A committee of nine chosen to give their views on the probable expense of building a town-house, and where it should be built. Later the town votes to build one "near James Howard's." Vilruvius Hurd, Thomas and Joel Eastman appointed Building Committee.

1840. Annual meeting met at the town-house. Voted that the town-house be open for religious purposes. James Willey, Mark Broughton, Jacob Lewis chosen a committee to locate a site for a bridge across the Saco between Odell's and Heath's falls. The Whig ticket for electors of President receives 171 votes, the Democratic ticket, 170. 1841. Joel Eastman, agent of surplus fund, reports due, March 10, on outstanding notes, etc., $2,139.76; cash on hand, $12.36, from which sums have been paid upon town-house $1,239.34; this leaves after other legal deductions $156.34 to be divided among schools if the town see fit. Benjamin Bean and Vilruvius Hurd chosen grand jurors for the first session of the court of common pleas held in Carroll county; William E. Chase and Jacob Lewis petit jurors for the same court. 1842. Henry Hubbard, Democrat, receives 177 votes for governor: Enos Stephens, Whig, 151; Daniel Hoit, Abolition, 1. (One person voted this last ticket for state and county officers, and this is the first that a vote is cast in Conway for abolition candidates. It would be a pleasure to be able to record the name of this brave man.) $1,500 raised for highways; $1,500 for town expenses. 109 votes (all cast) against a revision of the constitution. Voted to divide the surplus money of the town among the ratable polls. This amounted to $2.228.11. There are 413 tax-payers, of whom 67 paid taxes amounting to ten dollars each. The selectmen submit a report of their action in locating Swift river road and bridge and expense of building them, which amounted to $998.11. 1843. Four tickets for state officers: Henry Hubbard, Democratic Republican, has 146 votes for governor; Anthony Colby, Whig, 120; John H. White, Democratic Republican, "2d," 20; Daniel Hoit, Liberty, 17 votes. This resolution was passed at the annual meeting: —

that may be granted by the Town of Conway, to those persons who may feel an interest in the subject, to put a stove into the Town House, upon their own expense, — provided that it shall be done in the manner directed by the selectmen of the Town.

The selectmen make report that they have received for the year 1842, $[illegible]; they have disbursed $2,489.83; this shows a good financial condition of the town. 1844. The Liberty vote has increased to twenty-seven at the March meeting. October 15. At the fall election the tickets for electors of President headed by William Badger, Democrat, had 157 votes; that by Joseph Low, Whig, 154; that by Jesse Woodbury, Liberty, 6. Voted that capital punishment should not be abolished, and not to alter the constitution. 1845. The town at annual meeting instructed the selectmen to lease the clay-bank (originally reserved as the property of the town) for five years for the manufacture of brick. 1846. Adopted a by-law fining fast driving over the new bridge across the Saco, and selectmen to put up a sign to that effect on the bridge. Voted that the selectmen require every tax-payer to give in his inventory under oath. Conway and Eaton line established. 1847. Voted to raise $1,000 for town expenses; $1,000 toward paying for bridges; $1,500 for highways; also to borrow $2,355 towards paying the damages assessed by the road commissioners in laying out highways over the Pequawket bridge and the new bridge near the old fordway. 1848. Voted to license three persons to sell spirituous liquors, and the selectmen are instructed to prosecute all others who sell. The Democratic presidential ticket has 152 votes, the Whig 94, the Freesoil 19. 1849. Voted to grant no license to sell liquor, and to prosecute all who sell it for any purpose. Twenty school districts laid out in town. September 1. Voted to raise $1,904 to pay for rebuilding a bridge across Saco river at the old toll-bridge.

1850. Lines between Conway and Albany, and Conway and Chatham, perambulated. 1851. Raised $1,000 for town expenses; $1,300 to apply on liabilities; $1,500 for highways. Richard K. Odell, Daniel Chase, Mark Bruton made a committee to "prosecute every person, male or female, who shall sell liquor in the town without license." A committee chosen to locate site and character of bridge over Swift river. 1852. Voted to raise $1,000 town expenses; $2,000 to pay on liabilities; to borrow $2,000 for building bridge across Swift river. The selectmen are instructed to sell all the land owned by the town except the site of the town-house. Democratic ticket for President has 126 votes, Whig ticket 69. 1854. Voted to purchase a town-farm, value not to exceed $2,000. 1856. Ralph Metcalf has 172 votes for governor, John S. Wells 160, Ichabod Goodwin 10. The ticket for electors of President headed by W. H. H. Bailey had 218 votes; that by Daniel Marcy, 151. 1857. Voted to raise $1,200 for town expenses; $2,500 to apply on town debts; $1,000 for highways. The literary fund, as is the custom, divided among the school districts.

1860. Voted to raise for schools $500 more than required; to divide school money and literary funds one half equally among the districts, and one half according to the scholars. The Republican ticket for President has 206 votes, the Democratic 159. 1861. Raised $500 for town debts; $500 for town expenses; $500 over the obligatory sum for schools; $2,000 for highways. Voted 61 to 3 in favor of revising the constitution. 1862. On purchasing a county-farm and building a jail, the vote stood: yes, 13; no, 81. 1863. For member of Congress Joel Eastman receives 190 votes, Daniel Marcy 221. 1864. The selectmen were instructed "to abandon entirely the practice of disposing of the poor to the lowest bidder for their support, and to procure such places for their support as in their judgment are suitable, and where they can be assured of good, wholesome, and comfortable support and kind treatment." Republican ticket for President receives 152 votes, the Democratic one 217. 1865. Voted to raise $5,000 to pay town expenses, interest on town notes, etc.; also $1,500 for highways in summer and $500 in winter, if needed. 1866. Voted to raise $2,600 to discharge town debts; $5,000 to defray town expenses and pay interest on town notes; to authorize the selectmen to fund $10,000 of the town debt and issue town bonds; empowered the selectmen to sell and convey the "parsonage and meeting-house lots." 1867. Authorized the selectmen to fund $5,000 of the town debt and to hire $10,000 to pay notes. One hundred and thirty-seven votes for, five against, subscribing five per cent. of the town's valuation ($21,600) to the stock of the Portland & Ogdensburgh railroad. The Republican national ticket receives 180 votes; the Democratic, 190. 1869. Voted to raise $5,000 for town expenses; $2,000 to pay first instalment of New Hampshire Savings Bank note; $4,000 for roads and bridges. Selectmen authorized to fund $5,000 by issuing town bonds; also to renew the loan of $6,000 due the New Hampshire Savings Bank. Rebuilding of the covered bridges across the Saco and Swift rivers, swept away by freshets, referred to the selectmen.

1870, November 7. Directed the selectmen to subscribe for capital stock of the Portland & Ogdensburgh railroad by a vote of 155 for, 28 against. 1871. Voted to raise $5,000 town expenses; $2,000 to pay town debts; $4,000 for highways; selectmen to issue town bonds for $5,000. Road to Portland & Ogdensburgh station laid out. 1872. Selectmen instructed to issue $5,000 town bonds to meet town debts. Voted $5,000 town expenses; $2,000 to pay town debts; $3,000 for highways. Republican national ticket receives 188 votes; the Democratic ticket 146. 1873. Voted to exempt from taxation any new manufacturing establishment valued at $10,000 for five years, and any of $20,000 and upward for ten years from the time of commencement of operations. 1876. The Republican national ticket receives 227 votes, the Democratic one 272. 1879. Voted to prohibit the sale of cider, lager beer, and other malt liquors. 1880. Voted to raise $3,000 for town expenses; $2,000 to

$1,000 for highways; $1,700 over what the law requires for schools. The Republican national ticket has 283 votes; the Democratic ticket, 224. Voted to prohibit fishing in Walker's pond for three years. 1882. Voted to accept the "Mary Bunnell school fund." 1883. Voted to build a vault for preserving town papers; authorized the selectmen to procure an iron bridge on Hemenway brook. 1884. J. A. Farrington, Stephen Mudgett, H. B. Cate appointed committee to procure specifications, estimates, etc., for vault and office. Republican national ticket had 298 votes; Democratic ticket, 278; Prohibition, 2. Moody Currier had 296 votes for governor; John M. Hill, 279; Larkin D. Mason, 5. Voted against revision of the state constitution. 1885. Voted to raise $550 to buy schoolbooks for needy scholars. Conway Woolen Manufacturing Company formed. 1886. Voted to raise $1,200 more than the law requires for schools. Seventy votes for, 30 against, revising the constitution. Fifty dollars raised to decorate the graves of soldiers. 1887. Voted to purchase a road-machine; also $50 for decorating soldiers' graves. 1888. The Republican national ticket receives 204 votes; the Democratic one, 308; Prohibition, 14. Conway Aqueduct Company organized. 1889. Fifty dollars raised for decorating soldiers' graves. The fifth amendment proposed to the constitution, providing for the suppression of the manufacture and sale of malt and spirituous liquors, excepting cider, had a vote of 184 in its favor to 124 against. (The face of the record makes the vote less favorable, but the announcement of the vote was erroneous, as counting afterwards gave the above figures.) The inventory this year shows 772 polls, 538 horses, 194 oxen, 620 cows, 291 young stock, 262 sheep, and a valuation of $714,288.

Action in the Civil War. — 1862, March 12. Voted to raise $500 for the support of families of volunteers if it be needed. September 15. Voted to pay $100 additional bounty to soldiers who shall enlist from Conway after this date. October 14. Voted to pay $100 additional bounty provided a sufficient number volunteer to fill the quota of nine months' men. 1863, December 5. Voted to pay a bounty of $300 to volunteers to fill town's quota: if sufficient volunteers are not obtained, the selectmen are instructed to pay that sum to such drafted man or his substitute. Authorized the selectmen to hire $7,200 to pay these bounties. 1864, June 22. Voted to pay a sufficient bounty to procure volunteers, if possible, to fill our quota under the present and any future call of the President, and, if a draft should be made, to pay a bounty of $300 to the drafted person or his substitute. To raise $1,000 to pay the state aid to families. To refund $300 to each man drafted from this town and paid commutation or furnished a substitute. The selectmen are instructed to hire $20,000 to pay bounties, and to meet the selectmen of other towns in the county in convention to secure uniformity of action. September 19. The selectmen are instructed to pay to citizens of this town who volunteer [illegible] under the last call of the President for one year, the sum of

$800 as town bounty — meaning $500 in addition to the $300 already raised, provided enough enlist to fill our quota and avoid a draft. Voted to authorize the selectmen to hire $15,000 to pay the above bounties. 1865, March meeting. Voted to hire $3,000 to pay state aid to the families of volunteers; also to instruct the selectmen to pay $300 bounty each to volunteers or substitutes to fill the quota of the town and to pay to drafted men or substitutes the largest bounty allowed by law; also to hire $10,000 to pay the bounties voted by the town. 1865, March meeting. Authorized the selectmen to pay a town bounty to Allen Harriman and other veteran soldiers who reënlisted in the field and were credited on the quota of the town.

March 14, 1865. L. S. Morton, C. W. Wilder, and L. F. Davis, selectmen, report that

Since March 8, 1864, the town has been required to furnish fifty men for the army — five under the call of March 14, thirty-one under the call of July 19, and fourteen under the call of December 19. We were not notified of our deficiency under the first call until too late to fill it by volunteers, and five men were drafted and held. Under that call drafted men could pay commutation, which would exempt them from service only under that call. Upon consulting the selectmen of other towns in this county, we found they had decided to pay each drafted man $300 to put in a substitute, or if the drafted man preferred, to loan him $300 to pay commutation, and take his note payable to the town, with the understanding that the town would not, probably, enforce the payment of the note, as the town received the same benefit from the money in one case as in the other, each commutation paid counting to the town as one man on its quota. We decided to take the same course in this town, and accordingly paid two of the five men drafted $300 each for a substitute, and paid commutation for the other three, and took notes payable to the town from A. J. Garmon, D. E. Morton, and Mark Merrill, for O. W. Merrill, and thus filled our quota under that call. Prior to the call of July 19, the commutation clause of the conscription act was repealed, and we paid $300 each for four substitutes, and $800 each for twenty-seven volunteers, agreeably to the call of the town. Under the call of December 19, we have paid $300 each for fourteen substitutes. At the present time, February 25, since the reduction of the quota of the state, we have not been notified whether any other men will be required of us under this call or not. Agreeable to what seemed to us to be the desire of the town, as expressed by their votes, we have thus responded to all calls made upon us for men and have incurred as war expenses for the year 1864 the sum of $28,883.90.

The twenty-seven volunteers were: Edward P. Eastman, Joseph A. Cloutman, John E. Mason, Lucius H. Lovejoy, Joseph P. Pitman, Lorenzo T. Hale, George W. Bean, Edwin A. Keith, John Carson, Orrin Seavy, David B. Hill, Reuben Eastman, William F. Dennett, John F. Mason, Benjamin F. Merrow, Charles A. L. Hill, Mark W. Dennett, Hugh McNorton, George A. Heath, James Carter, Charles A. Brotton, Charles W. Heath, Ormond W. Merrill, George H. Thom, Ezekiel W. Burbank, Henry Cook, Jeremiah Kimball.

Civil List. — 1765, Captain Joseph Eastman, Captain Obediah Eastman, Richard Ayer, selectmen; Thomas Merrill, clerk; James Cochran and Walter Bryant, jr, collectors; Daniel Foster, treasurer.

1769, James Osgood, Joshua Heath, Thomas Merrill, selectmen; Thomas Merrill, clerk.

1770, John Dolloff, David Page, Thomas Merrill, selectmen; Thomas Merrill, clerk.

Osgood, selectmen; Thomas Merrill, clerk.

Joshua Heath, selectmen; Thomas Merrill, clerk.

Bank, John Webster, selectmen; Richard Eastman, clerk.

, Abial Lovejoy, selectmen; Richard Eastman, clerk.

Merrill, David Page, selectmen; Richard Eastman, clerk; Captain Abijah

Thomas Merrill, selectmen; Richard Eastman, clerk; Colonel Joseph

Odell, Ebenezer Burbank, selectmen; Richard Eastman, clerk; Colonel

Thomas Merrill, Abial Lovejoy, selectmen; Thomas Merrill, clerk; Thomas Chadbourn,

Richard Eastman, Hugh Sterling, Thomas Russell, selectmen;

Chadbourn, Richard Eastman, Hugh Sterling, selectmen; Richard Eastman, clerk; David

Eastman, Thomas Chadbourn, Enoch Webster, selectmen; Richard Eastman, clerk; David

ed with Eaton, Burton, and Locations.)

Richard Eastman, Ezekiel Walker, selectmen; Richard Eastman, clerk; David Page,

with Eaton, etc.)

Eastman, James Osgood, Ezekiel Walker, selectmen; Richard Eastman, clerk; David Page,

n, James Osgood, Ezekiel Walker, selectmen; Richard Eastman, clerk; David Page,

Eastman, James Osgood, Ezekiel Walker, Elijah Dinsmore, Josiah Dolloff, selectmen; Rich-

McMillan, David Page, Joshua Heath, Jeremiah Abbott, Josiah Dolloff, selectmen; Richard

Eastman, David Page, Richard Kimball, selectmen; Richard Eastman, clerk; David Page,

with Eaton, Burton, and Locations.)

1788, Richard Eastman, Richard Kimball, David Page, selectmen; Richard Eastman, clerk.

Eastman, David Page, James Osgood, selectmen; Richard Eastman, clerk.

Eastman, James Osgood, Stephen Webster, selectmen; Richard Eastman, clerk; Andrew McMillan, representative.

1791. Richard Kimball, Stephen Webster, Jeremiah Abbott, selectmen; Richard Eastman, clerk.

1792, Richard Kimball, Stephen Webster, Abiathar Eastman, selectmen; Richard Eastman, clerk; Andrew McMillan, representative.

Richard Kimball, James Osgood, John Hart, selectmen; Richard Eastman, clerk.

1794, Richard Kimball, John Hart, John Thompson, selectmen; Richard Eastman, clerk; Obed Hall, repre-

Bartlett, and Locations.)

1795, Richard Kimball, Samuel Willey, Noah Eastman, selectmen; Richard Eastman, clerk.

Kimball, Noah Eastman, James Osgood, selectmen; Richard Eastman, clerk; David Page,

1797, Richard Kimball, Ebenezer Bean, Richard Odell, selectmen; Richard Eastman, clerk.

1798, Richard Kimball, Noah Eastman, Ebenezer Bean, selectmen; Richard Eastman, clerk; Obed Hall,

tive.

Odell, Leavitt Hill, Jeremiah Page, jr, selectmen; Richard Eastman, clerk; Andrew McMil-

Noah Eastman, Leavitt Hill, Jeremiah Page, jr, selectmen; Jeremiah Lovejoy, clerk.

1801, Richard Eastman, Richard Odell, Austin George, selectmen; Jeremiah Lovejoy, clerk.

1802, Jeremiah Lovejoy, Austin George, selectmen; Richard Odell, clerk; Richard Eastman,

Jeremiah Lovejoy, Austin George, Moses Willson, selectmen; Richard Odell, clerk; David Page, rep-

1804, Jeremiah Lovejoy, Austin George, Moses Willson, selectmen; Richard Odell, clerk; Richard Odell,

Lovejoy, Samuel Willey, Edward Kelly, selectmen; Richard Odell, clerk; Richard Odell,

Willey, Samuel Stark, Douglas Bean, selectmen; Richard Odell, clerk; David Page, represen-

Willey, Samuel Stark, Douglas Bean, selectmen; Richard Odell, clerk; Richard Odell, repre-

Willey, Samuel Stark, Jeremiah Page, selectmen; Richard Odell, clerk; Richard Odell, repre-

F. Odell, Daniel Davis, selectmen; Richard Odell, clerk; Richard Odell,

1810, Richard Eastman, Thomas F. Odell, Daniel Davis, selectmen; Richard Odell, clerk; Richard Odell, representative.

1811, Thomas F. Odell, Daniel Davis, Jeremiah Lovejoy, selectmen; Richard Odell, clerk; Richard Odell, representative. (Jeremiah Lovejoy dies, and Richard Eastman chosen selectman in October.)

1812, Samuel Willey, Thomas F. Odell, Daniel Davis, selectmen; Richard Odell, clerk; Richard Odell, representative.

1813, Samuel Willey, Thomas F. Odell, Daniel Davis, selectmen; Richard Odell, clerk; Richard Odell, representative.

1814, Samuel Willey, Thomas F. Odell, Amos Merrill, selectmen; Richard Odell, clerk; Samuel Willey, representative.

1815, Richard Eastman, Thomas F. Odell, Daniel Davis, selectmen; Richard Odell, clerk; Richard Odell, representative.

1816, Samuel Willey, Caleb Page, Henry Merrill, selectmen; James Willey, clerk; Samuel Willey, representative.

1817, Samuel Willey, Thomas F. Odell, Moses Davis, selectmen; James Willey, clerk; Samuel Willey, representative.

1818, Samuel Willey, Thomas F. Odell, Moses Davis, selectmen; James Willey, clerk; James Willey, representative.

1819, John Knox, Thomas F. Odell, Moses Davis, selectmen; James Willey, clerk; James Willey, representative.

1820, John Knox, Benjamin Osgood, Thomas Merrill, jr, selectmen; John Hill, clerk; Thomas S. Abbott, representative.

1821, John Knox, Benjamin Osgood, Moses Davis, selectmen; John Hill, clerk; Thomas S. Abbott, representative.

1822, John Knox, Thomas F. Odell, James Willey, selectmen; John Hill, clerk; David Webster, representative.

1823, James Willey, Ebenezer Hathaway, Samuel Stark, jr, selectmen; John Hill, clerk; David Webster, representative.

1824, James Willey, Moses Davis, Samuel Stark, jr, selectmen; John Hill, clerk; Thomas S. Abbott, representative.

1825, James Willey, Samuel Stark, jr, Elijah Farrington, selectmen; John Hill, clerk; James Willey, representative.

1826, John Knox, Elijah Farrington, Jonathan T. Chase, selectmen; John Hill, clerk; Thomas S. Abbott, representative.

1827, John Knox, Jonathan T. Chase, Elijah Farrington, selectmen; John Hill, clerk; Thomas S. Abbott, representative.

1828, John Knox, Jonathan T. Chase, Jacob C. Emerson, selectmen; John Hill, clerk; Samuel Stark, representative.

1829, John Knox, Jonathan T. Chase, Jacob C. Emerson, selectmen; John Hill, clerk; Samuel Stark, representative.

1830, Jonathan T. Chase, Elijah Farrington, Jeremiah Chandler, selectmen; John Hill, clerk; Nathaniel Abbott, representative.

1831, Jonathan T. Chase, Samuel Emerson, James Willey, selectmen; John Hill, clerk; Nathaniel Abbott, representative.

1832, Gilbert McMillan, Samuel Emerson, Eliphalet Cloutman, selectmen; John Hill, clerk; Jonathan T. Chase, representative.

1833, Eliphalet Cloutman, Gilbert McMillan, Samuel Dinsmore, selectmen; John Hill, clerk; Jonathan T. Chase, representative.

1834, Gilbert McMillan, Eliphalet Cloutman, Jesse Page, selectmen; Samuel Thom, clerk; Jonathan T. Chase, representative.

1835, James Willey, Eliphalet Cloutman, Elijah Farrington, selectmen; Samuel Thom, clerk; Jonathan R. Thompson, representative.

1836, Eliphalet Cloutman, Elijah Farrington, Joshua Towle, selectmen; Samuel Thom, clerk; Joel Eastman, representative.

1837, Eliphalet Cloutman, James Thom, Thomas Eastman, selectmen, Samuel Thom, clerk; Joel Eastman, representative.

1838, Eliphalet Cloutman, James Thom, Thomas Eastman, selectmen; Samuel Thom, clerk; Joel Eastman, representative.

1839, Eliphalet Cloutman, James Thom, Tobias A. Hanson, selectmen; Samuel Thom, clerk; Samuel Thom, representative.

1840, Tobias A. Hanson, Nathaniel Abbott, Vilruvius Hurd, selectmen; Samuel Thom, clerk; Samuel Thom, representative.

1841, Tobias A. Hanson, Eliphalet Cloutman, Vilruvius Hurd, selectmen; Samuel Thom, clerk; Joel Eastman, representative.

1842, Tobias A. Hanson, Elijah Farrington, Benaiah C. Goodwin, selectmen; Jonathan R. Thompson, clerk; William K. Eastman, representative.

[illegible] Goodwin, Stephen Willey, selectmen; Jonathan R. Thompson, clerk; [illegible].

[illegible] Goodwin, Ephraim Davis, selectmen; Jonathan R. Thompson, clerk; [illegible].

[illegible] Daniel Sparhawk, John Dinsmore, 3d, selectmen; Jonathan R. Thompson, clerk; [illegible].

[illegible] Sparhawk, John Dinsmore, James Willey, selectmen; Jonathan R. Thompson, clerk; no choice [illegible].

[illegible] Sparhawk, John Dinsmore, James Willey, selectmen: J. R. Thompson, clerk; no choice of [illegible].

[illegible] Goodwin, Isaac S. Davis, Jethro Furber, selectmen; J. R. Thompson, clerk; Samuel Knox, [illegible].

[illegible] Sparhawk, George P. Stilphen, Ebenezer Hazelton, selectmen; J. R. Thompson, clerk; Samuel [illegible].

[illegible] Daniel Sparhawk, George P. Stilphen, Ebenezer Hazelton, selectmen; J. R. Thompson, clerk; Benaiah [illegible] representative.

[illegible] Eliphalet Cloutman, Samuel Deering, Andrew Buzzell, selectmen; J. R. Thompson, clerk; Francis R. [illegible], representatives.

[illegible] Sparhawk, Samuel Deering, Andrew Buzzell, selectmen; Leander S. Morton, clerk; Francis R. [illegible] representatives.

[illegible] Sparhawk, George P. Stilphen, Samuel B. Shackford, selectmen; Leander S. Morton, clerk; [illegible] Eastman, representatives.

1854, Daniel Sparhawk, George P. Stilphen, Samuel B. Shackford, selectmen; L. S. Morton, clerk; Francis [illegible] Eastman, representatives.

[illegible] Samuel B. Shackford, Jacob Lewis, Jethro Furber, selectmen; William S. Abbott, clerk; Joel East[illegible], [illegible] representatives.

[illegible] Lewis, Jethro Furber, Samuel Greenlaw, selectmen; William S. Abbott, clerk; John W. Cram, Samuel B. Shackford, representatives.

1857, Nathaniel Abbott, John McMillan, Samuel Hazelton, selectmen; Charles Sparhawk, clerk; Samuel B. [illegible], representatives.

[illegible] Nathaniel Abbott, Thomas Taylor, Isaac E. Merrill, selectmen; Leander S. Morton, clerk; John McMillan, representative.

[illegible] Samuel B. Shackford, Samuel Hazelton, Charles A. Merrill, selectmen; L. S. Morton, clerk; John McMillan, Tobias A. Hanson, representatives.

[illegible] Samuel B. Shackford, Samuel Hazelton, Charles A. Merrill, selectmen; L. S. Morton, clerk; Tobias A. [illegible], Jacob Lewis, representatives.

1861, Samuel B. Shackford, Samuel Hazelton, Charles A. Merrill, selectmen; Leander S. Morton, clerk; Jacob Lewis, Samuel Hazelton, representatives.

1862, Jonathan R. Thompson, Albert Barnes, Daniel B. Merrill, selectmen; Leander S. Morton, clerk; George P. Stilphen, Leander S. Morton, representatives.

1863, Jona R. Thompson, Albert Barnes, Daniel B. Merrill, selectmen; L. S. Morton, clerk; George P. Stilphen, Leander S. Morton, representatives.

1864, Leander S. Morton, Christopher W. Wilder, Isaac F. Davis, selectmen; L. S. Morton, clerk; Samuel W. [illegible]on, Haskett D. Eastman, representatives.

1865, Leander S. Morton, Christopher W. Wilder, Isaac F. Davis, selectmen; L. S. Morton, clerk; Samuel W. Thompson, Haskett D. Eastman, representatives.

[illegible] Christopher W. Wilder, Isaac F. Davis, Joseph P. Eaton, selectmen; L. S. Morton, clerk; Bennett P. Strout, Nathaniel R. Mason, representatives.

1867, C. W. Wilder, I. F. Davis, J. P. Eaton, selectmen; L. S. Morton, clerk; Bennett P. Strout, Nathaniel R. Mason, representatives.

1868, Leander S. Morton, James M. Allard, Bradley B. Woodward, selectmen; L. S. Morton, clerk; Christopher W. Wilder, Charles H. Osgood, representatives.

1869, Leander S. Morton, James M. Allard, Bradley B. Woodward, selectmen; L. S. Morton, clerk; Christopher W. Wilder, Charles H. Osgood, representatives.

1870, Leander S. Morton, George P. Stilphen, Joseph F. Dinsmore, selectmen; L. S. Morton, clerk; James C. Wilder, Andrew Dinsmore, representatives.

1871, Leander S. Morton, David Wakefield, Joseph F. Dinsmore, selectmen; L. S. Morton, clerk; James C. Wilder, Andrew Dinsmore, representatives.

1872, Samuel B. Shackford, David Wakefield, John Whitaker, selectmen; L. S. Morton, clerk; Timothy [illegible], James S. Eaton, representatives. (J. P. Pitman clerk from October 19.)

1873, William E. Chase, Jethro Furber, Charles H. Leavitt, selectmen; Jeremiah A. Farrington, clerk; [illegible] Hiram McNorton, representatives.

1874, Samuel B. Shackford, Samuel Haselton, Hiram H. Dow, selectmen: Jeremiah A. Farrington, clerk; [illegible] Jonathan C. Eastman, representatives.

1875, Andrew Dinsmore, Samuel Haselton, David E. Thompson, selectmen; Jeremiah A. Farrington, clerk; William E. Chase, Joseph F. Davis, representatives.

1876, Andrew Dinsmore, David E. Thompson, William F. Thompson, selectmen; Jeremiah A. Farrington, clerk; William E. Chase, Isaac F. Davis, representatives.

1877, William F. Thompson, Christopher W. Wilder, Henry B. Cotton, selectmen; Jeremiah A. Farrington, clerk; David E. Thompson, Samuel D. Thompson, representatives.

1878, Christopher W. Wilder, Henry B. Cotton, John A. Barnes, selectmen; Jeremiah A. Farrington, clerk; David E. Thompson, Samuel D. Thompson, representatives.

1879, Samuel Hazelton, Andrew Dinsmore, John A. Barnes, selectmen; Jeremiah A. Farrington, clerk.

1880, Samuel Hazelton, Henry B. Cotton, John A. Barnes, selectmen; Frederick W. Morton, clerk; Freeman H. Mason, representative.

1881, William F. Thompson, Frederick W. Morton, John A. Barnes, selectmen; Frederick W. Morton, clerk.

1882, Frederick W. Morton, Richard C. Davis, John C. L. Wood, selectmen; Frederick W. Morton, clerk; John A. Barnes, Nathaniel Faxon, representatives.

1883, Frederick W. Morton, Richard C. Davis, Frank W. Russell, selectmen; Frederick W. Morton, clerk.

1884, Frank W. Russell, Lorenzo T. Hale, David Wakefield, selectmen; F. W. Morton, clerk; John A. Barnes, Nathaniel Faxon, representatives.

1885, Hiram H. Dow, Lorenzo T. Hale, David Wakefield, selectmen; James L. Gibson, clerk.

1886, Hiram H. Dow, Lorenzo T. Hale, Samuel Hazelton, selectmen; James L. Gibson, clerk; Frank W. Davis, Henry B. Cotton, representatives.

1887, Samuel C. Hatch, Hiram H. Dow, James W. Whitaker, selectmen; James L. Gibson, clerk.

1888, Francis H. Parsons, James W. Whitaker, William S. Abbott, selectmen; James L. Gibson, clerk; Richard C. Davis, Bradbury B. Woodward, representatives.

1889, Lorenzo T. Hale, William S. Abbott, George V. Eastman, selectmen; James L. Gibson, clerk.

CHAPTER LXXIII.

Brief Sketches of Some of the Early Settlers, their Families and Descendants — Physicians — Schools.

THOMAS CHADBOURN, who had the mill privilege on Kesaugh brook where the bridge crosses the stream in North Conway, built the first framed house here. He had his grant in 1773, and proceeded at once to make improvements. Richard Eastman soon purchased his rights. Rev. B. D. Eastman found a bit of doggerel written on the inside of the cover of an old book, probably in 1774, which is valuable by its showing the early names of localities. It is unimpeachable evidence of the early use of Ke-saugh and consequently of Kearsarge.

Thre men went up from dolluf town,
And stop ol Nite at Forsters Pockit
To mak ye Road Bi ingun Hil,
To git clere up to nort pigogit.

To Emris Kamp up Kesuck Brok,
Wha Chadbun is Beginnen —

Colonel Andrew McMillan, born in Ireland, was a grantee. He was a lieutenant in the French war, and, in accordance with the king's proclamation

bearing date October 7, 1763, he received, October 25, 1765, a tract of land which embraced all of the intervale on the east side of the Saco, in Lower Bartlett. After selling a tier of lots from the river, back, with upland in each sufficient for farm facilities, he commenced their sale as occasion required; he also bought largely of the shares in Conway, and, coming here in 1764, established a life residence in North Conway, on a large tract of intervale and upland, then and now well known far and near as the McMillan farm, his residence being the germ of the old hostelry, the McMillan House. He was a large hearted, generous man, of quick, impetuous temper qualified with regard for the sensibilities of others. His was an aristocratic establishment, with its open hospitality, its African servants, and generous living. The colonel was prominent in proprietors' meetings, often moderator of town and other meetings, agent for the town (frequently in delicate and highly important matters), receiver of taxes (when they were paid in produce), representative to General Court, etc., etc., and during his life paid the highest taxes in town. His house was the rendezvous of people who came prospecting with reference to settlement, and became, of necessity, a house of entertainment; and with the exception of a few short intervals, it has so continued to the present day. Colonel McMillan died November 6, 1800, aged seventy. Among his children were: Lewis; James (lived in Bartlett); John; Gilbert (inherited the homestead); Martha (Mrs Dr Chadbourne); Betsey (married a Webster, of Bartlett).

The progenitor of the Eastmans of Conway and Chatham was Roger Eastman, who emigrated from Wales and settled in Salisbury, Mass., about 1640. Richard, third in descent from Roger, married Molly Lovejoy, and resided in Pembroke. Early in the settlement of Conway, Richard Eastman, accompanied by his sons, Richard, Jr, Noah, Abiathar, and Jonathan, came thither with a view of making a home; but subsequently, with Jonathan, settled in Fryeburg, while Richard, Jr, Noah, and Abiathar located in Conway. Richard Eastman purchased of Thomas Chadbourn, Esq., all of his interest in the mill lot and improvements thereon, but soon transferred the property to his sons Richard, Jr, and Noah. Among the improvements bought was the first frame-house built in North Conway. It was built on the intervale north of Kearsarge brook, in 1766–67. In October, 1769, Richard Eastman, Jr, his wife, Abiah Holt, with their babe Sally, sixteen months old, accompanied by his brother Noah and her sister Hannah, occupied this house. Here was born the first male child of North Conway, Jonathan Eastman, July 18, 1770. He died May 11, 1868. His was a long and useful life. For seventy years he was a worthy member of the Congregational church, and deacon for fifty-seven years. He voted for General Washington for his second term as President. Deacon Eastman delighted in public worship, and his mind was well stored with Bible texts. His strict temperance and industrious habits undoubt-

edly were the causes of his longevity. "His memory is blessed." Richard Eastman and his wife were soon at home in their new place, and contributed much to the little community. In 1778, when Christian worship was established, their names were among the eight who signed the covenant to "walk with the Lord." Richard Eastman, or, as he was universally called, 'Squire Eastman, and family continued to occupy his house on the intervale until the great freshet of 1785, which caused him and all others, some twelve or fifteen families in number, whose dwellings were on the intervale, to remove to the high lands. Esquire Eastman moved his house to where it now stands. When first this house was built it was one story with gambrel roof, and thus remained for more than thirty years, until his son Amos, in the summer of 1822, removed the half-hip roof and put on a second story, with roof of more modern style. Mr. Eastman's house, after its removal from the intervale to the upland, occupied a very central business position, as in the vicinity were the mills, the tavern, the blacksmith shop, etc. One of the rooms was used as an office and for the public library, of which he was librarian. Seventeen of Mr. Eastman's eighteen children were born in this house, and every one of this family were members of the Christian church. All but one attained maturity and married. Sally married Abiel Lovejoy; Jonathan married Phebe Lovejoy; Polly married Amos Barnes; Phebe married Humphrey Cram; Hannah married Isaac Merrill; Richard married, first, Elmira Morrill, second, Louisa Morrill; Abia married William C. Ford; William married, first, Nancy Lovejoy, second, Ruth Trickey; Dorcas married Samuel Merrill; Patty married Jonathan Stickney; Kezia married Henry Tucker; Betsey married John Hill; Amos married Betsey E. Merrill; Clarissa married Rev. Stephen Merrill; Harriot married General George P. Meserve; John L. married Margaret Douglass; Irena married Jonathan E. Chase. Mr. Eastman appeared to be the "right man in the right place" to transact business for town, church, military, schools, or roads, and as a justice of the peace he stood at the head for several years. His counsel was sought and universally appreciated. If any papers like deeds, bills of sale, indentures, petitions, plans, etc., were to be drawn he was employed. He was of medium size and grave appearance, but would very readily unbend to a social and even a jolly mood. His capacity for business continued very nearly to the time of his death, December, 1826, at the age of seventy-nine years. Few men sustained a more uniformly upright character, and few leave more tender and affectionate recollections.

Deacon Abiathar Eastman married Phebe, daughter of Thomas Merrill, December 3, 1775, and was a useful and public-spirited man, and often called to fill responsible positions. He was colonel of the militia, and October 27, 1803, he was unanimously chosen deacon of the Congregational church. His death occurred January 10, 1815. His farm was the next south of Colonel McMillan's. His children were: Samuel; Lydia, married Frye Holt;

Matthias, Jr, married Susan Durgin: Henry, married Esther Eastman; Eleanor married Eunice Hill: Caleb, died young; Caleb, married Adeline Page. Abiathar Eastman, Jr, was born August 1, 1781, and died in military service October 22 1813. Rev. Benjamin Durgin Eastman, son of Abiathar, Jr, and Susan (Durgin) Eastman, was born December 21, 1802. In 1831 he joined the Maine Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for over a quarter of a century labored successfully in various ministerial fields in the eastern part of Maine, and served two terms in the house of representatives and one in the state senate. He then returned to North Conway and resided here until his death. He was a local preacher, postmaster, and trader. He paid much attention to the Algonquin language and historical researches, and wrote a series of valuable articles on North Conway, etc., for *The Idler*. He married, first, Lois F. Averill: second, Nancy Fisher Whitney, of Corinth, Maine. He left two sons, Charles W. and George Vernon, son of his second wife, born at Limestone, Maine.

Noah Eastman, brother of Richard and Abiathar, born March 20, 1753, married Hannah Holt, September 10, 1775. Their children were: Benjamin, Noah, Noah 2d, Esther, Daniel, Hannah H., Polly C., Richard, Job, Susan, Faye H., John, Phebe B. He was the miller of North Conway for fifty years, and when spoken of was called "honest Noah;" when spoken to, especially in his advanced years, he was called "Uncle Noah." He was a good and industrious man all his days, and died August 26, 1823. Major Daniel Eastman, son of Noah, was born September 6, 1792, and died August 22, 1885. He was one of a family of thirteen children, all noted for longevity. At the time of his death Mr Eastman was the oldest Freemason in the state. He was a large operator in real estate, once bought the entire top of Mt Washington for ten cents an acre and sold it for twenty-five. He also owned at one time most of the Conway intervales. He conducted extensive trade for a long time, built the Washington House, and "kept tavern" there many years. He married Martha, daughter of Dr William Chadbourne, who died in 1880, aged eighty-two. Major Eastman was held in high estimation. William C. is the only one living of his five children. Alfred Eastman, the genial host of the Eastman House, is third in descent from Noah; the line being Noah[1], Job[2], John O.[3], Alfred[4].

These three brothers, whose posterity is probably more numerous than any other three settlers in the Saco valley, were exceptionally blessed with good wives, who adapted themselves to their varied and humble condition. They lived in the times that "tried men's souls," and women's also. The Revolutionary war was in progress; wild savages were skulking about; spies were around; crops were uncertain; but they seconded their husband's efforts, and patiently attended to the duties incumbent on them as brave wives and brave mothers. May their memory be long cherished!

Thomas Merrill, Esq., son of Deacon John Merrill, of Concord, one of the original proprietors, and one of the first to settle here, built his dwelling on the intervale on the south side of the Saco, on what is now the Quint farm, about 1766; three of his sons made permanent settlements in 1771: Thomas, Amos William, and Enoch. Thomas Merrill was one of the most active and capable of the proprietors, a hard-working and useful pioneer, and received and deserved the confidence of his townsmen. In 1769, when the inhabitants of Conway and adjacent towns were in need of a justice of peace, they petitioned John Wentworth in this manner, after showing their want: "We would humbly beg liberty to let your Excellency know that we should be glad and rejoice if your Excellency Should appoint to that office Lieut. Thomas Merrill, of said Conway." The governor's council also recommended him as a "Suteable person to be in the Commition for ye Peace, &c." He was clerk of the proprietor and town meetings for many years, and continued in public service during his life. The old record says: "Thomas Merrill, esqr, departed this life, July 2d, 1788." He lies in the ancient graveyard near the centre of the town. He was a man of unusual education for those days, and the proprietors' records, by their grammatical and orthographical accuracy, testify to this. Such a pioneer is of inestimable value, and his descendants are justly proud of such an ancestor. He had large tracts of land on both sides of the Saco, on which he settled those of his children who were inclined to "till the soil"; while he generously aided those who chose a professional life and sought their fortune in other sections. His children attaining maturity were: Thomas (married Hannah Ambrose); William; Enoch; Amos (married Lois Willey); Phebe (married Abiathar Eastman); Stephen (married Elizabeth Bayley); Mehetable (married Roland Crocker); Jonathan A. (married Lydia Merrill); John (married a Miss Boyd, of Portland); Benjamin. Many of the town's best citizens claim him as their ancestor.

Colonel David Page moved from Dunbarton (where his ancestors were among the grantees and efficient men in its affairs) to Concord about 1761, was interested by Colonel Frye in his settlement at Pigwacket, and became an early and valuable settler. His fourth child, Robert, was born in Fryeburg, February 28, 1765; Edmond was born in Fryeburg, March 28, 1768; Jeremiah, born August 12, 1770, "was Born at Conway"; and from that time, for many years, scarcely a public petition or document was sent to the General Court but shows Colonel Page's prominence in Conway. He was selectman, justice of the peace, and representative. He was colonel in the Revolutionary army, and one of the first trustees of Fryeburg Academy, associated with Henry Young Brown, and James Osgood, "of Conway." Jeremiah Page married Phebe Russell. Their children were: Benjamin R., Harriet, Maria, and Amanda. Mrs Page subsequently became the wife of Rev. Dr Porter. They lived on the Jeremiah Page home farm, which was situated on Conway street at the head of

right angles from the street to Fryeburg Village. The [illegible] and a large elm-tree now marks the site. Benjamin [illegible] married Aclough Pollard; Harriet married Isaac Osgood, of Conway; [illegible] married Nathaniel Potter, of Bridgton, Maine.

Mark and William Broughton were here early and assessed on inventory of 1781. Mark settled on the place now occupied by Charles A. Broughton, his grandson. He married a Knox, and had several children. Hannah married Jedediah Stone and lived on the west side. John married Sally, daughter of Amos Merrill, and succeeded to the home farm. He had four children, of whom Charles A. is the only one living in town. Julia (Mrs John Twombly) lived at Conway Centre: Octavus, a millwright, lives in Minneapolis: Harriet married Mark Merrill (Ormond W. Merrill is their son): Mary married Elijah Stuart, and lived on the west side of Saco. Charles A. Broughton was for ten years agent for the Swift River Lumber Company, with office at the mills in Albany for six years, then at Allen's siding. He married Hannah Quint and has four children, of whom his oldest, Clara M., married Ora S. Hiscock. Mr Broughton is a good representative of the active pioneers from whom he is descended, and keeps up the reputation of the family as being skilful bear-hunters. His latest exploit was killing a monstrous one not far from his residence, in June, 1888.

Samuel Dinsmore, of Lee, was a soldier in the French and Indian War. His son Elijah raised a company and marched to Cambridge in 1775, served through the Revolution, and later moved to Conway, performing with his wife a most perilous journey in the dead of winter on snowshoes, the captain carrying a huge pack containing their store of goods the eighty miles of distance. He built a camp near the cabin of John Pendexter, and afterwards built and occupied a frame-house on or near the site of the Intervale House. He was a worthy citizen, one of the first Baptists, and deacon for many years. He kept a road-tavern, and by industry and economy accumulated a handsome property. He has numerous descendants. His children were: Elijah, Stephen, Solomon, John, Thomas, and Lydia, who married Ebenezer Hall, of Bartlett. Elijah, Jr, succeeded to the homestead, was a captain of a troop of cavalry, and, like all of the family, a Democrat and a Baptist. He had four sons, Samuel, Elijah, Daniel, and Foxwell, and lived to be eighty. Stephen was a farmer, and lived on the Solomon Pendexter place, married Mehitable Fry: had Joseph, John, William, Stephen, Sarah (married a Gilman), Polly, Nancy (married Jacob Webster). Solomon lived on the west side of the Saco, as did John, who had three sons, Dean, John, and Solomon, and two daughters, Harriet (married Jefferson Tufts) and Almira (married Rev. James McMillan, of Bartlett). Thomas went to Maine. Joseph, son of Stephen, lived above the Hart place, married Lydia Hart, and had these children: Martha (Mrs Charles Whitaker); Andrew; Eveline; Aurilla (Mrs

Joseph Nute); Honoria (Mrs Lemuel Potter); he died at the age of fifty-four. John Dinsmore, son of John and grandson of John, was born on the west side of the Saco in 1803; here he is at the present residing, aged eighty-six. He married, first, a McMillan; second, a Knox. He has Henry K., Abby (Mrs Moses Davis), Almira (Mrs Joseph A. Cloutman).

Captain John Hart came from Portsmouth shortly after the Revolution, and settled on the west side of the Saco near Cathedral ledge, which for years was called Hart's ledge from him. He was an early innkeeper. The main and stage road from Conway through the Notch passed his door. Besides his productive farm in this town, he had an interest in Hart's Location, and died an old man. His wife, Polly Willey, survived him, and attained ninety-two years. Captain Hart was a man of much consideration in the generation of his activity. His daughter Lydia married Joseph Dinsmore, and another daughter, Honor, married James, son of Samuel Willey, Esq.

Lieutenant Amos Barnes was born in Groton, Mass., January 9, 1757. His father was killed in the French war. At the age of eighteen, Amos enlisted in the Revolutionary army. He was in the battle of Bunker Hill; in the retreat from Canada; with Washington at the battle at Trenton. In January, 1778, he enlisted for the third time; joined General Washington's army at Valley Forge and was appointed orderly sergeant, and served for two years. In 1779 he was with General Sullivan in the Indian country, and for two months was on half-allowance of rations. In 1780 he returned to Concord, and subsequently came to Conway, and June 18, 1789, married Polly, second daughter of Richard Eastman. Lieutenant Barnes was also an officer in the militia, and lieutenant of a volunteer company at the commencement of the War of 1812. He was a patriotic, earnest, honest, and industrious man, and served his day and generation well. He died in Conway, December 6, 1840. His children were: John; Polly (married Jonathan Seavey); Richard E.; Sally (Mrs Nathan Chandler); Abiah; Alonzo W., and Albert.

Deacon Abiel Lovejoy came from Concord between March 10, 1771, and 1774. His father, Henry, was one of the grantees, and it is probable that Abiel was here in the interest of his father. He married Anna Stickney, and settled on the west side of the Saco, near Hart's ledges, on the place now occupied by Mrs Ann Brewster. Deacon Abiel and wife were of the six who organized the first church in 1778, and he was the first, and for forty years the "good deacon." He died May 27, 1817. They had six children, who all attained great ages. *Abiel* settled in Lancaster. *William* settled in Lancaster about 1795, was judge of circuit court in 1816, and appointed register of probate in 1829, dying soon after. *Jeremiah* succeeded to the home place, and had Henry; Jedediah; Abiel C.; Polly (married Samuel Willey and was lost with her family in the disaster at the Willey House in 1826); Phœbe (married a Fairfield, of Saco, Maine); Betsey (married Thomas Abbott); Nancy (married

Nathaniel S. Abbott). *Polly* married Deacon Jonathan Eastman and lived on the site of the Artists' Falls House. *Betsey* married William Randall and lived in the farmhouse now forming part of the Sunset Pavilion. Two of her children attained mature years: Mary[1] and Eliza (twins); Eliza is the wife of Samuel W. Thompson. *Nancy* married William Eastman and moved to Jackson.

Captain Samuel Willey came from Lee about 1777, commenced a settlement on Stark's Location, now Bartlett, and later moved to North Conway, and remained on what is now the Bigelow farm until his death, June 14, 1844, aged over ninety years. His wife, Betsey Glazier (of Scotch descent), died aged eighty-three. Their children were: Polly (Mrs Jonathan Thompson); James (a lieutenant in 1812; he built the house now occupied by Dr Pitman. His son, James C., is the only one bearing the name in Conway.); Samuel; Hannah (Mrs John M. Barnes); Betsey (Mrs Jacob Bray); Rev. Benjamin G.; Stephen (succeeded to the home farm, and late in life went West); Sally. This family was much respected. The members were good Christian people and useful in all departments of society. Samuel Willey, Jr, born March 31, 1788, married Polly Lovejoy, September 17, 1812, and resided in Bartlett. They had children: Eliza Ann, born July, 1813; Jeremiah, July, 1815; Martha G., September, 1817; Elbridge G., September, 1819, and Sally in 1822. Mr Willey moved from Humphrey's Ledge farm (the oldest farm in Bartlett) to the house built by Leavitt Hill in the Notch, October, 1825. Mr Willey was one of those inestimable men whom we often find among our farmers: kind and gentle in his feelings, of cautious and sound judgment, sincere in his professions, and industrious in his habits. "Mrs Willey possessed a good form and an amiable disposition, vivacious in youth and sprightly in mature life. Both husband and wife were deeply impressed with religious sentiments. Cheerful, pious, serious, and laborious, with enough to supply their wants and those of their children, they formed a household on which the blessing of God seemed greatly to rest." But this household was entirely destroyed by the slide from Mt Willey, August 28, 1826. (See Hart's Location.) In a little enclosure on the Bigelow place lie the remains of the father, mother, and two children: (Jeremiah, Martha, and Elbridge still lie buried under the *débris* from the slide). On the base of the headstone erected to their memory are these lines:—

> We gaze around, we read their monument;
> We sigh and when we sigh we sink.

Moses Randall came from Sanbornton, one of the very early settlers, and located on the intervale below Sunset Hill on the place where his grandson,

[1] Mary, wife of S. W. Thompson, and for years the housekeeper of the Kearsarge House. She was very well known to every one as "Aunt Mary." She died September 8, 1889.

William Randall, is residing. He was accompanied by his sons William and John and daughters Hannah and Polly. The journey was made with oxen along spotted roads. The next year his son Nathaniel came the same route on foot. Mr Randall was an active worker, developed a fine farm, and passed his life on the same place where he first located. His son William located where the Sunset Pavilion stands. John succeeded to the home farm. Nathaniel lived north of the Sunset Pavilion, on the other side of the river road. Nathaniel's children were: George K.; Agnes (Mrs Samuel Forrest), now living at Northfield, aged ninety years; Susan (Mrs Charles S. Whitaker); Hannah (Mrs Abiel C. Lovejoy); Betsey (Mrs Luther Whitaker).

Hezekiah Randall came from Greenland in company with John Pendexter, and located on the land where stands the Boston and Maine railroad station. He had no sons.

Joseph Thompson, a clothier, came from Lee very early, and became the owner of a large tract of land, some of it still occupied by his descendants. He built his house on the intervale like the other settlers. After the "great flood" of 1785 he took down his dwelling and reërected it on the upland, and it has since been known as the Three Elms. By his first wife, a Randall, he had two sons, Joseph and Miles, who settled in Bartlett; and a daughter, who married Solomon Densmore. By his second wife, Sally Chesley, he had John, Jonathan, Jeremiah, Ebenezer, Hannah (Mrs Theophilus Hall), Sally (Mrs Daniel Cheney). Mr Thompson divided his home farm of 500 acres into three parts for his three sons, Jonathan, Jeremiah, and Ebenezer. *John* purchased a place about a mile below; afterwards sold it, and enlisted as a soldier in the War of 1812, after which he returned to North Conway, where he lived until his death. *Jonathan* was a farmer and blacksmith. His house and blacksmith shop occupied the site of the Kearsarge House. He married Polly, daughter of Samuel Willey, and had children: James W.; Samuel W.; Zebulon M. P.; Elizabeth G. (Mrs. Jonathan Dow). He died at eighty years. *Jeremiah* settled on the middle division of the homestead, and lived to be an octogenarian. *Ebenezer*, a physically large and strong man, occupied the southern division, was a farmer and died comparatively young. James W. Thompson, son of Jonathan, settled at Bangor, Maine; went to Mexico as captain of a company in the war of 1846, and died of disease after entering the City of Mexico. Samuel W. Thompson, son of Jonathan, married, April 12, 1830, Eliza Randall. Their children are: William F.; Samuel D., now at Woburn; James W., manager of the Continental Hotel, New York city: Frederick, an Episcopal clergyman at South Bend, Indiana: Anna (Mrs L. J. Ricker); Carrie C. (Mrs Frank Grover). Mr Thompson has been one of the best known men of the state and an influential man. (See Kearsarge House.)

Leavitt Hill located early on the west side of the Saco on the place where his son Sumner C. now resides. (His brother, Dr Thomas P. Hill, who owned

lands in Albany, and resided here for a time. He was a man of great medical skill and scientific attainments.) Leavitt developed a good farm, married Sally Russell, and kept a tavern many years. The massive elm, measuring twenty-six feet in circumference one foot from the ground, was brought from the intervale about 1780 and set out at the corner of his house. It was then about six inches in diameter. He had several children: John; Sally (married Colonel Asa Adams, of Sandwich); Eunice (Mrs Thomas Eastman); Thomas (moved to Minnesota in 1850); Abigail (married Ambrose Merrill); Charles; Mary (married Dr Jonathan R. Thompson and lived where L. C. Quint now lives); Leavitt, and Amos. Colonel John Hill was early in business of various kinds. He was a tall, slender man of great activity and unbounded energy. He built grist and saw mills on Pequawket outlet in Conway village and in Albany, owned much land in Albany and other places, bought the Pequawket House of Asa Adams, and manufactured shoes in the upper part of the building in the rear of the hotel, keeping store in one end of the lower part. He was the first to engage in the manufacture of sale clothing, built many houses, employed many people, and was in numerous ways a leading man. He was extremely popular, held some offices, and was postmaster forty years "less one." He was very wealthy, but business reverses swept away all his property. It is said of him: "Colonel John Hill was emphatically an honest man." He died April 24, 1870, aged seventy-nine. By his first wife, Sally Freeman, he had three children: Otis F. (a physician of Knoxville, Tenn.); Amos A. (long in business with his father); John. By his second wife, Elizabeth Eastman, he had: Mary F. (Mrs David Richardson); Elizabeth (married, first, Rev. Lyman Cutler, of Pepperell, Mass.; second, Rev. A. C. Thompson, of Roxbury); George F.; Thomas; Summer C. (a farmer on the home place); Susan A. (married Dr S. A. Evans). Mrs Hill is living at Conway aged ninety-four.

Joseph Odell was an original proprietor, whose family and descendants exercised for years a potent influence in affairs of the town. He was born in Salem, Mass.; married Sarah, daughter of Daniel Ingalls, and settled in Andover, from whence he removed to Conway in 1772, with his children Joseph, Pamela (married a Dresser), Richard, and Sarah F. (Mrs Richard Buswell). He had several children born in Conway: Thomas F., Daniel I. Thomas F. was a farmer in Conway, married Elizabeth, daughter of Jeremiah Abbott, and had ten children, of whom John, Elizabeth (Mrs Arnold Floyd), and Sarah F. (Mrs Charles Sparhawk), were residents of Conway. Joseph was a farmer and preacher; had Richard K., Sarah (Mrs Ithamar Seavey), Rhoda (Mrs Stephen Shackford), Polly (now eighty-three years old), Nancy, and Hersey. Richard Odell was for years a merchant at Centre Conway. He had children: Lucy, Fletcher, Arthur, Ruth (Mrs Joel Eastman), Almira (Mrs Mark Conant), Hannah (married Rev. Daniel B. Randall). He acquired

wealth, was prominent in affairs, and candidate for important positions on the Whig (minority) ticket. He sold his store to John Smith in 1836 and moved to Portland.

Jeremiah Farrington, the third son of Stephen and Apphia (Bradley) Farrington, was born at Concord. He removed to Conway at an early day, and was a farmer on the Saco river. He married Molly Swan, and had children: Hannah, Polly, Stephen, Elijah, James (M.D.), Nancy, and Jeremiah. He was a member of the Congregational church, and died at a ripe old age, some eighty-four years. Elijah Farrington was born at Conway in 1784, and died June 3, 1863. He married March 5, 1814. His children were: Albert E.; Mary H. (deceased), married Samuel Hazelton; and James, a physician in Rochester. Elijah Farrington was an industrious, thrifty farmer, prudent and economical, and respected by all. He held some minor offices with credit.

Joseph W. Hale, from Barrington, a relative of the Hale to whom Hale's location was granted, came early, and lived for years on a farm in that tract. He later purchased and removed to the Hale farm in Conway, near Allen's siding on the Boston & Maine railroad. His son, Lorenzo T., is the representative of the family in town.

Eliphalet Cloutman, from Wakefield, descended from a Scotchman who settled in that town at Horn's Mills at an early day, came to Conway in 1811, when but nineteen, to learn the blacksmith trade of Captain Pratt. He married Hannah Bean, lived in a house which was just back of the Conway House, and succeeded Captain Pratt in the business. He was a tall, muscular man, of great strength and mental ability. He was a Whig and Republican, and served as selectman many years. He was a colonel of the militia, a strict disciplinarian, but a very popular officer. He died in 1862, aged seventy. His son, Joseph A., now the "village blacksmith" of Conway, was a soldier in the Eighteenth Regiment in the Civil War.

Colonel John Webster was one of the earliest settlers of this section, with his family. Although quite young, he was lieutenant of Captain James Osgood's company, which marched early in the spring of 1776 to the aid of General Montgomery's shattered army, then retreating from Canada. He was captured at the Cedars, and suffered terribly before his return. He was one of the early selectmen. Colonel David Webster, son of John, lived at the "fag end" of Conway street, where is now the corn-packing establishment of T. L. Eastman. His sons were: David, James, and Samuel. Colonel David was one of the leaders in the great eastern land speculation, and a man of much ability. William E. Webster, son of James, resides on Conway street and is a representative of this old family.

William Thom, originally from Derry, settled in the lower part of the town adjoining Fryeburg line. He was a blacksmith. Of his children, James and Samuel became residents of Conway. James succeeded to the parental

home, was a successful lumberman and farmer, and died within a few days of Joel Eastman. His son, John W., lives on the ancestral acres, and is a much respected citizen. Frank and Frederick, sons of John W., are extensively engaged in lumbering. Samuel Thom early became a leading man in business circles, and marrying Ann, daughter of Richard and Anne Buswell, located at Conway Corner, building and occupying the house now occupied by his son Richard. He was a merchant for many years, and was the senior member of the wealthy firm, Thom, Abbott & Co. This company owned large lines of stages, and erected the Conway House, of which Mr. Thom had one-half interest. Mr. Thom was successful in business, and died in 1858, aged fifty-two. He was a tall, spare man, of great activity and social manners, and very methodical and accurate in all matters. He was a Whig and Republican in politics, and town clerk for many years, and his records are noticeable for good penmanship and fulness of detail. Richard, Alpha, George, and Winfield are his sons.

Samuel Sparhawk, formerly of Portsmouth, and Secretary of State at one time, moved to Conway and passed the rest of his life on the farm where Matthew Hale now lives. Dr Thomas Sparhawk, a graduate of Dartmouth, was resident here a few years about 1833, but did not practise. George Sparhawk located here about 1810, residing where Mr. Hayes now lives. Among his children were George, Andrew, David, and Charles.

Major Samuel B. Shackford was an important man of the last generation. He was born in Canaan, and when he came to Conway located on the place where Frederick Hayes lives, on the west side of the Saco. In 1870 he moved to Conway village to become vice-president of Conway Savings Bank, of which he was an incorporator. He was treasurer and president of the bank later. By his first wife, a Hale, he had three children: Onslow, Charles B., Martha S. (Mrs. Richard Thom). His second wife was Lydia Pendexter. Of their children, Lucy (Mrs. F. W. Davis) is the only one living. His title of major was won in the state militia. He was a man of fine presence and address, large and symmetrical. He died in 1881 at midnight in Chelsea, Mass., and his son Charles at six o'clock the next morning in Dover.

Physicians. — The first resident physician was Dr William Chadbourne. He became enamored of the bright eyes of Patty McMillan, married her November 22, 1788, and was in practice before 1790. He was a man of fine presence, social, and much respected. His black horse and saddle-bags were objects of wonder to the children of many miles distance for long years.

Dr Alexander Ramsey, an eccentric professor of McGill College in Montreal, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, came here about 1800. A bachelor, he made his home at various times with different families, for a long time occupying a room in Richard Eastman's house. He had a medical school here, his students numbering from ten to twenty. He had the largest

and best collection of charts and anatomical preparations in the United States, it is said, excepting only that of the Medical College of Philadelphia. His school was where the "Sunset Pavilion" now stands. In the winter the doctor would visit Canada for the purpose of delivering anatomical lectures. Mr Seth Chase, of East Conway, usually accompanied him with a team of two good horses, sleigh, and an abundance of equipage — blankets, buffalo-robes, cases of specimens for illustrations, etc.

His lectures were highly appreciated in Quebec and Montreal, as may appear by their paying him three hundred dollars for each evening lecture, and extending him invitations again and again to return from winter to winter. Mr Chase acted for him not only as groom, but waiter and doorkeeper, and by conforming in all things to the caprice of his master for the time being, he won not only the esteem and confidence of his master, but a very liberal compensation. The doctor's lectures in Conway were mostly private, but occasionally he would deliver a public evening lecture on anatomy, physiology, or to propagate his peculiar methods of living. On all of these subjects he was able and instructive. He was very clear and distinct in utterance, with a most eloquent brogue, which with his appropriate gestures constituted him a most eloquent and magnetic speaker. He left the country during the War of 1812, but soon after the proclamation of peace returned and rode through the neighborhood upbraiding many most severely for their departure from the mode of living which he had been so successful in establishing on his previous stay, which was the substitution for food of chickens, milk, and eggs instead of what he called "hog meat," which he contended was the emphatic deposit of scrofula. He had on his previous residence, mainly at his own expense, established hen-houses and the raising of poultry and eggs. On his return he found most of these institutions abandoned, and the people gone back to their old habit of eating swine's flesh. His wrath was great, his anathemas severe if not profane. He accomplished much good, dying at Fryeburg at an advanced age.

Dr Jeremiah Chandler came, a young man, from Fryeburg to begin his practice, and located at North Conway. This was in 1818 or 1820. He lived where N. W. Pease now resides. He was a medium-sized man, of sandy complexion, was social and generous, and always went to the relief of the very poor with the same alacrity as to the call of the wealthy. He has descendants living in town.

Dr Isaac Chandler was in practice here in 1845. He lived at North Conway, but only for a short time, when he moved to Lovell, Maine.

Dr Jonathan Thompson was a native of Conway, and taught school in North Conway about 1834. He was at that time pursuing his medical studies, and soon after began to practise, locating at Conway. He was in successful practice many years. He was a stout man, with a Germanic appearance, rather

Dr William H. Deagdon was born July 26, 1837, at Shapleigh, Maine. He was a successful teacher in early life; he was graduated from the medical department of Bowdoin College in 1869, and in 1870 came to North Conway and began practice. He was ambitious, public-spirited, and ready to aid everything tending to the betterment of the community. He became very popular, worked in season and out of season in his profession, in educational and society fields, and was on the state board of health in 1887 and 1888. His steady application undermined his health; nervous prostration followed in a serious form, and he died September 6, 1889.

Joseph H. Pitman, M.D., was born July 30, 1857, in Bartlett. He fitted for college at North Conway and Fryeburg academies, but on account of failing health did not enter college. He became a successful teacher, studied medicine, attended medical lectures at Bowdoin and Dartmouth, and was graduated from the latter institution as M.D. in November, 1883. The succeeding winter he passed in New York city, taking a post-graduate course. He began practice in North Conway in the spring of 1884. He is a member of Carroll County Medical Association, of New Hampshire Medical Society, and has been president of the town board of health since 1884. Dr Pitman was president of his class in Dartmouth, and seems to be popular as a presiding officer, as he was elected master of Mt Washington Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons before he was twenty-four, and served several terms. He has been presiding officer (two terms) of Saco Valley Lodge of Odd Fellows, and district deputy of that order. He is winning in his manners, strong in his friendships, and devoted to his profession.

Carleton Sawyer, M.D., was born in Cumberland, Maine, November 1, 1856. He was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1881, and received his medical degree at Burlington (Vt.) University in 1883. He commenced practice in 1884 at Freeport, Maine, then went to Alfred, and in February, 1888, he came to North Conway, where he is now established.

Samuel Newell Greenlaw, M.D., was born in Brownfield, Maine, February 22, 1835. He studied medicine with Dr J. L. Allen, of Saco, attended medical lectures at Harvard and Dartmouth, and was graduated from Dartmouth in 1862. He commenced practice at once in Waterboro', Maine, and was there five years. He was assistant surgeon in the army hospital at Augusta, Maine, for two years, and in 1868 removed to this state, and located at Conway, where he is still in practice. He is a physician from love of its duties, and the success of his practice of over a quarter of a century shows that he did not choose wrongly.

Dr [illegible] was born in Limerick, Maine, November 6, 1836. He studied medicine with Professor E. K. Peaslee, of Bowdoin College; in the

spring of 1859 was professor of surgery at that institution; in the fall was demonstrator of anatomy at Dartmouth College, and was graduated in 1860 from University Medical College, New York city. He began medical practice at East Parsonsfield, Maine. In the spring of 1860 Dr Moulton removed from Sanford, Maine, to Wolfeborough, and Dr Watson succeeded him, and was in practice until 1861. His patriotism induced him to enter the service of his country, and he became an assistant surgeon in the United States navy. He tendered his resignation, after a busy service of four years, June 29, 1865, and it was accepted July 3, 1865. He came to Conway in September, 1865, and was in practice for three years, then went to New York city and practised four years. On account of poor health, removed to Bryant's Pond and practised two years. In 1874 he returned to Conway and has been in active professional duties since.

Simeon Adams Evans, M.D., oldest son of Deacon John and Mary (Adams) Evans, was born in Fryeburg, April 14, 1837. He was fitted for college at Fryeburg Academy; he studied medicine one year (1855) with Dr Reuel Barrows; entered Bowdoin College in 1856, and was graduated A.B. in 1860. He then went on the Williams College scientific expedition to Labrador and Greenland. On his return he continued his medical studies at the Portland School for Medical Instruction, and attended medical lectures at the Maine Medical School at Brunswick. Subsequently he entered the United States Army (Thirteenth Regiment Maine Volunteers) as hospital steward, was promoted to assistant surgeon (Fourteenth Regiment Maine Volunteers), and served until near the close of the war. He soon after received his medical diploma at Brunswick, Maine, and commenced practice at Hopkinton. Three years afterwards he settled in Conway. Dr Evans married, first, January 1, 1866, Louisa H. Illsley, of Fryeburg. They had two children. He married, second, June, 1871, Susan A. Hill, of Conway. They have three children. He has been diligent in practice, has gained success by industry and a knowledge of his professional duties, and has the respect and esteem of the community.

Schools. — The first schoolhouses in Conway were built of logs. One was in what was called the Page neighborhood, in the east part of the town, the other in North Conway, near the spot now occupied by the Protestant Episcopal church. Small sums were raised by the town to support the schools, while individuals built and furnished places, and additional funds for their support. The last-named log schoolhouse was used but a short time, but while used it was for all of North Conway on both sides of the Saco, and also for some families on the McMillan grant, now lower Bartlett. The first framed schoolhouses built in North Conway were located, one near where Thomas C. Eastman now lives, and the other on the left of the road between the pine woods and the Bigelow farm, and afterwards used for many years as the

dwellings of Joseph Foster, who had a pottery establishment on the opposite side of the road. The next move with regard to district schools was to unite all in the north part into one district for winter schools, and a house was built to accommodate one hundred scholars, near where William F. Thompson now resides. That house has passed away, and the territory then embraced in that district now constitutes four — three on the east and one on the west side of the Saco river. All of the schools have comfortable schoolrooms, and the schools are in successful operation some four to six months every year. A nine graded school is well patronized at Conway village, and under the town system the schools are prospering in all parts of the town.

Conway Academic School. — This institution, located at North Conway, was organized and incorporated in 1828; the building was built by subscription. For some years the school was kept by female teachers. In 1836 or 1837 a movement was made and carried to success to bring the academy up to a high grade of merit. Professor Goodman, a college graduate, was secured as principal, two departments established, and for many years it ranked as a most valuable factor in the educational life of the state. Students were thoroughly fitted for college, and the faculty and character of the school were considered second to none of like grade. The legislature applied the proceeds of some of the state lands to its benefit, and everything moved prosperously. The attendance ranged from forty to eighty scholars. In 1874 it had ceased its career as an academy, and the old building stood on ground desired by the proprietors of the Kearsarge House as a lawn. The Eastern Railroad Corporation, in consideration of the laying out of the park in front of their station at North Conway, agreed to move the academy building to any lot provided for the purpose; but, as the stockholders of the academy never agreed to have it removed, it was never moved, and it was torn down in the night, without the knowledge of Mr Thompson, the principal owner of the Kearsarge House.

CHAPTER LXXIV.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

First Preaching — What Rev. Timothy Walker Wrote — Mr. Moses Adams — Rev. Mr Porter's Letter — Church Organization — Covenant — Signers — First Minister — Other Pastors — Second Church — Meeting-houses — Baptist Church — Protests — Organization — Petition for Incorporation — Pastors — Reorganization — Other Pastors — Conway Freewill Baptist Church — Methodism in Conway — Episcopal Church.

FIRST PREACHING. — A century and more ago the country clerical life of New Hampshire was very different from the present. The ministerial work was the great work of the clergyman. His religious duties were not confined to his own parish. In some of the new settlements religious privileges were few, and often some worthy minister would journey one hundred miles or more through the wilderness to preach and baptize. A few extracts from the diary of Rev. Timothy Walker, "a learned orthodox minister of the Plantation of Pennycook, now Concord," some of whose parishioners had emigrated to "Pigwacket, upon the Saco," where he often visited them, making the long journey on horseback, will be of interest.

1764. September. Wed. 19. Set out for Pigwacket, *comitante* Capt McMillen. Went through Epsom. Lodged at Capt. Cates'. Thurs. 20. Breakfasted at Major Titcomb's. Dined at Mr. Stanyan's; lodged at Kennebunk. Frid. 21. Travelled and lodged at a meadow above the great Falls on Saco River. Sat. 22. Arrived at Pigwacket; about forty-five persons present. Mon. 24. Viewed the interval and the great meadows. Tues. 25. Viewed Lovell's Pond. Wed. 26. Dined at Mr. Spring's. Thurs. 27. Visited up at ye mills. Dined at Nathaniel Merrill's. Sun. 30. Preached. Baptized Elizabeth —— of Jedediah Spring. Mon. (Oct.) 1. Set out homeward with a large company. 1766. Sun. Sept. 28. Preached at Mr. Swan's in Pigwacket. Arr'd 25th. Lodged at Capt. W's. Mon. 29. Visited and Lodged at Mr. Day's. Bap. Judith, his daughter. Oct. 5. Preached at Pigwacket. Bap. Susanna, daughter of —— Holt; Barnard, son of Timothy Walker, Jr.; Susannah, daughter of Saml. Osgood; Ann, daughter of Leonard Harriman; Robert, son of David Page; William, son of Jno. Evans; Sarah, daughter of David Evans; Wm., son of William Eaton; Moses, son of James Osgood; Wm., son of Ben. Osgood. 11 Bap. at Pigwacket.

From this time there were religious services whenever they could be obtained. In 1771 a Mr Kelly preached part of the year, and received twelve pounds for his services, and there was occasional preaching in 1773. During the two years from 1771 to 1774 the number of settlers had increased, and the major part of them were persons of good family and education, and it was not long before earnest measures were taken to have regular religious worship in their new home in the shadow of the solemn, reverence-inspiring mountains.

Previous to July, 1774, Mr Moses Adams had preached on probation; and July 20 of that year, at a special town-meeting held at the house of Enoch Webster, it was voted "not to have Mr Adams any farther on probation; voted to give Mr Moses Adams a call to Settle in the ministry in Sd town." The terms of settlement, salary, arrangement for building a parsonage, etc., were very liberal; but Mr Adams's answer to the call is not on record. This letter, under date of September 20, 1774, throws some light upon its contents.

Sr the town have taken your answer into there Consideration and are much oblig[d] to you for your favorable oppinion of us and our offer to you Regarding your Settelment with us we can Entre you wee are Very Sory there is Such a Difficulty in your mind as to bid us farewell Except the meeting house Can be moved [at this time the meeting-house was only boarded in, over the River wee have to inform you that the Place for the house was Provided by the Propriators and agreed to by the town upon meture Deliberation and they Judge it Cannot be moved without hurting it therefore are not Dispos[d] to move it as you may See by the Vote inclos and by another Vote you may be aquanted with they Desire that you may take the matter of there call into your further Consideration and Except it and be assured that thay ar disposed to do every thing in there Power to make you Comfertable so far as thay Can Conveinnent with the good of the town there is no doubt but there will be a good Carege Rode & Prober boots and Sheds and a proper house by the meeting house if So Perhaps it would move your Difficulty if not you may be acomodated with Land on the same Side with the meeting house and have Several nabours very near if you Should be Disposed to settle among us you may Depend on the Exeenge you mention if another Dont Sute you Better if you abide your former Resolution we Joyn you in Saying farewell and wish you may be hapy in whatever Situation Providence has Desir[d] for you if you Should See your way clear to Except our call wee Desire you would Come up as Soon as you can and Preach three or four Sabbaths at Preasent wee are inclin[d] to think your ordination will be Put off untill the spring we are Sr in be half of the town your frends and humble Servents

Timothy Walker }
Abial Lovejoy } Committee

This fervent letter had no effect upon Mr Adams. He did not reconsider, and June 5, 1775, the town voted to hire Rev. William Fessenden, the minister at Fryeburg, to preach the third part of the summer. Mr Fessenden received four pounds, fourteen shillings for his services. March, 1777, it was "voted to raise twenty pounds for preaching the present year." January 12, 1778, at a meeting held at the house of Captain Joshua Heath, it was "voted to give the Revd Nathaniel Porter a call to Settle in the gosple ministry in Said Conway. Andrew McMillan, Esq[r], Capt. Timothy Walker and Abial Lovejoy, Esq. to be a committee to present the call to Rev. Nathaniel Porter and receive his answer and lay it before the town as soon as may be."

Mr Porter's Answer.

To the Inhabitants of Conway.

Gentlemen, Having received by your Committee a Copy of your Proceedings at a legal meeting held on the 12th of January last, & taken the same into deliberate Consideration do by the same Committee return you the following Answer. That the Call appears to be unanimous, the Settlement & annual Salary, sufficient to afford a comfortable maintainance with the Blessing of Heaven, & the Town for the first settled minister, I therefore hereby testify my

acceptance of said Call on this further Condition that you convey to me my Heirs & Assigns the Original Right of David Hix in s[d] Conway in Lieu of the s[d] reserved Interest. Desiring your Prayers for me that I may ever discharge the Duties of my station with Fidelity to my Lord & Master & to the Souls of men by rightly dividing to all a seasonable Portion of the Word of Truth, & wishing you Grace & Peace from God & the Lord Jesus with every temporal Good.

I subscribe your friend and Servant

Conway May 21[st] 1778. Nathaniel Porter.

August 18, 1778, voted The Last Wednesday in Oct[r] next to be the Day to Install Mr Porter. His salary was to be £55 the first year.

First Church of Conway. — The words of the covenant subscribed by those who were gathered into a church in Conway by the Rev. Mr Fessenden on the eighteenth of August, 1778: —

We who have set our names to the following & look upon ourselves to be called of God into the church state of the Gospel, would acknowledge our utter unworthiness of such a blessing & adore the Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ which hath so abounded to sinners. We would with all humbleness of mind depend on the Grace of God for assistance in all things & do humbly rely on that Grace which is promised in the Gospel to all, who, from a sense of their own inability to perform any good action, are led to wait on God for all things. We do now, with heart felt gratitude lay hold on the everlasting convenant, & chuse God as our chief good & portion forever.

We profess a firm & cordial belief of the christian Religion as revealed in the holy scriptures, and we receive it in such view as is exhibited in the Confession of Faith received & approved in the congregational churches among us, purposing by the Grace of God, to regulate our whole lives by the Precepts of the Gospel.

We this day make a solemn dedication of ourselves to the Lord Jehovah, who is Father, Son and Holy Spirit, avouching him to be our God & Father, our Redeemer & Sanctified. We give ourselves to the Lord Jesus Christ to cleave to him as the head of his people in the Covenant of Grace. We receive him in all his offices as Prophet, Priest & King, relyeing on his Grace to prepare us for his Kingdom of Glory. We acknowledge our obligation to glorify God in all our actions to live soberly righteously & godly, adorning the doctrine of God our Savior in all things, and particularly do we look on ourselves bound to honor God in all the duties of a church state, to conscientiously observe all the ordinances & institutions of the Gospel & we humbly rely on God in Christ for all needed assistance that we may keep the covenant of our God.

We solemnly engage to walk together as brethren in the faith in a holy obedience to the command of Christ as his Church. We enggage to attend the publick worship of God, to observe the sacrament of the new testament — to adhere to the Government of Christ's visible Kingdom as established in his Gospel, & to religiously observe all his institutions in communion with one another. We mutually promise to avoid all occasion of offence & whatever tends to disturb the peace & order of the Church. All this we promise as in the presence of God, in a humble dependance on the blood of Christ to cleanse us from all sin; praying that the head of the Church would furnish all needful supplies of Grace, that we may acceptably perform whatsoever he has commanded while here; that hereafter we may be admitted to join the Church of the first born in Heaven. Amen.

This was signed by Timothy Walker, Martha Walker, Abiel Lovejoy, Anna Lovejoy, Thomas Russell, Sarah Russell, Richard Eastman, Abiah Eastman.

First Minister.—Rev. Dr Porter was installed pastor of "The Church of Christ in Conway" October 28, 1778,[1] and continued in this position until his death, November 10, 1836. His latest record on the church books was January 28, 1821; the last years of his life he was assisted by colleagues. Dr Porter was born in Topsfield, Mass., January 14, 1745, graduated from Harvard College in 1768, and was ordained at New Durham and did ministerial work there for some years. During the Revolution he was chaplain in the continental army when it was encamped around Boston. During his pastorate here his days were occupied with hard labor on his farm, and at night he wrote his sermons, often by the light of pitch-wood, and he endured great privations. Dr Porter was a man with such a well-balanced mind that religious controversies or discussions never disturbed the even tenor of his way or belief. One hundred and six were gathered into the church during his ministry, and three hundred and forty-five were baptized. "His knowledge of the Scriptures and his power of illustrating a subject from facts therein recorded was seldom equaled. He did not aim to excite the passions, but reach the heart and consciences of men by convincing the understanding."

May 28, 1812. The church voted to have ordinance of the Lord's Supper administered six times a year, alternately at each of the meeting-houses. July 15, 1813. Voted to choose a committee to inquire into the instruction and education of baptized children of the church and see that they are taught the principles of religion and what progress they make, and to that purpose visit the several districts and homes where such children are, once in every quarter of the year. Deacon Barnet Walker, Deacon Jonathan Eastman, John Bradbury, and Thomas Russell were chosen.

March 18, 1824. Voted unanimously to give a call to Benjamin Glazier Willey. This call was accepted, and Rev. Mr Willey was ordained associate pastor May 26, 1824, and continued his labors until 1832. During his ministry there were forty-seven additions and forty-two baptisms. He died in Sumner, Maine, April 17, 1867, aged seventy-one years. He was a member of the National Council in Boston, June, 1865, from the Oxford Conference. Mr Willey was born in Conway, February 11, 1796, and was the author of "Incidents in White Mountain History," one of the most authentic and readable histories of this section. He was early and deeply interested in education. It is said of him "that he was good as a preacher, better as a pastor, and best as a Christian and a man, and he left the world made better and purer by his influence, prayers, and blameless life."

The next pastor, Rev. Allen Gannett, was born at Tamworth, January 5, 1804, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1826; studied two years at

[1] A mutual council convened for the settlement of Rev. Dr Porter was held October 28, 1878.

Andover Theological Seminary, was ordained at Conway, January 20, 1836, having previously acted as a supply for about three years, and here continued till June 22, 1838. From Mr Willey's retirement to Mr Gannett's there were forty-eight additions. Mr Gannett died at Edgartown, Mass., May 17, 1881. Rev. Mr Gannett was the son of Deacon Matthew and Priscilla (Hayford) Gannett, of Tamworth. He had a decided taste for literature, and wrote and read before literary circles essays on English writers which evinced fine powers of discriminating analysis. There are those who remember some exceedingly fine essays which he wrote upon scriptural topics and read before his association. "A royal Christian gentleman, without guile, full of wit and good humor, with a pleasant word for all, the transparent purity and goodness of his character attracted the confidence and affection of the best men and women."

From June 22, 1838, to June, 1839, the church was without a settled minister. The fourth pastor was Rev. John Wilde, born in Dorchester, Mass., June, 1803; educated at Phillips Academy (Andover), Middlebury College in 1827, and Andover Theological Seminary in 1831; ordained at Groton, Mass., June 10, 1832, installed at Conway June 12, 1839, and dismissed April 15, 1845. During his ministry many weekday meetings for devotion and business were held, chiefly at private houses, and Mr Wilde was present to expound the Scriptures, preach, sing, and pray. The confession of faith now in use by the church was drawn up by a committee of which he was a member, and adopted. The church was quickened by a faithful attention to gospel discipline and by the addition of twenty-three new members. The present church rules came into force while Mr Wilde was pastor. Mr Wilde's sermons were clear and logical, pungent, and often contained passages of great poetical beauty. He was a fine classical scholar, and endowed with commanding talents. His death occurred at Alexandria, Va, February 10, 1868. The next pastor was Rev. Samuel S. Tappan, installed July 11, 1849, dismissed July 6, 1852. No additions made to the church.

The Rev. Reuben Kimball came next as acting pastor. Mr Kimball was born in Warner, N. H., April 29, 1803, graduated from Gilmanton Theological Seminary in 1840, was ordained at Kittery Point, Maine, where he served nine years, January 27, 1841, then, after five years at Andover and Wilmot, N. H., began his labors in Conway February 1, 1856, and continued until March, 1869, when he resigned, his strength being insufficient for him to go on with the Master's work he loved so well. Mr Kimball was a man of simple faith and devoted piety, an earnest and faithful worker in the Lord's vineyard. The distribution of Bibles occupied his last days. His ministry was peculiarly adapted to promote the spiritual edification of believers, and "his parish, under the shadow of the great mountains, was one of the high places of our American Zion." He kept a minute record of meetings, etc., and expended

...ouncil, time in collecting and recording sketches of his predecessors, which ... Mr Davis is ably following. There were seventy-one gathered ... church while under his pastoral care. His last entry is in relation to ... people of Conway: —

"The people have been kind and lenient, bearing with my infirmities, supplying my wants, and encouraging in making those the most happy years of my life. That God would ever bless the church with ministers, and bring into his blessed Kingdom all the present and future generations of Conway, is and will continue to be the sincere prayer of their late pastor, Pastor Reuben Kimball." His death occurred in North Conway, November 8, 1871.

The church next called Edward Payson Eastman, who was born in Conway, July 15, 1808, and is son of Deacon John L. Eastman. He had studied for some terms at Bangor Theological Seminary. Mr Eastman served, without ordination, one year from March 1, 1869, and then returned to Bangor and completed his studies with the class of 1871. He was ordained pastor April 20, 1871, and served till December 31, 1872, when he resigned to go to Wilton, Maine. There were thirteen additions. He is now pastor at South Bridgton, Maine.

Rev. S. Girard Norcross, born at Dixfield, Maine, January 21, 1834, educated at Bangor Theological Seminary, 1859, ordained at South Bridgton, Maine, October 11, 1859, came next. Mr Norcross began his acting pastorate June 15, 1872, and continued in office till his death, September 16, 1888, though he was unable to do all the work the last few years of his life. The additions to the first church were forty-eight and to the second, which continued under Mr Norcross's care till the spring of 1888, about thirty. Mrs Clara Norcross died June 16, 1889. She was a laborer in the church of which her husband was pastor, and always took a deep interest in schools, and hardly a year passed that she did not teach either in classes or private school, and at the time of her death she was a member of the school board of Conway. She was an estimable lady, much loved and respected by all.

The present pastor, Rev. R. Henry Davis, born in Frederica, Del., August 28, 1844, graduated at Amherst College in 1868, and at Bangor Theological Seminary in 1871, ordained at Hiram, Maine, November 12, 1872, served as pastor at Granby, Mass., from January 1, 1875, to June 30, 1878, then for nine years was a missionary in Japan under the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and began his labors in Conway, January 1, 1888. He is an earnest, logical preacher of more than ordinary power. He is not merely scholastic, but keenly practical, and a worker whose labors bring substantial results. There have been twelve additions, and in January, 1890, the parsonage was deeded to the church. The Sabbath-school has had an attendance of one hundred and twenty-five different members the past year. J. Wallis Nash, superintendent.

Deacons. — Abiel Lovejoy, chosen November 24, 1778, died in office, May 27, 1817. Abiathar Eastman, chosen October 27, 1803, died January 10, 1815. Barnet Walker and Jonathan Eastman, chosen May 28, 1812. Deacon Walker died August 20, 1837. Joseph Wilder, chosen January 3, 1840, died also in office, September, 1849. Deacon Jonathan Eastman continued in office till his death, May 11, 1868. John Langdon Eastman, chosen February 12, 1863, died March 28, 1885. Charles H. Eastman and Alpheus Furber were chosen in May, 1886, for two years, and by reëlection are the present deacons.

Conway Church building, erected in 1826–27, has since that time been occupied regularly every Sabbath, sharing with the people of North Conway the ministrations of the Lord's servants; and here for many years, from June, 1873, until 1887, they were blessed with the teachings of Rev. S. Girard Norcross, whose faithful labors and worthy example will ever be remembered. February 2, 1881, the members of the church residing at Conway Village became an independent branch of the "First Church in Christ," subject only to making stated reports to the whole church, and to receive and dismiss members. August 24, 1886, at an ecclesiastical council held in Conway, this branch of the church was recognized as an independent church, under the name of the "Second Church in Christ in Conway." Previous to this, the church building having been repaired and refurnished, on the nineteenth day of August, 1886, it was rededicated to the service of God. In the spring of 1887, John Wright Buckham, a graduate of Andover, was called to the pastorate of this church, and August 9 ordained pastor. There are forty-one members. The officers are: president, Rev. J. W. Buckham; clerk and treasurer, H. Boardman Fifield; standing committee, S. C. Hill, D. D. Jackson, S. A. Evans. There is also a flourishing Sabbath-school in connection with the church, with over a hundred members. Daniel D. Jackson is superintendent; H. B. Fifield, assistant superintendent, secretary, and treasurer; S. C. Hill, librarian. This Sabbath-school is especially active in good work, and has sustained two branch schools, one on the "West Side," with a membership of about forty under the leadership of H. B. Fifield; the other in Albany, where the pastor and others have gathered together a school of some thirty members. Rev. Mr Buckham is doing a good work outside of his own parish.

The First Meeting-house was built in 1773 by the town. It was located "as near the geographical centre of the town as it was supposed possible to place it, and in a portion of the town deemed eligible for a city, on the plains below Pine Hill and the Rattlesnake projection of the Green Hill range." But this location, after other settlements were made, did not seem to be the right one, and in a few years this first meeting-house (which had never been completed) was taken down and moved near the cemetery at Conway Centre, and here the Rev. Dr Porter commenced his long labors. The next house was erected 1793–95, on the hill between the cemetery and the McMillan House in North

Conway. In 1891 mother house was dedicated at Conway Village, to accommodate those living in that part. This latter house, after repairs effected on two different occasions, is still used by the Second Congregational church. A fourth meeting-house, to take the place of the second, and to be used alternately with the third as the second had been used, was erected in 1855–56 just north of Mr Benjamin Champney's studio. These three latter houses were all built and owned by proprietors or pew-holders. In the summer of 1880 Mr Reed, of Bath, Maine, gave one hundred dollars to the Congregationalists toward a house of worship in North Conway. This gift served as a nucleus and a stimulus, and from time to time other contributions were made, among them a munificent one by Rev. and Mrs Daniel Merriman, D.D., of Worcester, Mass., and Mrs Bigelow. August 23, 1884, one of the prettiest churches this side of Boston was completed and dedicated. Rev. S. G. Norcross and family were great laborers in this worthy enterprise, and it was largely through their endeavors that this result was accomplished. The building cost about ten thousand dollars, and was built by voluntary contributions. It is the fifth house of this denomination erected in Conway. The church is of mediæval Gothic architecture, and is an ornament to the village. The colors of the outside and tints of the inside walls are all varieties of terra cottas from the russet of the vestry to the dark brick-red of the roof. The main audience-room has seats for four hundred people, and fifty can be seated in the gallery. The communion table occupies a recess in the centre of the platform, and the pulpit is at one end. The vestry, used for prayer-meetings, Sabbath-school, and sociables, can be connected with the main room. The ladies' parlor has an open fireplace, and there are kitchens, pantry, etc.

Baptist Church. — In the early days the town built the meeting-house, hired the minister, and every freeholder was taxed for his part of the minister's salary, which they were obliged to pay unless they could prove that they paid toward the support of a minister of another denomination. The town church usually called a clergyman of the Congregational faith. This protest will show that independence in religious thought early existed in Conway: —

Gentlemen Selectmen of Conway Know ye that I Thomas Densmore of Conway aforesaid haveing on the twentieth day of Jenuary one thousand Seven hundred and ninety five Arrived to the age of twenty one years do hereby esteem it as a Priviledge as well as a duty independent of any human coersion prerogative whatever, to make choise of that Religious Persuasion which is most agreeably to my own Conscience, and acording to my aprehention the most Consistant with Divine Revelation, for the worship of the Supreme Being Do hereby acknowledge and Conscienciously belive the Denomination called Baptist, to be the right and true Evangelical method of worshiping the Father, in Spirit and in truth. And hereby disent from all Persuasions and Denominations in Religion of what kind or Establishment soever they may pretend to be of; Except that of the order and Establishment of the Baptists, and in consequence thereof acknowledge my Self as one of that Society in full belief of the Doctrine of that Persuasion and the purity of its practise. And do also from a Conscientious principle deny and utterly refuse to Contribute by way of Compulsive

taxation to the Suppourt and maintainance of any other order persuasion or establishment whatever in witness thereof I have hereunto Set my hand this Eighteenth day of April 1795.
Thomas Densmore.

John Thompson gave in a similar protest April 23, 1795. Isaac Chase and Enoch Merrill also rendered a protest soon after. July 4, the same year, Austin George makes his religious opinions known to the public in like manner. Amos Merrill and Captain John Chase also certify that "they have given themselves as members of the society of that Branch of the Baptist Church of Christ in Sandwich belonging to Eaton, and do Support the Preaching of the Gospel hear to our Sattisfaction."

The organization of the Baptist Church was at the house of Samuel Willey, August 26, 1796. At this meeting it was "voted the brethren to be a distinct Church of Christ." At a church meeting holden at the dwelling-house of brother Samuel Willey in Conway, 28th day of August, 1796, voted, "Brother Elijah Densmore sen[r] Moderator; Samuel Willey, clerk; brother Amos Merrill, Deacon." October 19, 1796, Richard R. Smith was ordained minister by a council held at the house of brother Elijah Densmore, Senior. A farm was purchased for Elder Smith, the place now occupied by Frank Allard. Elder Smith remained only about two years, and the farm was redeemed by the church.

Conway, May 6, 1800. "The Inhabitants of Conway voted to exempt the Baptists from all the Minister tax that now stands against them provided the sd Baptists Petition the General Court the next Session to be Incorporated into a Separate Society and that the town will give their Approbation."

Petition of the Baptists for Incorporation. To the Honourable the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court Convened at Concord in June A.D. 1800 Humbly sheweth your Petitioners; that we formed ourselves into a society in the year 1794 by the name of the Baptist society in Conway, and have ever since been in regular standing in the Baptist Meredith Association: and laboring under many difficulties for want of an Incorporation — We therefore Humbly pray your Honors to take our case into your wise consideration, and grant us an Incorporation by the name of the Baptist Society in Conway, and we your Petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray. Elijah Densmore, Elijah Densmore Jun, Stephen Densmore, Thomas Densmore, John Densmore, James Daniels, Hezekiah Randel, Amos Merrill, Hubbard C. Harriman, Phillip Hariman, John Hariman, Isaac Chase, Thomas King, Thos Merrill, William Knox, Moses Harriman, Solomon Thompson, John Hart, Jonathan Runels, Thom F. Odell, Samuel Bickford, Samuel Knox, Daniel Burrows, William Brotton, Enoch Merrill Jr, John Hariman. Conway May 23, 1800.

November 10, 1800, Noah Eastman and Leavit Hill, selectmen, certify to the General Court "That the Majority of the town is in favor of the incorporation Pray[d] for in said Petition." November 25, the petition was granted, and the Baptist Society incorporated by an act approved December 10, 1800.

September 5, 1799, Elder Roswell Mears became pastor, and resided on the

o parsonage farm." May 6, 1802. Voted to grant the request of Eaton church to Elder Mears to preach with them half of the time for six months; also to hold the meetings on the Lord's Days at Brother J. Densmore's through the ensuing summer. From a bill rendered for services on the "Tabernacle house" we take the names of Deacon E. Densmore, Elijah Densmore, Jr., Solomon Densmore, Thomas Densmore, Deacon Amos Merrill, Samuel Willey, E. L. Hall, Elder Mears, Miles Thompson, Phillip Harriman, Thomas Merrill. June 2, 1803. Voted to hold the meetings one half the time at Captain John Hart's through the summer. August, 1804, made a request of the proprietors of the upper meeting-house for the use of the Association. Elder Mears was succeeded in the fall of 1807 by Elder Samuel Simmons, of Shapleigh, Maine. He was dismissed February 4, 1811. Ebenezer Bray was here in 1813 and was received as pastor, September 2, 1815. March 6, 1819, James Willey was chosen clerk. Elder Bray's pastorate ended in 1822 and the church records are discontinued.

Reorganization. "In compliance with the request of the Baptists of Conway, an ecclesiastical council convened at the academy in Conway, June 14, 1836, to organize the Baptist brethren and sisters into a church with these members: Deacon Amos Merrill, Lois Merrill, Samuel Willey, Elizabeth Willey, James Willey, Elijah Densmore, Lydia Densmore, Solomon Densmore, Gideon Randel, Thomas Quint, Nathaniel Gile, Sister N. Gile, Polly Thompson, Hannah Barnes, Betsey Eastman, Lydia Kenniston." At this council, this resolution was passed unanimously: —

Resolved, That we will not make use of ardent spirits only as a medicine, neither will we admit to our fellowship any who use ardent spirits as a drink. June 15, the church was organized according to the usages of the Baptist denomination.

1837, August 8. Stephen Willey was chosen deacon. This year Mrs Betsey Whitaker, now the oldest living member, joined the church. Her husband, Luther Whitaker, was made a member soon after. Luther Whitaker, James Willey, Deacon Stephen Willey, and Jonathan Thompson built the church in 1838. At the vendue of the pews, held November 14, 1838, enough was received to pay the cost of erecting the building. Previous to this, meetings had been held in dwellings, barns, and schoolhouses.

Elder Barzilla Pierce became pastor in 1842 and died November 27, 1845. Edwin W. Cressey succeeded him in May, 1846, and was dismissed in 1849. Benjamin G. Young was chosen deacon in 1843, and August 25, 1855, Ithamar Stacey was chosen deacon to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Deacon Stephen Willey. This year there were eleven dismissed from the church, two deaths, none added, leaving a membership of fifty-three. Rev. Caleb Brown came September 4, 1852, and was dismissed in 1854. The church, from its organization until 1854, enjoyed a good degree of prosperity. In 1861

Thomas Quint was chosen deacon. Elijah F. Dinsmore was chosen deacon in 1863. In 1868, Fox Dinsmore and William Parsons appear as deacons. From November, 1865, until his death, May, 1866, Rev. William Baker did pastoral work here. Rev. J. Parker Chapin was sent here by the New Hampshire Baptist Convention, and commenced his services in January, 1867, and resigned January, 1872, on account of failing health. During his pastorate, November 10, 1869, the church was rededicated after extensive repairs. He was an energetic worker, a zealous and earnest minister. "If goodness be greatness, Bro. Chapin was a great man." Rev. W. H. Bigley preached for a few months. July 5, 1872, a call was accepted by Rev. William A. Depew, who was installed October 9, 1872. He resigned June 24, 1873. Rev. Mr Chapin and others preached until October, when Mr Chapin was unanimously invited to again become pastor, accepted the invitation, but was obliged to resign again in November, 1874, on account of failing health. Rev. D. Gage then supplied for a time. November 3, 1875, the Rev. Theodore C. Gleason was ordained. Levi Seavey, October 20, 1875, was chosen deacon. November 23, 1879, Mr Gleason closed his labors. January 25, 1880, Rev. George F. Pay received a call, and commenced his ministerial work in March, and continued until February 24, 1884. Rev. Hannibal M. Sawtelle began to preach in North Conway April 10, 1884, became pastor, and served until his death, September 11, 1887. He was born in Sidney, Maine, February 11, 1824; educated at Effingham Academy and Newton (Mass.) Theological Institution, was acting pastor at Freedom and Parsonsfield in 1859, and February 11, 1859, was ordained at Waterborough, Maine, where he remained eighteen years. His next pastorate was for six years at East Lebanon, Maine. "In all these churches his labors were crowned with success. He was a good preacher and a most faithful minister of Jesus Christ. As a man, he was above reproach or suspicion, and those who knew him best respected him most." He was a cousin of Rev. H. A. Sawtelle, D.D., Baptist missionary to China, who died in 1885. In August, 1889, Rev. William O. Ayer, of Everett, Mass., commenced his pastoral labors in this church.

Conway Freewill Baptist Church, organized in 1826, by Benjamin Manson, with a membership of twenty-nine, was called the Eaton and Conway church in 1832, when fourteen united with it. In 1834 the membership was eighty-four. A division was made this year, and the Conway church had thirty-six members. In 1838 twelve united, and twenty-two became members in 1842, making the number sixty-five. From this time, with brief intervals of improvement (fourteen were added in 1851), the church dwindled, and three years later, when Deacon Hazelton asked the Quarterly Meeting "to do something for Conway," it was declared no longer a church, and a new one organized, with seven members pledged to be faithful. This was received into the Sandwich Quarterly Meeting in 1855. In 1858 and 1859 thirty-two were received

of members twenty-four by baptism. But this was the last period of bloom; it faded away and ceased to exist in 1868, forty-two years from the first formation.

Methodism in Conway. — A few meagre facts are all that we can gather of early Methodism here. In 1802 Rev. Asa Heath, in charge of Falmouth (Portland) circuit, visited Conway, which appears to have been part of the territory of that circuit. In 1806 Rev. Lewis Bates preached here, and Ebenezer Newell and Hezekiah Field made occasional visits. This section then was part of the extensive Tuftonborough circuit. A class was formed here about this time. In June, 1807, Conway circuit was formed, with Rev. William Huntress preacher in charge. It belonged to "Portland District," and embraced Conway, Bartlett, Chatham, Brownfield, Denmark, Lovell, Hiram, and Baldwin. Mr Huntress regulated the society, received several persons into full connection, and formed classes in Bartlett and other places. A quarterly meeting was held in Conway, July 29, 1807. In 1829 Conway was included in Fryeburg circuit, D. Copeland preacher in charge. In 1856 Fryeburg was again connected with Bartlett and Conway. Later Bartlett circuit embraced Conway territory. (See Bartlett Methodist Church.)

During the Civil War a dissension on account of the high political feelings of the times arose in the Congregational church, and many fell off from support and attendance. At the close of the war some who had formerly attended Congregational services at Conway Village decided to form another religious body. Their feelings will be best shown by extracts from the "Historical Record" of the society.

In 1865 a deep religious feeling existed in every section of the town, as yet unspoken, and an anxious waiting one for another to give utterance to the hitherto stifled voice of the people. At last a movement was made in Conway Village, the outgrowth of which was the present Methodist society. For nearly a century the Congregationalists held this point. Methodism had made several unsuccessful attempts to gain a foothold in years past. Now the people seemed to desire a change for something that had more spiritual life and energy. At length January 1, 1866, a subscription was circulated covering these points: that the subscribers felt it their duty to support religious meetings and to have a settled minister among them whose moral influence and interest in our behalf will be promotive of good results, and payment of a sum by each to pay for a minister, who should preach every Sabbath for a year from the first of March, and "settle with us" for one year. These subscribers were: Daniel E. Pendexter, Levi C. Quint, Joseph G. Cobb, Edwin Pease, Nathaniel Quint, Nathaniel Faxon, Benjamin Bean, William K. Bean, John Thompson, Samuel Deering, Charles W. Heath, Mark Annis, George A. Heath, Leroy S. Merrill, Hasket D. Eastman, Homer P. Sprout, Jonathan F. Chase, Amos C. Towle, Hiram C. Abbott, David Watson, William K. Eastman, John K. Abbott, James Willey, Leander S. Morton, Dean Carby, Charles A. L. Hill, Mrs E. S. Taylor, Dr J. R. Thompson, John Head, Jr, Daniel B. Merrill, Amos A. Merrill, Charles A. Brotton, C. W. Wilder, Samuel S. Burbank, George W. Bean, Jacob H. Horn, Levi Burnell, George H. Eastman, Otis Buckman, Simon Parker, Conway Sewing Society, and Hazen — forty-one subscribers, whose subscriptions amounted to $455. This being considered financial support sufficient to warrant the calling of a meeting to choose a

committee empowered to engage a minister, one was called, and Daniel E. Pendexter, Nathaniel Faxon, Nathaniel Quint, Bennet P. Strout, and Benjamin Bean were chosen. The meeting voted "that the committee be not instructed in relation to the denomination or religious persuasion of the minister whose services they may engage." The committee corresponded with Rev. Isaac S. Cushman, principal of Mechanic Falls (Maine) Academy. He had been a member of the New England Methodist Episcopal Church, and had but recently returned from the seat of war, where he had been commissioned both as chaplain and surgeon. He preached one Sabbath in February, and the committee was authorized to offer him "a salary of $400, his house rent, and expense of moving his goods." At the meetings the question of denomination had been one of open conversation, and as it was understood that as the existing Congregational society would hold their meetings, as usual, on Sabbath afternoons, it could not be expected that another Congregational church could thrive, and the minds of the promoters of the new organization, as expressed, seemed to favor placing it under Methodist auspices. Accordingly, after Mr Cushman had entered upon his duties, he attended the Maine Annual Conference, was transferred from his former conference to this, and assigned to the Conway charge — the conference adding to and paying seventy-five dollars of his salary. At a quarterly meeting in the summer an attempt was made to organize a society according to Methodist usages, but not enough male "professors" were present to perfect one. The next winter a church was formed, regular weekly prayer-meetings were held, class-meetings met regularly, and a continual "dropping in" to the fold was the result. The church was organized upon such general principles as all evangelical denominations endorse, but with the understanding that all additions were to be received in the Methodist manner as Methodists. During a part of the first year meetings were held twice on Sunday, and the other part, three times. Mr Cushman held meetings at Conway Centre and other points adjacent to the village.

Rev. George W. Barber succeeded Mr Cushman as pastor of the Bartlett and Conway charge in 1868. In 1870 the circuit consisted of Conway, Conway Centre, North Conway, and Bartlett, under Rev. Mr Strout. The next year he was in charge of North Conway and Bartlett, and Rev. Joseph Hawkes was preacher in charge of Conway and Centre Conway in 1871 and 1872. Rev. Mr Turkington was in charge of the latter circuit in 1873, Charles W. Bradlee, 1874; H. B. Mitchell, 1875 and 1876; Frank W. Smith, 1877; John Collins (a firebrand of distraction), 1878 and 1879; Daniel Waterhouse, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883; J. M. Woodbury, 1885, 1886, 1887; J. H. Roberts, 1888 and 1889.

There are now three classes: No. 1, Conway, Daniel E. Pendexter, leader; No. 2, Centre Conway, Phrendius Potter, leader; No. 3, South Conway, Benjamin Perkins, leader. Centre Conway has a new and convenient "Union" chapel where meetings are held, and South Conway has had a convenient church for some years.

North Conway appears still connected with Bartlett in 1874, Rev. H. A. Patterson being pastor in that year and 1875. O. M. Cousins was here in 1876 and 1877, when Frank W. Smith (1878) came for three years. Hitherto the meetings of the Methodists had been held in the academy, Masonic Hall, and in the Baptist meeting-house. Things now demanded different accommodations, but finances did not seem to encourage any building operations. In 1882

[illegible] man, never weary in well-doing, was made pastor. He [illegible] and hewed the timber for the church, and the present [illegible] worship was commenced. This was completed and dedicated [illegible], "free from debt." It is finely located, and very satisfac- [illegible] Mr Pratt was succeeded by Ezra Tinker; he by P. Chandler, and he by the present pastor, Rev. M. E. King. North Conway and Intervale were made a separate circuit in 1889. There are now ninety-six members, in three classes: North Conway, Rev. Augustus Bowie, leader; Kearsarge, Reuben Eastman, leader; Intervale, Rev. Jonathan Gale, leader. North Conway Sunday-school has 105 members, Rev. M. E. King, superintendent. Kearsarge Sunday-school has 40 members, Rev. Mr King, superintendent.

Episcopal Church.—The colonial governor of New Hampshire, Benning Wentworth, tried to provide for the support of the church in North Conway, as in the other towns laid out under his rule, by allotments of land for glebe, and for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Christ Church probably now stands on a portion of one of these lots. The first services in North Conway were held by clergymen who came as tourists when the place had become a summer resort. Among the earliest were those held by two laymen, Messrs Locke and Hilliard, in the Baptist meeting-house. They are now both clergymen, and Mr Hilliard became afterwards rector of the parish. The parish was organized, and a vestry elected August 9, 1867. Christ Church building, when fully completed, was consecrated by the Right Reverend William Woodruff Niles, bishop of the diocese, on the sixth of July, 1876, during the rectorship of Rev. Henry A. Parker. During the rectorship of the Rev. Samuel H. Hilliard, and by his efforts, Grace Chapel (Kearsarge village) was begun, and was consecrated on the same day as Christ Church. Services are held during the summer. Rev. Mr Greer is the clergyman in charge. The church is almost entirely supported by the offerings of the congregations. The hours of service are: Christ Church: Sundays, 10.30 A.M., with celebration of the holy communion. Wednesdays and Fridays, morning prayer, 9.30. Grace Chapel: Sundays, 3.30 P.M.

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CHAPTER LXXV.

Industrial Development — Mills, Tanneries, and Stores in 1832 — Largest Tax-payers in 1832 — Chaises in 1832 — Conway in 1858 and 1872 — Farms, etc. — Conway Village in 1879 — Conway Savings Bank — Sturtevant's Peg-wood Mill — Kennett's Spool Factory — Conway House — Pequawket House — Other Business Interests — North Conway — Scenery — Libraries — North Conway Water-works, etc. — Railroad Stations — Hotels — Kearsarge House — North Conway House — Sunset Pavilion — Bellevue House — Eastman House — Artists' Falls House — McMillan House — Randall House — Moat Mountain House — Past and Present Business Men and Interests — The Intervale — Intervale House, etc. — Kearsarge Village — Merrill House — The Orient — The Ridge — Redstone — Centre Conway — Cotton's Manufactory — Centre House, etc. — South Conway — Green Hills — Conway Street — East Conway.

THE industrial development was of slow growth. Apart from the small saw and grist mills, and the attempt at iron manufacture mentioned elsewhere, and a few small carding and fulling mills to satisfy the needs of the community, the early settlers, and the inhabitants of a later date, did nothing in this direction. In 1832 Tobias Hanson had a grist and saw mill; Colonel John Hill, a saw and grist mill; Jeremiah L. Eastman, one gristmill; Thomas Merrill, two mills; Jonathan T. Chase, a carding and fulling mill; Jacob E. Chase, a clothing-mill; William K. Eastman, a tannery and store; David Webster, Luther Whitaker, and Calvin Whitaker, each a tannery; Richard Odell, Daniel Eastman, and Charles S. Whitaker, each "kept store," while Joseph Burbank, Stephen Eastman, John Kelly, William Mason, Seth Willey, and Eliphalet Cloutman had "shops," that is, were mechanics.

Largest Tax-payers, 1832. — Gilbert McMillan, has 2 houses, 4 barns, etc., $1,300; 90 acres improved interval, $1,800; 60 acres second quality, $400; 4 acres improved plains, $28; 300 acres wood and timber land, $1,500; 40 woodland, $60; on which he is taxed, $26.56. He is also taxed on personal property, $3.63. Richard Odell inventoried with 4 houses, 3 barns, 1 store, etc., $2,500; other real estate, $2,753; personal property, including $1,000 bank stock and $8,000 money at interest, $9,322; paid $65.36 taxes. General Samuel Stark, on real estate amounting to $3,448 and personal property, taxed $23.48. Samuel Sparhawk, on real estate, $2,620; money at interest, $3,300, etc.; taxed $30.97. T. S. & N. Abbott, 3 houses, one store, and other real estate inventoried at $5,294; $600 stock in trade, etc.; taxed $33.50. Colonel John Hill, taxed $21.02 on mills valued $1,600; other realty, $2,050; personal property, $294. David Webster paid taxes on real estate, $200, tanner's stock, etc., $24.60. Jonathan T. Chase, taxed $20.87 on real estate, valued $2,540; $500 money at interest; $400 stock in trade, etc. Solomon Densmore's taxes amounted to $18.25.

Chaises in 1872.—The inventory shows twelve chaises owned by Colonel Gilbert McMillan, Richard Odell, General Samuel Stark, T. S. & N. Abbott, Jonathan T. Chase, Colonel John Hill, Solomon Densmore, Elijah Farrington, Jeremiah Farrington, Jonah Hamilton, James Osgood, Jesse Page.

Thirty-one years ago (1858) the town contained four church edifices, two Congregational, one Baptist, one Union; twenty school districts, an academy and a seminary, three postoffices — Conway, North Conway, Conway Centre; thirteen stores, two carriage factories, two flouring-mills, three gristmills, one paper-mill, one large tannery, and several mills for the manufacture of lumber, clapboards, and shingles. The valuation was $126,468.

In 1872, the committee of the Portland and Ogdensburgh railroad reported concerning Conway: —

> Several thousand acres are outspread in beautiful intervales, which extend the whole length of the town along the course of the Saco river and the line of the railroad. Potatoes, dried apples, beans, etc., are shipped. There are four water-powers, part improved. "Odell's Falls" on the Saco, at Conway Centre, have twelve feet fall, rocky bottom and banks, and ample power for large improvements. The power on the outlet of Walker's pond is one of the best in all the region, reservoir nine by one-third miles, good site half a mile from fall, with thousands of cords of poplar for pulp, excelsior, etc., in the vicinity. 20,000,000 feet of pine are standing in the town, hard and soft woods, with spruce and hemlock. Annual sales of manufacture, $60,000; merchandise, $150,000.

Conway has some of the finest farms of the state, the rich Conway intervales being not only beautiful, but extremely productive. Among the representative farmers on the west side of the Saco are George P. Stilphen, George W. Bean, Nathaniel Faxon, Haven A. Quint, Amos Merrill, Sumner C. Hill. Joel E. Morrill on the Eastman farm has perhaps the best farm in town, while Joseph P. Pitman at the Centre has a very fine one. Near Fryeburg we find John W. Thom on the west side of the Saco, then Charles Page, Edmund Kelly, Joshua Shirley, Bradley B. Woodward. The Willey, or Bigelow, farm at North Conway is a well-known and exceedingly valuable place. Under the management of J. L. Binford it is a model farm. James C. Willey, Thomas C. Eastman, Henry Emerson, and William M. Wyman (on Mrs S. D. Pendexter's farm) are among the best farmers in the vicinity of North Conway village.

Among other valuable possessions of Conway we would mention the granite quarries on both sides of the Saco, and the various mineral springs, of which the White Mountain Mineral Spring, at the foot of Pine hill, is most noted.

There are six villages: Conway, North Conway, Conway Centre, Kearsarge village, Intervale, and Redstone.

Conway, near the southwest corner of the town, is the oldest village, and has an air of neatness, thrift, and staid respectability. It has a lovely situa-

tion in a great bend of the Saco near its confluence with the Swift, and is a most charming place. Pequawket stream furnishes a valuable water-power, on which are grist, saw, and other mills, carriage works, etc., and is capable of great improvement. Besides this stream, Odell's Falls on the Saco has magnificent water-power. No place in New England has finer scenery. Away over the broad intervales of the winding Saco rise the massive mountains, Mt Washington's towering form surpassing all. No picture painted by the hand of man is one tithe as lovely. Chocorua and Mote mountains look like twin-brothers in their impending sternness. There are two religious societies, two hotels, — Conway House and Pequawket House, — the largest mercantile house in the county, several stores, the only factory in the world making the ribbon shoe-peg, the largest thread-spool factory in the United States, a savings bank, two lawyers, three physicians, and minor industries. A large iron bridge crosses Pequawket stream where it flows through the village.

"Until about 1812 this village consisted of a saw and grist mill, Abbott's one-story tavern, and one or two houses more." Then it began to grow, and the name Chateaugay was applied to it in sport. It clung to it for many years. It was afterward known as Conway Corner and Conway west village.

A Captain Pratt was here in extensive business as an iron manufacturer in the first and second decade of this century. He had a trip-hammer, and employed several men in making nails, axes, scythes, and other kindred articles. The trip-hammer was run by water, and the power was furnished by Pequawket brook. Colonel Eliphalet Cloutman succeeded to the establishment, but the changed conditions of commerce brought the manufacturing to an end and changed the business to ordinary blacksmithing.

Conway Village in 1879. — A local writer says: —

The leading industry is B. F. Sturtevant's peg-mill, which pays out $3,500 a month, and supports many families. The savings bank is a solid and well-conducted monetary institution, worthy of the confidence bestowed upon it. If all such corporations had such careful, attentive, and sagacious officers as this bank possesses in its treasurer, C. W. Wilder, Esq., it would be better for the world at large. L. S. Merrill manufactures straw-board, spool-wood, and carriages. J. H. Berry manufactures staves, box and stave shook. The box-shook are for the use of the peg factory and are made of poplar. William H. Allen manufactures spruce lumber, boxes, finish, etc. The Pequawket river furnishes the power for these. The village has a saddle-and-harness maker, a marble worker, three blacksmiths, two shoemakers, and a carriage manufactory. About two miles northeast of the village is a steam-mill, owned by Mr Sanborn, of Wakefield, which produces spool-timber and oak shook. Barnes & Drown manufacture staves and spool-stock at Allen's Crossing, about a mile away. These various manufactories not only afford employment to many hands, but also a ready market for much lumber that would otherwise be of little value to the owners. There are three hotels at Conway Corner. The Conway House is owned and occupied by L. H. Eastman, Esq., formerly sheriff of the county. North of the Conway House is the Grove House, owned and occupied by Edwin Pease, Esq., and near the depot is the Pequawket House, kept by D. E. Pendexter, Esq. There are five well-filled stores at this place, all of which are doing a prosperous business, if one may judge from the large and varied display of

...ants. There is a remarkable degree of quiet neatness about most of the village residences, not always found, especially in villages where the people are so largely devoted to manufacturing pursuits. Outside of the hotels but little attention is given to the entertainment of summer visitors. There are at this place two prosperous religious societies, Methodist and Congregationalist, both worshiping in the same church, an example of toleration and harmony.

BUSINESS INTERESTS AND MEN. *Conway Savings Bank.* — This corporation was chartered by the legislature in 1869, with these members: Conway, Leander S. Morton, S. B. Shackford, Hiram C. Abbott, L. H. Eastman, William H. Allen, Bennet P. Strout, Albert Merrill, H. D. Eastman, C. W. Wilder, Nathaniel Faxon, Samuel Dearing, Samuel Hayes, Charles B. Shackford, George P. Stilphen. North Conway, Andrew Dinsmoor, William C. Eastman, Tobias A. Hanson, John McMillan, Timothy Wolcott, Nathaniel R. Mason, S. W. Thompson, James C. Willey, James T. Randall, Isaac E. Merrill, Albert Barnes, Levi Wheeler, Isaac M. Chase. Conway Centre, Joel Eastman, James Thom, Robert Boothy, Ansel Page, Robert Wiley, Samuel Hazelton, Stephen M. Davis, Bartlett, G. W. M. Pitman, S. P. Meserve, Cyrus A. Tasker, Mallam, James J. Burk, Josiah H. Hobbs, William Mason. Eaton, Ira Atkinson, Edwin Snow, Robert Robertson. Jackson, George P. Meserve, N. T. Stillings, J. B. Trickey, John Hodge.

The charter was made a perpetual one, and the bank was organized in the spring of 1870, with Leander S. Morton, president; Samuel B. Shackford, vice-president; Hiram C. Abbott, treasurer; Leavitt H. Eastman, assistant treasurer. The trustees were: L. S. Morton, S. B. Shackford, Hiram C. Abbott, L. H. Eastman, Isaac E. Merrill, Nathaniel R. Mason, John McMillan, Albert Merrill, C. W. Wilder, William H. Allen, James J. Burk, Samuel Hayes. The first deposit was made May 2, 1870, by Herbert L. Cobb. The bank was first located in the Conway House, but in 1872 was removed to its present location on the corner, diagonally across the street from the Conway House. Mr Morton was succeeded as president in turn by Samuel B. Shackford, Leavitt H. Eastman, Hiram C. Abbott, John C. L. Wood, and Benjamin F. Clark, who has held the office since January, 1886. The treasurers from the first have been: Hiram C. Abbott, Leavitt H. Eastman, S. B. Shackford, Sumner C. Hill, and Christopher W. Wilder, who was elected January 1, 1885. Mr Wilder has been connected with the bank from its inception; as member of the legislature he secured the charter, he drew up the by-laws, was the bank's first auditor, and has been in charge of its treasury the most of the time since 1874.[1] The

[1] Christopher Walker Wilder, son of Elisha and Emily (Pollard) Wilder, was born in Lancaster, Mass., [illegible]. From the age of four, he was a member of the family of his mother's sister, Mrs Benjamin R. [illegible], Conway. He had the educational advantages of Fryeburg Academy, and when a young man learned [illegible] shoemaking at Haverhill, Mass., and in 1850 established a shop at Conway (west [illegible] 1875. Mr Wilder has been much in public life. A Democrat in politics, he [illegible] in 1860, and served three years; he has been selectman of Conway four years [illegible]. In 1877 he became register of probate and held the office five years. From

treasurer's statement of March, 1889, is: *Assets:* real estate, $2,989.75; loans on real estate, $38,003.82; on personal names, $19,040.42; on collateral, $10,562.08; on western farms, $9,460.00; bonds and debentures, $4,750.00; bank fixtures, $225.00; deposits in National Exchange Bank, $4,977.75; cash on hand, $740.37; $90,749.20. *Liabilities:* due depositors, $81,756.28; on accounts, $4,122.77; guaranty fund, $2,214.39; surplus, $2,655.76; $90,749.20.

Sturtevant's Peg-wood Mill. — B. F. Sturtevant, of Boston, built a mill for the manufacture of machine peg-wood and veneers, which was completed in June, 1873. This was burned January 6, 1874, and the present one at once commenced, and finished in April of the same year. From that time (April, 1874) it has been in constant operation, employing about fifty operatives. Its power is furnished by an 80-horse-power steam-engine, and it uses annually about eight hundred cords of birch wood. This year, however, it will dispose of fifteen hundred cords. This is one of the most valuable enterprises of the town, as it furnishes steady employment for so many people, and brings much money here. The monthly pay-roll for labor for its more than fifty employés through the winter averages $1,800; for labor and material, from $5,000 to $8,000. Benjamin F. Clark, a native of Townsend, Mass., came here in July, 1874, and succeeded John A. Rowell as superintendent and general manager. The mill is equipped with all modern improvements, fire-pump and hose, and electric lights were introduced in February, 1888. The wood used, birch and poplar, comes from a wide section, as far north and west as Jefferson and Whitefield, and as far east as Wilton, Maine. The price paid for birch, delivered, is twelve dollars a cord in winter, and fourteen in summer. This is the first manufactory ever built to produce the ribbon peg, and all the varied machines used in its preparation are the invention of Mr Sturtevant. During the past year, twelve hundred cords of selected white birch have been used. This mill also produces veneers of different kinds; notably poplar for brush backs, and rock-maple for pianos. The manufactured product is distributed to the various shoe towns of this country, and a large amount is sent to Montreal and to Germany.

Kennett's Spool Factory. — Henry Metcalf came to Conway in 1881 and built the spool factory near the railroad. He died after conducting it for some years, and in June, 1888, the present owner, Alpheus C. Kennett, bought it. He employs fifty hands. Peter Mitchell is superintendent. Mr Kennett uses in his factory a million feet of white birch annually. The power is produced

1874 he was assistant treasurer of Conway Savings Bank for eleven years, when he was chosen treasurer. He was one of the incorporators of the bank. He has done much probate business, and has had many complicated cases to unravel. He has been many times administrator, executor, and guardian, has held the commission of justice since 1861, and has been notary public about the same length of time, and was postmaster of Conway under President Cleveland. He is accurate and painstaking, and discharges all trusts with ability and integrity. He married Sophia Greenwood, of Farmington, Maine, and has two children now living, George S. and Henri P. A strong and true friend, a sagacious counselor, a lover of learning and advanced thought, Mr Wilder is one of Conway's leading men.

by a steam engine of 125-horse-power. He has a sawmill here, where last winter was sawed about 2,000,000 feet. Daily product of finished spools, one thousand gross. These are shipped mostly to the Middle and Western states and Canada, but the Mile End Spool Cotton Company, of Newark, N. J., uses the larger part.

The Conway House, built in 1850 by Samuel Thom, Nathaniel Abbott, and Hiram C. Abbott, was the finest house in the north part of the state. It was the head of all the section, the centre of the numerous stage lines, and has been patronized by many men of world-wide celebrity. Under Horace Fabyan and other landlords of repute, it was much frequented by summer visitors. Leavitt H. Eastman, the popular sheriff and insurance agent, was its genial host for years. Recently A. C. Fowler made extensive improvements on the hotel property, which have been continued by the present proprietors, L. L. Bland & Son. It accommodates seventy-five guests. The house was patronized by a throng of people this summer, and the poet Whittier was among the guests.

The Pequawket House, near the station, is the oldtime inn. It commands a lovely view. Daniel E. Pendexter is the proprietor, and is ever ready to entertain a guest with valuable information concerning the mountain region or with pleasant stories to while away the time.

Jonathan T. Chase (born 1794, died 1870), a clothier, came from Sanbornton and carried on cloth-dressing and wool-carding at the mill privilege by the iron bridge in Conway village for many years. He was a rigid Democrat and the first judge of probate of Carroll County, holding the office fifteen years. He built and occupied the house now the residence of C. W. Wilder. By his first wife, Fanny M., he had Francis R. (see article on Courts and Lawyers) and Laura A. (Mrs Hiram C. Abbott). By his second wife, Adeline F., he had William C., now a resident of Laconia. He was succeeded in business by Chase & Thomas Taylor, who conducted it for a long time.

William K. Eastman, a native of Loudon, came to Conway village from Concord about 1825, built the house now occupied by George H. Heath for his residence, and engaged in tanning. His tanyard stood where B. F. Clark has his garden. He began the manufacture of straw (binder's) board about 1845, erecting large buildings on the lower privilege on Pequawket stream, and with his sons, William W. and Hasket D., as Wm. K. Eastman & Sons, conducted business there until 1853, when they bought the clothing mills that Jonathan T. Chase had built on the east side of Pequawket stream (near the iron bridge), enlarged them, and extensively operated them until 1860, when Eastman & Pendexter (H. D. Eastman, Daniel E. Pendexter) became proprietors for a term of nine years. Then Mr Eastman was succeeded by Albert Merrill. Two or three years later A. Merrill & Son (Leroy S.) succeeded to the business and continued it till Mr Merrill's death. The business was then dropped.

The property is owned by L. S. Merrill and leased by Otis B. Merrill, who manufactures and finishes lumber. William K. Eastman was a prominent and successful man; acquired wealth, and benefited the community where he lived. He died in Minneapolis, Minn., in 1887, aged ninety-three years, eight months, thirteen days, and was buried in Conway. His sons, Hasket D., John W., William W., George H., are all prominent and wealthy citizens of Minneapolis, where the family has resided some years. W. W. Eastman is building the colossal Hotel Eastman at Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Davis & Fifield (Frank W. Davis and H. Boardman Fifield) are dealers in dry and fancy goods, clothing, boots and shoes, carpetings, jewelry, musical merchandise, etc., at Conway. Mr Davis erected the building now occupied by this firm, and carried on a general country store for a few years. He subsequently sold out the grocery and hardware departments and gave special attention to the line of goods carried by the present firm. January 1, 1885, H. B. Fifield became associated with him as partner, with the firm-name of Davis & Fifield. Since that time the business has been conducted on a strictly cash system, and by this method they have been enabled to give their customers better goods at lower prices. Their trade has steadily increased, until at present there is not a store in the county, and but few in the state, that carries a more complete line of goods or does a larger business. The store is large, commodious, and comfortably heated. Mr Davis and Mr Fifield are pleasant, courteous gentlemen, worthy of their success and the patronage of the community.

J. M. Fifield & Co. (F. W. Davis and H. B. Fifield), dealers in flour, groceries, hardware, crockery, paints, shingles, etc., occupy a store in the same building with Davis & Fifield, and do an extensive business. J. M. Fifield is the manager. Mrs E. J. Shackford has a fine stock of millinery and fancy goods in this building.

G. F. Ridlon also keeps fancy goods and carries on the millinery business.

Sawyer Brothers (Sylvanus A. and Irving A.) were in trade opposite the Conway House from 1876 to 1882. From that date S. A. continued the business. The firm is now Sawyer & Hale, Frank W. Hale purchasing an interest in June, 1888. Irving A. Sawyer has been in trade alone on the North Conway road since 1882.

Elijah B. Carlton, a native of Eaton, succeeded to the Conway business of his brother, J. A. Carlton, in 1881. He is a live merchant, doing a business of $20,000 a year.

Levi C. Quint was born in Conway, his parents coming from North Berwick, Maine. He learned the tanner's trade of Joseph Hodsdon at Ossipee, and established himself in this in a small way during the Civil War, about two and one half miles above Conway on the west side of the Saco. In 1866 he removed to Conway village, and with Otis Buckman, of Bingham-

[illegible] N. Y., formed the shoe-manufacturing firm of L. C. Quint & Co. This he purchased entirely the next year and closed up business. He was then foreman for W. H. Allen & Warren, and later clerk in their store. June 11, 1870, he began trading on his own account and has been in business ever since, combining lumbering, farming, and other enterprises with merchandising. His range of merchandise is large, embracing dry-goods, groceries, grain, flour, boots and shoes, hides, skins, bark, wood, lumber, tools, hardware, and latterly farming machinery.

Allen & Warren for many years did an enormous business in tanning, lumbering, and merchandising. They did much to develop the resources of the town, and brought much money here, and were in active operation until about 1875. Their store was where Sawyer & Hale now trade, and their tannery and lumber-mill at the lower privilege on the outlet of Pequawket ponds. The privilege was later leased by John B. Smith and Henry Bishop, who began making long and step ladders and clothes-horses in 1882. In 1884 Smith became sole owner, and in 1887 put in two portable mills to grind corn. He manufactures one hundred thousand feet of ladders annually, and sells five carloads of cracked corn and meal monthly.

Otis B. Merrill, son of Albert Merrill, manufactures lumber, shingles, etc., at the upper mills.

Leroy S. Merrill, a native of Conway, is an undertaker, and manufactures light wagons, carriages, burial caskets, etc. He has been in the business thirty-five years and proprietor for ten years. He has also a spool-mill, which at times employs several hands. His son, Archer H., has a carriage blacksmith shop in connection with his father's works.

J. H. Berry has a gristmill and lumber manufactory on the upper privilege on Pequawket stream. This is one of the oldest occupied mill sites in town.

Fred Eaton manufactures carriages and sleighs and conducts undertaking.

H. D. Davis, near the railroad station, deals in flour, corn, oats, etc.

S. S. Lovejoy, near the station, combines the sale of fruits, confectionery, etc., with tonsorial work.

Several minor tradesmen are located here.

NORTH CONWAY has a world-wide fame as the centre of White Mountain travel. It is one of the leading of White Mountain resorts, and has the advantages of two railroads, which run numerous trains in the summer, and impart a metropolitan activity. The village is on a terrace overlooking the intervale of the Saco, and the drainage is perfect. An irregular street, winding and turning in artistic abandonment, is bordered by elegant houses, old-time rambling structures, unimposing business houses, and large hotels with ornamented grounds. A beautiful park fronts the Boston & Maine station. Side streets shoot off from the long main street, and cozy homes, summer boarding-houses, attractive churches, pine groves, artists' studios, and magnificent moun-

tain prospects mix and mingle in the spectator's vision. It is a city of summer hotels. In the winter a quiet, uneventful place, it gives no promise of its summer brilliancy, and few things remind one of it except the closed hotels, the matchless view of Mount Washington in the clear, frosty air, the changing and witching play of light on the ridge of Mote, and the startling nearness of snow-crowned Kearsarge. But in the summer it is a city among the hills. The strange enchantment of its witching beauty is felt by thousands who hurry and jostle along its crowded streets, or fill the long lines of coaches, carriages, buggies, and "buckboards," in haste to visit the myriad places of entrancement in the vicinity. The unchained Saco now winds along in a vale of emerald, flashing its waters in many a fairy nook of beauty. The pine groves are resinous with perfume, and invite to long walks, no one knows whither. The mountain brooks chatter down the steep sides of the neighboring steeps, and all is activity, bustle, and enjoyment. The large hotels and summer houses are thronged with people. The stations are crowded at all hours, and the whistles of arriving and departing trains seem almost continuous. Such is North Conway in the summer.

The term North Conway is applied to the three villages North Conway, Intervale, and Kearsarge Village — all within the four-mile ride "around the square." Together they have nearly thirty hotels and boarding-houses, with places of worship for Protestant Episcopal, Baptist, Congregational, Methodist, and Swedenborgian denominations. The institutions and business interests of North Conway village are: —

Libraries. — "Conway and Bartlett Library" was incorporated in 1802. In 1820 it contained one hundred and seventy-five volumes. Some of them are now in the public library.

Seavey Circulating Library. — About a quarter of a century ago, Miss H. W. Seavey, then residing at Seavey Cottage, commenced, with about sixty books, a circulating library. This number was gradually increased to three hundred. After a few years, Miss Seavey, with her sister, Miss M. A. Seavey, removed to their present home, where the library has been kept, with the exception of two years, when the books were at the Old Academy building. The number of volumes is now from five to six hundred; the books are well selected. Many of the standard authors and a variety of miscellaneous works can be found here.

Public Library. — This library was organized in 1887. There were then more than forty members. A gratifying interest in this undertaking was shown by the summer sojourners here. Mr James Schouler donated over a hundred volumes. Mrs Rebecca A. Silsbee, of Salem, also gave substantial proof of her approval in its establishment. The first officers were: N. W. Pease, president; Mrs M. L. Mason, secretary; James L. Gibson, treasurer; Miss Jennie McMillan, librarian; James Schouler, Dr J. H. Pitman, and Dr W. H. Bragdon, directors. The number of volumes is about one thousand.

North Conway Waterworks was organized under the laws of New Hampshire, January 19, 1883, with a capital of $8,000, which was afterwards increased to $15,000. The original stockholders were: Lycurgus Pitman, Alfred Eastman, Thomas P. Murphy, W. M. Pitman, William H. Bragdon, L. W. Brock, George V. Eastman, Charles J. Poole, James L. Gibson, W. H. Jacobs, F. L. Mason. Work was begun at once, and the company commenced to furnish water August 23, 1883, supplying forty-one hotels and families the first year. One hundred places are supplied, and the supply from the present source is adequate to fill double the present demand. The water is of extreme purity, and is drawn from the sources of Artists' brook. The reservoir stands 175 feet above Main street. W. M. Pitman has been president, and Lycurgus Pitman secretary and treasurer, from the first. Alfred Eastman was superintendent until 1886; he was succeeded by Lycurgus Pitman.

The North Conway fire district was established in 1888, and Alfred Eastman, Nathan W. Pease, and Isaac W. Kalloch were the first fire-wardens.

The North Conway Band has been in existence about twenty-five years, and consists of twenty pieces; W. B. Barnes, leader. In 1885 the members of the band built the rink from the massive timbers of the old Congregational church.

Highland Lodge, No. 24, Knights of Pythias, was organized in May, 1884, with thirty-three members, and these officers: Lycurgus Pitman, Past Chancellor; Fred B. Osgood, Chancellor; Dr J. H. Pitman, V. C.; A. B. Franklin, Prelate; George F. Boston, M. of A.; J. L. Gibson, K. of R. and S.; N. W. Pease, M. of E.; H. H. Dow, M. of F. The chancellors since Mr Osgood are: J. H. Pitman, A. B. Franklin, H. W. Harmon, H. B. Colbath, George F. Boston. This order has drawn its members, of whom it now numbers forty, from the best class of business men. Meetings are on the first and third Fridays of each month at Masonic Hall.

For Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges see Chapter XVIII.

North Conway Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was organized in August, 1885. The present officers (1889) are: Rev. Dr John Worcester, president; Mrs Helen Merriman, vice-president; Dr Joseph H. Pitman, secretary; Mrs John Bryce Carroll, Mrs M. L. Mason, James H. Gamble, John Babb, L. W. Brock, James L. Gibson, directors.

The North Conway & Mount Kearsarge railroad was organized in April, 1885, with a capital stock of $400,000. The first board of directors was: N. W. Pease and Lycurgus Pitman, of North Conway; J. E. Manning, of Boston; M. C. Wentworth, of Jackson; William Wheeler, of Concord, Mass. The officers were: N. W. Pease, president; William Wheeler, vice-president; Hiram Wheeler, treasurer; Lycurgus Pitman, clerk; George E. Mansfield, engineer.

The construction of the railroad to the summit of Mt Washington proved

such a profitable investment that several mountain railroads have been built in Europe and South America with gratifying financial results. It will not be many years before a number of the mountain peaks of New England will be ascended by these roads. The North Conway & Mount Kearsarge railroad will be of immense advantage to the people of Chatham and country farther north as a means of communication and an outlet for the immense lumber and granite product of that section, while the mountain division will afford to thousands one of the finest panoramas of scenery in the state.

Railroad Stations. — The Portland & Ogdensburgh railroad, under its management by the Maine Central, is receiving much attention. A large addition has been made to the North Conway station, which is now an elegant building with stained-glass windows, the interior of native woods finished with oil, and a marble-topped fountain in the ladies' waiting-room. James L. Gibson has been station agent since 1876, and is a courteous and capable official. The Boston & Maine station is roomy and pleasant, and of an odd Persian, or Muscovite, architecture. The large clock facing the village is an ornament as well as a thing of use. The station agent, Charles J. Poole, is pleasantly remembered by the summer travelers for his many acts of courtesy. He has been in office since the opening of the road. He is also agent of the American Express Company.

There are two physicians, one lawyer, a taxidermist, a public library, a circulating library, and various business houses. It is, however, and will ever be, chiefly a summer resort, and its hotels by far the largest business factor.

Hotels. — In 1825, when a few summer visitors began to come hitherward, the taverns along the upper Saco from Thomas Crawford's Notch House were the little Willey House, Abel Crawford's Mt Crawford House, Samuel Stillings's and Obed Hall's taverns at Upper Bartlett, the Meserves' East Branch House on the site of Pitman Brothers' elegant hotel bearing the same name, S. W. Thompson's small tavern where now stands the Kearsarge, Daniel Eastman's Washington House, now the Cliff, the McMillan House, Thomas Abbott's Pequawket House at Conway village, and Benjamin Osgood's at Black Cat. From 1825 occasional travelers came to see the mountains, but not till late into the thirties did people come to pass the season. At that time the three hamlets of Conway were but little dots along the pleasant winding roads, with Conway Corner as the starting-point of stages for various places, and the development of accommodations for pleasure-seekers is best given in the history of the various hotels.

Kearsarge House. — The creation of North Conway as a central point of summer travel is due largely to Samuel W. Thompson, son of Jonathan. He succeeded to the lands of his father, and in 1825 carried the mail from Conway to Littleton on horseback once a week. The route was on the west side of the Saco, and was continued in this manner for four years, when a two-horse team

[illegible] In 1857 Conway Corner was the great centre of all stage lines. Mr Thompson had opened his house as a tavern, and established an opposition stage line from Portland to Fabyan's. In three years' time he had made North Conway the established terminus of the route, and started a line from North Conway to the Glen House.[1] This line he conducted until the opening of the Portland & Ogdensburgh railroad. The same year he met the artists Champney and Kensett on Sebago lake. They were contemplating a trip to the mountain region, and he persuaded them to come to North Conway, and the same season fifteen artists and painters made his house their home. He made an arrangement with them to board them for a low price, carry their dinners to them, and they were to put "North Conway" on their sketches, and through these this place acquired celebrity and attracted tourists. Mr Thompson, in 1859, enlarged his house to accommodate from thirty to forty guests, cut a bridle-path to the top of Mount Kearsarge, and named his house from the mountain. On his sign and carriages he first spelled the name "Kiarsarge," but a meeting of the oldest inhabitants decided that the name was properly "Kearsarge." Sabatis, the old Pequawket Indian, gave the Indian name as *Kearsarsh* or *Kearsook*. Mrs Fox, who gave the name to the historic war-vessel that sunk the Alabama, came to Mr Thompson's house in delicate health. She secured Mr Thompson's personal services to aid her in an ascent of the mountain, and received marked benefit from the trip: and it was repeated. She said she had these ascents in mind when she named the vessel.

Mr Thompson enlarged the Kearsarge four times to meet the increasing influx of visitors. The last was in 1871, when a stock company was formed, and the Kearsarge as it is to-day was erected, costing (with furniture) $130,000. It was opened June 19, 1872, and has accommodations for from two hundred and fifty to three hundred guests. With each addition, new improvements were introduced, new features became part of the great establishment, until now, in the height of summer season, it is the leading hotel, and a great emporium of business, with its large parlors, retinue of servants, electric lights, and stands of various articles of merchandise. Until 1878 the Kearsarge was open all the year: since then it has been a summer hotel. S. W. Thompson conducted it until 1873, when Thompson, Son & Andrews succeeded him. S. W. & S. D. Thompson were the next proprietors, keeping it until 1881. S. W. Thompson then ran it two years, when the firm became Thompson & Schoff. Mr Alfred Schoff, who is also proprietor of the Mansion House, Greenfield, Mass., has been manager since 1887.

North Conway House. — Nathaniel R. Mason was the pioneer of summer boarding. A small, one-story house of ten rooms was remodeled and enlarged

[1] Lucius B. Thompson sold off the mail routes (which he was instrumental in establishing) from Meredith to [illegible], Centre Harbor, North Conway, and Portland to North Conway. From this time North Conway has [illegible] region.

and opened as the North Conway House about 1850. It was then of its present proportions. Mr Mason continued as landlord of this house until 1881, when Mahlon L. Mason, his son, used it as a lodging-house in connection with the Sunset Pavilion for a year. In 1882 Freeman H. Mason, son of Nathaniel, became proprietor of the hotel, but died in a few months. His successor was Levi J. Ricker, who leased the property of Mrs F. H. Mason, and still conducts it. This is the only hotel in North Conway open the whole year. It is centrally located, accommodates one hundred guests, and has a generous patronage in winter as well as in summer. Mr Ricker was born in Maine, of Carroll county parentage, commenced hotel life as steward of the Kearsarge House, and is extensively known as a pleasant and courteous landlord. In 1889 Mr Ricker transformed the old Washington House into the Cliff, furnished it with new furniture, and uses it as an adjunct to the North Conway House. No finer views can be shown than are presented from the Cliff.

The Sunset Pavilion was built in 1869 by Frank L. and Mahlon L. Mason with sixteen rooms for guests. Two years later they erected Mason's Hotel on Main street, north of the park. They soon divided their property, Frank taking Mason's Hotel (which was burned in 1882), and Mahlon the Pavilion, of which he has remained proprietor. The Sunset Pavilion has been enlarged and improved, accommodates one hundred and fifty guests, and is one of the successful hotels of the mountain region. No hotel in the White Mountains has a more beautiful situation. It is built on the famous "Sunset Bank," which forms the western wall of the plateau overlooking the intervales of the Saco, on which, sheltered by the mountains, rests North Conway village. Its ample lawn of about five acres, shaded with elm, maple, and balm of Gilead trees, is one of its charms. A piazza twelve feet wide and three hundred feet long surrounds the hotel. There is pure running water on each story, electric bells, bathroom, and large, light, and pleasant chambers. The music hall, built in 1887, is unique. It is a separate building sixty by thirty feet in size, open to the roof, and makes a delightful concert and dancing room, and keeps the hilarity of young people from disturbing quiet-loving guests.

Bellevue House. — Some years ago John A. Barnes was keeping a few guests in a cottage not far from the present Bellevue House. Selling this, he found a site from which a most charming landscape was seen, and constructed the Bellevue. In a very short time it had attained a high degree of popularity, and this it has retained under the administration of Mr Barnes, one of Conway's most energetic and capable men, and his sons Fred, George, and Dennis. Mr Barnes died in August, 1889. The character of the house will be continued after the model of the past. "There are sufficient reasons for the Bellevue's great popularity. It is charmingly situated, — a 'beautiful

[illegible] and in truth it is, from the top of the little slope on which the [illegible] —It is cozy and homelike and pretty, for the Barnes Brothers [illegible] in the art of house decoration, and the society there is always [illegible]. Year by year the rooms are in more demand."

Eastman House.—Some years since one of North Conway's enterprising [illegible] Alfred Eastman, the present proprietor, conceived the idea that a hotel "a little way off from the village street" would please a desirable class of patrons, and the realization of that idea is this pretty hotel which carries the name of its builder. "This cozy little hotel has always been a favorite with North Conway's visitors. It is admirably kept, and enjoys the reputation of having fine people as its guests. Its location has had much to do with its success. On Kearsarge street it is much quieter than on Main street," and the delicious sense of undisturbed rest is secured to its guests, with all the comforts of a well-ordered home. It is arranged for one hundred guests.

Artists' Falls House.—Long years ago the capacious farmhouse where now stands the Artists' Falls House was much enjoyed as a stopping-place by artists whose deft pencils found many subjects of bewitching beauty in the glen down which pours the cascade christened Artists' Falls. "Far from the madding crowd," the place in its restful beauty attracted more and more, and the farmhouse was transformed to a summer hotel. It rests in soft repose on a little plaza in the midst of towering elms. Under the kind attentions of Mr and Mrs Augustus Eastman, it has often been filled with pleased guests, and its wide doors swing open every summer for the reception of those who appreciate its manifest advantages. Mr Eastman is grandson of Deacon Jonathan Eastman.

McMillan House.—The lovely and attractive location of the site for his residence made by the gallant Colonel Andrew McMillan has been from the first a public resort, and enjoys the prestige of being the site of the first hotel in North Conway, for the doors of the Colonel's mansion were early thrown open to guests. "This oldtime inn stands beneath stately elms in the lower part of North Conway, and, with its broad, green lawns, magnificent views, and other attractions," keeps its ancient reputation well. After Colonel McMillan's son Gilbert had kept it for years, his son John became proprietor, and with his keen wit, racy stories, and hearty cordiality, was a general favorite. In 1886 Frank S. Plummer became the owner. His father was proprietor of the Bear Camp River House at West Ossipee, and Frank has had much experience in hotel-keeping. With the fine English character of its grounds and the lovely prospects stretching away on every side, the attractions to tarry here are many and potent. It has large piazzas overlooking the town and its scenery. Seventy-five guests are accommodated.

Randall House.—This was built by Melvin Seavey for a boarding-house. James T. Randall purchased it in 1864, named it Randall House, and has

conducted it as a summer hotel. It is centrally located and can accommodate fifty guests. Mr. Randall's father, George K., formerly lived in Jackson. His sons, James T. and N. Randall, were merchants of Fryeburg, and in 1870 occupied the McMillan store, while erecting the one occupied by L. W. Brock. They removed their stock thither in 1872, and were in trade ten years.

Moat Mountain House, opened quite a number of years since by Thomas C. Eastman, son of Thomas and grandson of Deacon Abiathar Eastman, is the farthest east of North Conway's hotels. It is the observation point of many lovely bits of scenery, while over the long reaches of Conway's intervales towers the mighty range of Mote mountain, looking like Syrian hills of the far East, sad, solemn, bewitching, and tenderly beautiful. No wonder that this cozy retreat should have become a favorite resting-place of artists and lovers of art.

Past and Present Business Men and Interests. — The first merchant of the town was Colonel Andrew McMillan. He was, as early as 1776, the town weigher and receiver of goods presented in payment of taxes, and in the storehouse he built for these articles he soon had a stock of the essential articles of use in these days for sale. These were principally broadcloth, salt, nails, glass, axes, molasses, and rum, and for payment he received peltry of all kinds, pot and pearl ashes, labor, and not much money. This store was across the road from the McMillan House, and was kept by Andrew, and later, by his son Gilbert, who closed it prior to 1825. In 1849 John McMillan, son of Gilbert, erected the house where he now lives, and traded there until 1859, when he sold his stock to Simon L. Strout. The building was later occupied for brief periods by various parties.

Near the McMillan House, on the opposite side of the street, are the beautiful cottage and studio of one of America's prominent artists, Benjamin Champney, whose talent, with that of his companion artists, has given North Conway imperishable fame. He has been a resident here for over thirty-five years, and his studio is visited by thousands. It is one of the centres of attraction of the town.

The Whites' photographic studio near the Episcopal church is also much visited in summer. Their specialties are photographic views of scenery and transparencies. They have the true artistic spirit, and their work is radiant with beauty.

Tobias Hanson was in trade for many years opposite the Washington House. He was followed by his son, Tobias A. Hanson. John C. Davis was in trade opposite the North Conway House for many years. His son, N. S. Davis, succeeded him, and moved his stock to the store so long occupied by him, near the Portland & Ogdensburgh railroad station. He was in trade until his death in 1877.

Frank H. Mason, after the burning of his hotel, conducted a livery and

merchandising the latter in a store opposite the North Conway House. He was in trade until 1887, when he leased the store to Wener Brothers. In January, 1888, it was burned, but has been rebuilt. He still keeps a livery.

Samuel W. Pease, a native of Cornish, Maine, established himself as a photographer here in 1858. His specialties were making views and portrait work. He built Pease's block for photograph rooms and offices in 1866, and also carries a stock of souvenir goods and other novelties for sale, and a large line of photographs of scenery. He has built up a fine business.

Daniel Eastman from the first quarter of the century to 1837, and William C. Eastman from 1844 for a succession of years, traded in the store now the basement-house north of the Washington House.

Peter Chandler built a small store on the site of the one where George V. Eastman trades, as early as 1815 or 1820, and conducted business alone and in company with J. Chandler for years. Moses and Isaac Chandler were also in trade here later, and were followed by Simon Seavey, William and Francis S. Chandler. In 1859 Charles H. Whitaker began merchandising and was here six years. He was succeeded by Rev. B. D. Eastman, "Durgin," he was called, and here the postoffice was kept. After the death of Mr Eastman, his son, George V. Eastman, the present proprietor, continued the business. He is pleasant, courteous, and obliging, is *au fait* not only in supplying your needs in the grocery, stationery, and variety lines, but in that of flies, fishing-tackle, etc., while his knowledge of the kind and quality of the finny tribe of various localities is almost a science.

Miss G. Wilson and Miss M. E. Goodwin have carried on the millinery and fancy goods business for nearly twenty years in North Conway. In the spring of 1888 they moved into the store on Main street which they now occupy in Boston block.

J. W. Nash, taxidermist, has a fine collection of stuffed and mounted animals, birds, etc., on exhibition and for sale in Boston block.

George W. Barker, a native of Boston, came to North Conway in 1859, purchased the place of Henry Emerson on Main street, and engaged in the fruit and confectionery business. After conducting this with success until 1877, he erected the building now occupied by him, and filled it with a stock of general merchandise, including paints, oils, etc. This year he has transformed the second story into a hall for public purposes. This is thirty-six feet square, and well lighted. Mr Barker has been in trade longer than any other merchant now in town.

L. W. Brock, a native of Vermont, a soldier in the Fifteenth Vermont Infantry during the Civil War (participating in the battle of Gettysburg as his statement), was after the war in mercantile life in Boston until 1871, when he came to North Conway and became a member of the firm of G. F. Walker & Company, general traders. In 1879 he bought the entire business, removed

it to the Randall store, nearly opposite the North Conway House, and is now in trade there.

Elbridge G. Merrill began trade at Kearsarge Village, and removed in 1869 to North Conway, where he now is a dealer in crockery and glassware.

The Pitman drug-store was opened by Lycurgus Pitman at North Conway in the winter of 1870 in the building now the Merrill store. In 1872 he built the house now occupied by him as residence and store on Main street opposite the park, and has since conducted business here. A portion of the time the firm has been L. & J. H. Pitman. This establishment shows much taste in both its exterior and interior. It is the only drug-store of easy access to the White Mountain and Saco Valley houses, and has telephonic connection with most of them.

George D. Burbank came from Boston in 1884 and has been in business since as a watchmaker and jeweler in the Barker store, where he also deals in watches, clocks, jewelry, etc.

The Masonic building was built in 1874 at a cost of $5,000. In 1888 it was thoroughly repaired and refitted at an expense of $3,500. The first floor is occupied by Ricker & Keyes (traders and dealers in boots and shoes), the public library, and the law office of F. B. Osgood. "Citizens' Hall" embraces the second story, and the third contains lodge-room, banqueting-room, kitchen, etc. The lodge-room is as finely arranged and furnished as any in the state.

"The Intervale, two miles north of North Conway, is a small summer village on the shelf above the great intervale of the Saco, from which it derives its name. In the vicinity are the pleasant villas of James Schouler, the historian; Melancthon M. Hurd, the publisher; the Rev. Dr Curry; Mr W. Eliot Fette, of Boston; Dr John Worcester, the well-known New-Church divine; the palatial Bigelow place, and others. This secluded vernal colony is one of the most charming localities in the mountain region, with its days of perpetual repose, its dry and bracing air, and its unrivaled views over the intervale and the mountains."

Intervale House. — Stephen Mudgett, born December 29, 1818, came from Jackson in 1857 and bought the Samuel Willey farm, and opened the Pine Grove House in 1860. This was burned and rebuilt during the war. In 1872 he sold the farm to E. B. Bigelow, and the same day purchased the Intervale House of W. H. H. Trickey, who had erected it about 1860. This was the homestead of Colonel Elijah Dinsmore, and a one-story road-tavern had been kept here in the teaming days. In 1873 Mr Mudgett enlarged and improved the Intervale House and put in a complete system of drainage. In 1883 a large wing, forty by eighty-five feet in size, three stories high, and a one-story wing of forty feet square were blown down when nearly completed, and rebuilt the same season. Since 1872 Frank A. and Herbert S., sons of Mr Mudgett, have been associated with him, the firm being S. Mudgett &

Some. In 1887 extensive improvements were made in the hotel; the office was remodeled, and now occupies the entire front; office, parlors, billiard and reception rooms have large, open fireplaces to temper the atmosphere of October. The rooms are lofty, well lighted, and airy, and a broad piazza extends about five hundred feet around the house. Two hundred and fifty guests can be accommodated at the hotel and adjacent cottages. The view from the Intervale is one of the loveliest in New England.

The Boston & Maine makes summer connections with the Maine Central here, and the lovely station now building will be an ornament. Mr Mudgett is station agent. He is also postmaster, the office being kept at the Intervale House. Idlewild Cottage, Dinsmore Brothers, proprietors, and Mrs S. D. Pendexter's summer boarding-house, and the store of R. W. Weeks, who was postmaster under President Cleveland, are the other business houses in this town.

KEARSARGE VILLAGE is the name given to the little settlement in the somewhat elevated valley of Kesaugh brook,[1] in front of which rises Mt Kearsarge in full prospect. Its altitude is from seventy-five to two hundred feet above the village of North Conway. The drainage is perfect, and all the conditions of healthful living would seem to be present. The early name was "Hardscrabble," from the fact that the settlers were poor, and that many of the dwellings were occupied by laborers and were log houses of the "cabin" variety. Joseph Loud and Samuel Rogers were here before 1790. Steadily, year by year, honest toil brought more and more the enjoyments of life; other settlers came in, more plentifully provided with means, and furnished labor for the spare time of the earlier settlers, so that by 1820 a happy, if humble, community dwelt in the little vale at the foot of the giant Kearsarge.

Amos Barnes built a sawmill in 1820 on Mill brook, on the present site of Isaac Chase's wagon and carriage factory. In a few years he sold this to Jonathan Seavey. A short time after this it was carried off by a freshet. In 1834 Isaac T. Merrill and Alonzo W. Barnes built a sawmill on Mill brook almost directly in front of "The Ridge." After a partnership of nine years Mr Merrill became sole proprietor. He sold it, and, after having various owners, it was torn down in April, 1889. Jacob Chase came from Concord about 1825, and conducted a clothmill on Artists' Falls brook, less than half a mile from the county road. Later, about 1834, he erected a wagon-shop at Kearsarge Village. This he conducted many years, and the business is now carried on as a wagon and carriage factory by his son Isaac. There are several workmen employed here.

[1] This name Kesaugh is derived from the same Algonquin words as is the name of the mountain on which it stands [illegible] meaning "born of the hill that first shakes hands with the morning light," in silver [illegible] traditionless of the appellation of Kearsarge as well as Kesaugh. This lovely [illegible] have them Kesaugh.

Kearsarge postoffice was established in 1889 with Lester Barnes postmaster. Grace Chapel (Episcopal), about twenty-five by forty feet in size, was built some years since.

But it is not manufacturing that has given life to the little village. The exquisite clearness of the atmosphere, the delightful coolness of its summer days, the proximity of the towering Kearsarge and Green Hills, a gentle landscape, soft and enjoyable, stretching down the little valley like a dream of the future, a feeling of exclusiveness, as if the world were far away, — all these and the joyous sense of restfulness early called a few visitors to the rural farmhouses where cream and eggs abounded. It was first invaded by the advance of the throng of summer boarders in 1840; perhaps a few were earlier here.

Merrill House. — Nearly fifty years ago, Isaac E. Merrill, a farmer, was requested by a few artists to take them to board, and he consented if they would accommodate themselves to his farmhouse fare. They agreed to this, and were given good milk, cream, eggs, etc., at the extravagant price of two dollars per week each. The artists were pleased, reported the condition of affairs to their appreciative friends, and the Merrill House was ever after a house of entertainment. Year by year additions were made to provide for an increasing number of guests, and after his death the neat establishment was conducted by Sumner C. Hill until 1888, when H. W. & F. W. Russell purchased it, and conduct it in connection with the popular Russell cottages. It accommodates fifty persons.

The Orient House was built by Amos Barnes as a one-story house in 1815, and occupied by him as a dwelling until his death in 1840. His son Alonzo inherited it, and a few years later began to take boarders, enlarging the house by raising it a story and adding an L. He sold it to Levi Wheeler in 1861. Mr Wheeler christened it the Orient. It is now conducted by Mr Wheeler and his son, and has accommodations for forty guests. This has a most beautiful location at a high elevation, and cannot fail to please those who desire pure air and healthful surroundings. Every room in the house commands extensive views of the Intervale woods and the mountain ranges.

The Ridge. — Away back "before the war" Alonzo Barnes built a one-story house as a private residence on the ground now forming the lawn in front of the Ridge. In 1860 he sold this to his brother Albert, who enlarged it and opened it as a boarding-house. As they were demanded, other enlargements were made until from forty to fifty guests could be cared for. Hiram H. Dow, son-in-law of Mr Barnes, became associated with him in its management, and in 1885 they removed the house quite a distance to the top of the rocky hill, transformed it into a first-class hotel with all modern conveniences, and called it the Ridge. It has rooms for one hundred guests, has lovely views from its extended piazzas, perfect natural drainage, and a wide extent

It is the most commanding object in Kearsarge Village, and this year a new dining-room has been added of much larger capacity.

REDSTONE.—The Maine and New Hampshire Granite Company, incorporated and operating in Maine in 1886, took the preliminary steps toward developing the magnificent granite of Conway by purchasing fifty-eight divisions of the old proprietors' "common lots," supposed to contain one hundred acres each. These lay partially on the famous "Green Hills," long known to contain a superior quality of granite. Mr George W. Wagg, president of the company from its organization in 1885, has given his personal attention to the opening and conducting of these quarries. In the fall of 1886 the first stone was taken out, and consisted of paving-stones and building-stone for the Union railroad station at Portland. From that time there has been a steady demand for this granite, and a valuable addition is shown to have been added to the enterprises of the town. A cutting-yard has been located at the quarries, from which a side track of a mile in length runs to the Maine Central railroad, which erected a new station, "Redstone," for their benefit in 1888. A postoffice of the same name was established in March, 1889. They also have telegraph and express offices, and a nucleus of a thriving village is now in existence. F. W. Hersey is station and express agent. There are two varieties of the granite, both apparently inexhaustible, particularly adapted to building purposes, and of the best quality. One is a pink or red stone, the other a green variety. Since opening the quarries they have furnished building-stone for some of the finest business blocks in the country, including the Union station before alluded to: Houghton & Dutton's block, Boston; the Northwestern Loan and Guaranty Company's magnificent new building, Minneapolis, Minn.; and the building in Portland for the general offices of the Maine Central railroad. Besides this they are making from 1,500,000 to 1,700,000 paving-blocks annually, the greater part of them going to New York city. During the winter of 1888–89 the company shipped daily from six to nine cars of fifteen tons each, employed nearly 300 men, and paid out for labor $12,000 a month. The red stone is remarkable for its rich color and for its proportion of opalescent crystals of feldspar. In appearance it closely resembles the famed Egyptian sienite, is easily quarried, dressed, and sawn, takes a high polish, is very durable, and equally well adapted to every form of use, rough or ornamental.

CENTRE CONWAY is a little village which, by reason of its proximity to H. B. Cotton's manufacturing establishment and the quarries of Redstone, is assuming a solid and prosperous appearance. Here are located the town-house, a neat chapel, a schoolhouse, two mercantile houses, a lawyer's office, the Centre House, and several tradesmen. The station of the Maine Central has recently been moved from its former location one mile west, and rebuilt in a fine manner. W. R. Burnell is station and express agent. The site of the

village is a level, sandy plain, well calculated for building purposes, with a quick soil for gardening.

The outlet of Walker's pond, where the large manufactory of H. B. Cotton now stands, is one of the finest water privileges to be found, and has been used since 1773, when one hundred acres of land, embracing the privilege, and fifty acres on each side of the stream and pond were granted to Timothy Walker, who at once erected both grist and saw mills. About 1795 the property passed into the ownership of Colonel Thomas Cutts, of Saco, who put up a clothing-mill and iron works to manufacture the bog ore found on the Benjamin Coffin farm on the opposite side of the Saco. The iron works did not prove remunerative, and were abandoned, the property lying idle until 1838, when Benjamin Gould constructed saw and grist mills. He sold to Jonathan T. Chase, who built a separate gristmill of greater capacity. Judge Chase gave the property to his son and son-in-law, Hiram C. Abbott, and Abbott soon became sole owner. The dam went out and Abbott sold the plant to Hastings, Tibbetts & Allen, of Fryeburg, who rebuilt the dam. Cotton & Cummings purchased the property about ten years ago and built a box and heading factory. Mr Cotton soon became sole owner, and has manifested great enterprise and ability, and built up a valuable and remunerative business, to which he is constantly adding. He soon built a shovel-handle factory for George W. Russell, of Norway, Maine, who carried this on for some years. Mr Cotton owns much land, and extensively manufactures boxes, piano boxes, piano boards, and piano frames. He employs from twenty-five to thirty men, and deals largely in flour, meal, and grain. He has a railroad running from his mills to the Maine Central. He has been selectman and representative.

William E. Chase is the only survivor of the eleven children of Dr Josiah Chase, who came from Newbury, Mass., and with his son Joseph F. was living in Conway in 1794; later settled in Fryeburg. Mr Chase came to the Centre in 1835, purchased the store on the Captain Burbank place, and moved it to the one built by the Burbank Brothers, where Arthur Burbank had traded, and, connecting the two, refitted it, and began merchandising in a large way, having branch stores at Eaton (Madison) and South Conway. He conducted this business until 1870, when he sold his goods, store, and real estate to James A. Carlton, a native of Eaton, who had just returned from Madison, Wisconsin, and now is in trade. (Mr Carlton has been a successful merchant and has done a large business.)

The Centre House is on the lot first owned by Lieutenant Barnet Walker, and a part of the first framed house occupied by the lieutenant is now a part of the Centre House. There has been a tavern here for nearly one hundred years, Stephen C. Eastman, his son-in-law, succeeding Lieutenant Walker. Mr Eastman kept it sixty years, commencing his proprietorship during the War of 1812. In 1872 William E. Chase bought the property, enlarged and improved

it, and kept it until March, 1889. He was succeeded by Chase & Twombly, the present proprietors. Mr Chase is seventy-eight years old, and has been an active person in local affairs, has been selectman and representative, and is the oldest member of Mount Washington Lodge of Freemasons.

Ebenezer Burbank came from Concord and was living in town with his family in 1771. He lived at the Centre, where Josiah Mudgett now lives, carried on tanning, a most important business in those days, and amassed wealth. He also "kept tavern," of which Captain William, a pensioner of the War of 1812, and son of Joseph, was the last proprietor. It was closed prior to 1860. Ebenezer married Fanny Stark, a near relative of General John Stark, and of Samuel Stark, the grantee of Stark's location. Mrs Joseph Caldwell is a daughter of Captain William Burbank. Charles Whitaker, father of Charles H. Whitaker, the postmaster of North Conway, was in trade at the Captain Burbank place in the first quarter of the century. He was succeeded by John Pottee, Peter Charles, and Charles Chandler, who closed business before 1845. Ira Garland, for the last ten years a successful merchant, previously had been a tinsmith. He is an energetic, public-spirited man, of value to society. He was commissioned postmaster of Centre Conway under Cleveland's administration.

SOUTH CONWAY, or Goshen, is a lovely and prosperous agricultural section. The country is broken but fertile, and affords beautiful and varied scenery. There are summer boarding-houses here that afford delightful and quiet resting-places. The Davis family has been prominent in various ways. Davis hill was settled and named by them. Daniel, Moses, and Ephraim Davis were long resident. Daniel and Moses were selectmen for years from 1809, and capable officials. Descendants of the early settlers have attained wealth and honors in other localities, and the civil list of the town shows some one of the name as selectman or representative very frequently.

One of the leading farmers of the south part of the town is Colonel Samuel Hazelton. He is historic in being the last colonel of the old Thirty-sixth Regiment of the long since defunct militia. He is son of Ebenezer Hazelton, and was born December 26, 1820. He held all the offices in regular order from lieutenant to colonel, has represented Conway in the legislature as a Republican, been selectman many years, justice for more than thirty years, and is a prominent and wealthy man. By his first wife, Mary H. Farrington, he has two children: Frank L. and Mrs Mary L. Carlton. By his second wife, Sarah A. Chadbourne, he has two children: Etta A. (Mrs F. G. Cole) and Jennie L.

William Parsons, a most estimable citizen, came from Massachusetts. He was deeply religious, and devoted to Sunday-school work. His son, Francis H., occupies the ancestral home and has many of his father's characteristics. He has been selectman.

THE CONWAY HILLS have from early days been the residence of good



A. R. Mason

farmers. The Heath family was one of the earliest families. John Heath, a great hunter in his day, died in Conway a short time ago almost a centenarian. James G. Hill, son of Wentworth Hill, has a very fine place. He has remodeled the homestead of his father and made it very attractive.

CONWAY STREET is a section of fine farms. Much sweet corn is raised that finds its way to the canning factory built at "fag end" by William Perry, and now owned by Mr Eastman. Two hundred operatives are employed here for a few weeks in the fall. Joshua, an original proprietor, John, and Edmund Kelly were here early (Joshua in 1770), and descendants still occupy their lands. John Osgood was living on Ballard brook, where Locke's mill stands, in 1794. He was a farmer. Eliphalet, Samuel, John, Silas, Nathaniel, Hazen, Isaac, Benjamin, Susan (Mrs Seth Wiley), and Eliza (Mrs Thomas Abbott) were his children. Samuel lived where his son John lives at "fag end" of Conway street. Lewis, another son of Samuel, lives in Bartlett with his daughter, Mrs Frank Wiley. Another son, Samuel, married Olive Snow, of Denmark, Maine, and settled in Fryeburg. (Her daughter, Abby D., married Charles H. Whitaker, Esq., of North Conway.) Caleb died on the Deering place in 1889. Lieutenant Benjamin Osgood, Captain James Osgood, Moses Osgood, Jeremiah Osgood, were the first settlers in "Osgood Row," in the east part of the town. Charles was a later settler. His son Hazen lives in North Conway. Benjamin Osgood, Jr, kept a tavern near Black Cat bridge until it was burned in 1829.

Joshua Shirley, son of Deacon William, the one who settled on Shirley hill, lives on Conway street.

East Conway had a postoffice for some time. Its last postmaster was Nelly Mansfield, daughter of C. F. Mansfield, a soldier of the Civil War, and was kept at his residence on the Greenleaf place.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

NATHANIEL R. MASON.

PROMINENT in the history of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire from the earliest times has been the Mason name. John Mason, of Dorchester, Mass., 1630, was a captain in Cromwell's army. Captain John Mason, a London merchant, governor of Portsmouth in Hampshire county,

Edmund and late governor of Newfoundland, has made the name and New Hampshire to be nearly synonymous. He was one of the grantees of Laconia, gave the name (New Hampshire) to the colony, and changed "Strawberry Bank" to Portsmouth. The part he bore in the settlement and the protracted litigation carried on by him and his heirs is treated at length in the county history. Nearly all of those bearing the name in New England are branches of the same ancestral tree, and it is most probable that Nathaniel Randall Mason was following ancestral traits in his labors to build and develop the pleasant mountain village of North Conway.

Nathaniel R. Mason, son of Joseph and Polly (Randall) Mason, was born June 2, 1814. His father, whose home was near that of his wife's people in the as yet undeveloped Kearsarge Village, died when Nathaniel, his youngest child, was but a lad of ten years, and the labor of bringing up the family of young children devolved upon the mother, a small-sized, quiet, hard-working woman of rare executive ability, who utilized to the utmost the means of subsistence produced on the new farm in the clearings, and brought up her children in a manner highly creditable to her care, diligence, and Christian training. She lived to an advanced age, and witnessed the satisfactory development and growth of the seed she had planted in their minds.

Nathaniel learned the cabinet trade of his brother William, and occupied a shop north of the location of the North Conway House. He married in 1839 Ruth, daughter of Dearborn Hutchins, of Fryeburg, Maine, and began housekeeping in the small one-story house of ten rooms, which, changed and much enlarged, is now the North Conway House. His keen foresight early saw the possibilities of future summer travel and the importance and desirability of drawing it to North Conway, and building up here a centre for the mountain region. Prior to 1850 he remodeled his dwelling and opened it as the North Conway House. Here for over thirty years, until 1881, he entertained guests with hospitality and courteousness, and became known to many as the pioneer landlord of the little village. This was but one of the spheres in which his active influence worked for the weal of the village. He bought and sold real estate of all kinds, laid out building lots and erected buildings in the village, and caused more houses to be built than any other person. He established a store with many departments that became a great distributing centre of supplies, and by honest fair-dealing acquired wealth. He made and gave employment to many, and assisted the poor in building homes of their own. As the village grew his interest in it increased, and every movement for public improvement met with quiet but substantial aid. Never prominent or conspicuous, he substituted deeds for words, and actions for promises. To him the poor had preëminently a friend. They would come to him as to a wise counselor and certain help in time of trouble. One of his neighbors told Boy. Mr Pratt, "If I had not a dollar in the world and my

family was in need, I could go to Mr Mason and state my case, knowing that he would help me whether I could ever pay him or not." This was the feeling of those who knew him best, and yet he would have honestly disclaimed the idea that he was specially benevolent. To him every townsman was a neighbor, and his gentle kindliness made no enemies. A man of few words, of courtly dignity and reserve, he commanded the confidence of others. He was of sterling integrity, energetic, diligent, and systematic in business; a reader of the Bible and a profound believer in its promises; a man of prayer, and one who never spoke evil of any one. After his death his well-worn prayer-book was found with a leaf turned down to mark a prayer he highly prized, that for the second Sunday in Lent. In every position of his life his duty was done with cheerfulness and alacrity. He was averse to holding public offices, but in the few he did accept he showed the same practical judgment and ability that characterized his private life.

Mr Mason was especially fortunate in the marriage relation. His wife, Ruth (Hutchins) Mason, was descended from two prominent New England families. She was a sister of Hon. Henry Hutchins, of Fryeburg, Maine, and a granddaughter of Captain Nathaniel Hutchins, who won high fame in the French and Revolutionary wars. Her mother was an Eaton. This is a family of high repute in central New Hampshire and elsewhere. There was a remarkable intermarriage between the Eaton and Hutchins families, three children of an Eaton family marrying three children of a Hutchins family. In consequence of this, Mrs Mason was a double cousin of General John Eaton, the head of the national educational bureau at Washington, D. C., and of Hon. Stilson Hutchins, of the Washington *Post*. Mrs Mason was an active woman, of great practicality, energy, and endurance. She possessed sterling qualities of character, firm principles, undeviating honesty, and was bold and fearless in upholding beliefs and causes which she deemed right. She was a capable helpmeet to her husband, and her kindness and motherly solicitude for others' welfare endeared her to all. She loved her sons with a deep affection, and this frequent remark of hers is the key to her tuition of them: "I want my boys to do right." She died July 3, 1881. Mr and Mrs Mason had children: Freeman H. (dec.), Frank L., Mahlon L., Mangum E. (a young man of much promise, who died at the age of nineteen).

Mr Mason's relations with his daughters-in-law were of a paternal and filial character, as much as if they had been his own children. After the death of his wife, he lived in the family of his son Frank, whose wife, Mrs Katharine (Dame) Mason, a most estimable lady, kindly and lovingly ministered to him in his declining years. She has many friends in Conway. Mrs Martha (Nutter) Mason, the widow of Freeman Mason, a very pleasant and worthy woman, lives in Jackson. Some time after the death of her husband, she went abroad, traveled in France and Germany, but returned, loving more than ever the mountains of her "native north."

Mrs Ellen McRoberts Mason is the wife of Mahlon L. A friend of hers says:—

Mrs Mason is of that type of New England women some of whom have lived in every generation from the Pilgrim days, and whose influence for good, as a class, becomes sooner or later as wide as the continent. Such women, from their opinions, from facts, from intuitive perception, and sometimes from severe logic and their expressions of opinion, are not merely echoes of what may be the current fashion of the hour, but are based on positive convictions, and, having such convictions, like Mrs John Adams, they have always the courage to assert and maintain them, whether they relate to the beautiful colorings of a landscape, to a grand passage of oriental poetry, or to the policy of empires.

Mrs Mason was born in Baldwin, Maine, in 1850; she is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, was well educated at the Normal School and at the academies of Maine, and after a short time spent in teaching was married in 1873 to Mahlon L., the youngest son of Nathaniel Randall and Ruth Hutchins Mason. As the wife of the proprietor of the Sunset Pavilion at North Conway, one of the delightful summer hotels of the mountains, she has been brought prominently forward in the social world and has made a large circle of acquaintances. She is also widely known as a writer. Some of her poems have found a place in the compiled books of poetry both of New Hampshire and Maine, and her prose contributions to the Boston Sunday *Herald*, the Portland *Press* and *Transcript*, the *Granite Monthly*, the White Mountain *Echo*, and other publications have attracted considerable attention. In the autumn of 1887, with her sister, Miss McRoberts, and her sister-in-law, Mrs Freeman Mason, she spent eight months in Europe, mostly in Germany. Her son accompanied her in order to study German. While abroad, Mrs Mason was engaged in such inquiries into German life and character as would naturally be interesting to a bright New England woman, and in superintending the education of her son. The fruit of her observations of German homes and habits found expression in letters to the Boston Sunday *Herald*. She visited the Hartz Mountains, and was deeply impressed with their savage sublimity. She gives a stern and graphic picture of cold, huge, desolate nature as seen in those grim rivers and ghostly mountains.

Her sketches and letters have been hastily written in moments of leisure snatched from a busy life, and are specimens of easy, racy, and elegant writing, rather than an actual test of her powers as a writer. But as summer correspondent at North Conway, Mrs Mason has made known to the outside world the enchanting beauties of the region which to visionary people seems "half classic and half fairy land;" but to Mrs Mason it seemed a delightful New Hampshire village, imparadised among the great watching hills of the north, where tourists from all the weary world might come, like pilgrims to Mecca, to rest awhile in pleasant homes, among the enchanted woods and broad intervals, by swiftly gliding rivers, in a land surrounded by the great guardian mountains, and there breathe the fragrant odors of the green trees, and passively quietly enjoy the tender caresses of nature in her loveliest moods. Such, to Mrs Mason, is North Conway; and as such she has called it to the attention of the beauty-loving world. And the effect has corresponded with her design. Her sympathies are always with the right; and none can more readily detect the delicate pencilings of nature in mountain, cloud, or sky, or more warmly appreciate true nobility in man or woman.

HIRAM CALVIN ABBOTT.

The Abbott family is an old and prominent one in New England, showing strong and marked traits of character in every generation. George Abbott,

Hiram C. Abbott is the worthy representative of Nathaniel R. Mason in the third generation. He is a young man of intelligent temperament and courteous manners and eager desire for knowledge, added to his natural business qualifications, give promise of a successful future.



Hiram C Abbott

the first American ancestor, emigrated from Yorkshire, England, about 1640, and was a proprietor and first settler of Andover, Mass., in 1643. He married Hannah Chandler and died in 1681. The place where he settled is known to this day as "Abbott's Village." His son Nathaniel married Dorcas Hibbert, and their son Nathaniel, born in Andover in 1696, was an original proprietor of Concord. Of him it is written: "He was honest, respected, and beloved, resolute in protecting the town and defending the rights of his country. In 1746 he commanded a company in defence of the town against the Indians. He was a lieutenant in the provincial service in the expedition against Crown Point. In 1744 he joined the Rogers' Rangers, and was at the capture of Cape Breton in 1745; was subsequently in many of the sanguinary conflicts on the northern frontiers. He held a captain's commission and was a brave and useful officer." His wife was Penelope Ballard. Of their sons, Joshua was captain of a company in the battle of Bunker Hill; Jeremiah also participated in the same memorable battle, was a sergeant in his brother's company, lieutenant in the service at Ticonderoga, and in the expedition against Canada.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Thomas Stickney, of Concord, and moved to Conway in 1782. "By industry, hard labor, and perseverance, they built a comfortable dwelling and opened it for the accommodation of the few travelers who ventured into this wilderness. A large and commodious tavern was afterwards erected near the old house. They were hospitable and kind, early supporters of religious worship, and respected by all who knew them." Jeremiah, the oldest son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Stickney) Abbott, married Mary Smith, of Biddeford, Maine, and resided in Saco for some time, where, May 15, 1812, Hiram Calvin Abbott was born. His brothers were: John, William S., Horace, and Osgood: his sisters were: Ellen, Elizabeth, and Mary.

Hiram C. Abbott came with his parents to Conway in his early childhood, and here they made a permanent home. They were in very limited circumstances with a large family: and as his father died when Hiram was but eleven years of age, he, as the eldest, was obliged to learn the lessons of hard labor at a time when boys are finding pleasure in school and play. His school advantages were but few, but his practical education was commenced as clerk in the store of his uncles, T. S. & N. Abbott. He was a natural financier, and saved the money he received for various services. He was kind to his brothers and sisters, aiding them to the full extent of his small means. After some years of clerkship, and acquiring a reputation for integrity and business ability, he engaged in trade in company with Samuel Thom in a store which occupied very nearly the site of the band-stand in Conway. He was successful in business, and subsequently erected the store now occupied by L. C. Quint, and traded there for many years. As a merchant, his acquaintance was extensive.

But it was not in the mercantile field that he was most known or accom-

prominently prominent in the development of this section. Conway was the great centre of all stage lines of the White Mountains. Early in the forties Mr Abbott was the proprietor of the stage route running from Concord to Fryeburg. As the Boston, Concord & Montreal railroad progressed, the terminus of the stage route changed, first to Franklin, later to Meredith and Centre Harbor. In 1848 the line from Meredith to Conway was owned by John Little. Prior to 1850 Henry Sayward, Stephen Durgin, and L. H. Eastman became owners. This firm was succeeded by Sayward, Durgin & Company, the company being William S. Abbott and Samuel Allard. In 1857 Abbott and Allard sold to Hiram C. Abbott and John Ford, the firm-name remaining as before. They owned the line until 1873, when R. A. R. Benson became proprietor. Before 1850 Mr Abbott was a member of the firm, Thom, Abbott, & Company (Samuel Thom, Hiram C. Abbott, Nathaniel Abbott), owning the stage route from Conway to Littleton through the White Mountains. This they continued until the railroad superseded staging.

In many and various ways Mr Abbott contributed to the weal and advancement of Conway. He was interested in the building of the Conway House in 1850. This was the first attempt to construct a hotel commensurate to the accommodation of summer guests. The builders were Thom, Abbott & Company, Samuel Thom having one-half interest, Nathaniel Abbott three eighths, and H. C. Abbott one eighth. He was one of the incorporators and a trustee of the Conway Savings Bank, its first treasurer and third president. His business abilities were appreciated by the most prominent people. He was appointed special administrator of the immense Bemis estate, and assignee in bankruptcy of the Tolman estate.

Mr Abbott married, December 28, 1846, Laura A., daughter of Judge Jonathan T. Chase. Their children were: Fanny C., Ann M., William Myron, and Marion: William Myron is the only one now living. Mrs Abbott died November 29, 1875, and October 7, 1876, Mr Abbott married Margaret T., daughter of Jonathan and Lydia (Carlton) Hall, who survives him. Mrs Abbott is a granddaughter of Ebenezer L. D. Hall, of Bartlett, who was judge of probate of Coös county for so many years, well known for his probity and wise administration. He was a highly educated gentleman, a teacher for many years, and served in the Revolutionary war.

Hiram C. Abbott inspired all with whom he came in contact with unbounded confidence in his common-sense and uncompromising integrity. He lived in friendship with all men, and never was known to speak derogatorily of any one. He was a thoroughly practical man, possessing a strong will combined with rare foresight and caution, and when once his plans were formed, was diligent and resolute in their speedy and complete execution. He ever manifested a lively interest in all matters tending to advance the welfare of Conway, and wholesome deeds testified to this. Mr Abbott died January



J. T. Morton

14, 1886. His name is respected and his memory cherished by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, and it will be many years before his place in Conway is filled. Democratic in politics, he cared nothing for official place, and willingly left to others the honors of its holding, giving his service to the party from love of its principles. His greatest enjoyment was in his home-life, where he was the loving companion and affectionate father.

LEANDER S. MORTON.

The Morton family of England took an early and important part in the Plymouth colony, and were among the originators and instigators of the enterprise which resulted in the emigration of the Mayflower band to the shores of America. George Morton, the progenitor of the Mortons of New England, was a merchant of York, England. About 1612 he joined the Pilgrims in Leyden, Holland. In 1623 he embarked for America with his family in the ship "Ann," to join his friends at Plymouth. While in Leyden he had corresponded with Governor Winslow concerning matters relating to the emigrants and the colonists. He was a man of fine education. His son Nathaniel, born in Leyden in 1613, was secretary of the Plymouth colony from 1645 until his death in 1685. Nathaniel Morton was the author of the "New England's Memorial," published in 1669. He was also clerk of the town of Plymouth for many years, and his records bear witness to his intelligence, fidelity, and usefulness. His descendants have ever been conversant with town and municipal affairs, holding important positions and high stations in society. Hon. Marcus Morton, LL.D., served as governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts three terms, and occupied a seat on the bench of the supreme court for fifteen years.

Leander S. Morton, son of William and Mary (Rich) Morton, was born in Standish, Maine, December 5, 1819. He had common-school and academic advantages of education, and qualified himself at an early age as a teacher. His father gave him his time when he was fourteen, and he engaged in teaching for ten terms. The agricultural capabilities of Aroostook county attracted him, and he became a farmer there, and was elected and reëlected to the state legislature before he was twenty-five. About 1847 he came to Conway and engaged in merchandising at the Centre. This became the chief store of the Upper Saco valley and transacted an enormous amount of business, and, until the building of the Portland & Ogdensburgh railroad, was the centre of trade of a wide community. The country stores of those days were the exchange bureaus of the farmers. There the productions of the field or forest were exchanged for necessary articles of tools, clothing, and farm and household

opinions, and the enterprise of the merchant was the element tending most to increase the wealth and prosperity of the people even while having personal gain for its principal object. The principles of the men of that day were their convictions, the result of deliberate judgment and pure and unselfish patriotism. In these they were persistent and conscientious. Their love of country, their independence, their courage, were the products of close observation and discriminating habits of thought. To deal with such men, to keep their patronage year after year while working for profit, demands a union in the merchant of ability to know and understand character and motives, power of adaptation to individuals, sterling integrity, practical shrewdness and common-sense, and, back of all, a sympathy and faith in human nature that will receive response from the widely varying personalities with whom the merchant is brought so closely in contact. These Mr Morton had in high degree; his store was well patronized, enjoyed the reputation of the utmost fair dealing, and he acquired wealth. He conducted trade until his death, October 15, 1872, and was one of the incorporators and first president of Conway Savings Bank. He married, August 10, 1844, Martha L., daughter of Benjamin and Lucy (Fogg) Hawkes, of Buxton, Maine. Their children were: (1) Mary Ellen (married Jeremiah Farrington, and had children: Martha, Mabel E., Leander Morton, Ethel (dec.), J. Arthur); (2) Frederick W., married Fannie M. Wiley; children: Annie L. (dec.), Frederick L., Margaret, Ruth (dec.); (3) Charles F. (married Emma O. Pratt; has one child, Martha E.).

Mr Morton was a Methodist in religion and a Democrat in politics, and much in public life. He was town clerk of Conway for eighteen years, and the records attest to his faithfulness and care. They are extremely full and perspicuous, and of elegant penmanship. He was selectman, representative, and justice of the peace. He was frequently chosen delegate to conventions of his party, and his opinions were highly prized by his associates. He was often solicited for advice by residents of his town, who placed a high estimate upon his sagacity and wisdom. A man of calm, collected, thoughtful nature, he weighed well all matters coming before him, and rarely made mistakes. He was mild, sympathetic, and generous, broad and liberal in his treatment of men and measures, and popular as a leader in everything tending to the public good. In home life he was ever kind and affectionate, and his memory is sweet with precious reminiscences.

Frederick W. Morton, born November 20, 1852, attended the town schools and Fryeburg Academy, and became conversant with business in his father's store, where he showed the qualities of a natural merchant. He was quick, affable, courteous, and gentlemanly, a most rapid and accurate accountant, and a bright and pleasing companion. After his father's death he succeeded to the business in company with an uncle and brother-in-law, Jeremiah



Lycurgus Pilman

Farrington, they forming the firm of Morton, Farrington & Co. They were in trade some years before they closed up the business; then a new firm, Morton Bros. (F. W. and Charles F.), was in trade for a few years. Frederick was an expert penman, and was town clerk for some years. He was also selectman of Conway and chairman of the board. In 1887 he went to Massachusetts and purchased an express route in Boston, but in a week's time was seized with typhoid fever, from which he died September 2, 1887. The Saco Valley lodge of Odd Fellows of North Conway, of which he was a member, passed this resolution after his death: —

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Morton this lodge mourns the loss of a brother who was in every respect a true Odd Fellow, upright, generous, and ever ready to assist in the good work of our order. He was a friend and companion dear to us all, a citizen honored, trusted, tried, and found not wanting.

JOEL EASTMAN MORRILL.

Joel Eastman Morrill, son of Dr Robert S. and Betsey (Eastman) Morrill, was born at Canterbury, March 12, 1836. When he was eleven years old, his uncle, Hon. Joel Eastman, wished him to make his home in his household, and he came to Conway and lived on the beautiful farm which he now possesses as an inheritance from Mr Eastman. Mr Morrill attended the neighboring academy at Fryeburg. During the Rebellion, in 1864, he was appointed assistant paymaster under Major John S. Walker (General Crook's Division), and stationed at Wheeling and Pittsburgh, and remained one year.

He married, December 25, 1863, Caroline, daughter of Isaiah and Ann (Walker) Warren, of Fryeburg. They have four children: Ruth E., Lucia, Mary, and Milton. The two oldest are in their third year at Wellesley. Mr Morrill is a Republican in his political affiliations, and a Congregationalist in his religious relations. A modest, unobtrusive gentleman, he has ever shrunk from public life, but in all ways has been more than ordinarily active in aiding educational and progressive matters in the community. All movements to advance the moral, intellectual, and physical well-being of the town and state are sure of his earnest advocacy and assistance.

HON. LYCURGUS PITMAN.

Hon. Lycurgus Pitman, son of Hon. G. W. M. and Emeline (Chubbuck) Pitman, was born in Bartlett, April 9, 1848. His early years were passed at home, and he received the school advantages his native town afforded. Possessing a fine musical taste and nature, his inclination was to qualify himself

to become a teacher of vocal music, and he went to Boston and acquired his musical education under the instruction of the distinguished Prof. S. B. Ball, and on his return taught several terms with success, but was compelled to relinquish the pursuit on account of throat trouble. In 1870 he engaged in business at North Conway as a pharmacist, and has since resided here. Mr Pitman married, December 25, 1870, Lizzie I., daughter of Caleb and Emeline B. (Kenney) Merrill, of Conway. They have three daughters: Minnie E., Lena E., Millie I.

Mr Pitman is an active and leading Democrat. He has been a delegate to every state convention since 1869; numerous times to district conventions, and to the national convention at Cincinnati in 1880. He was nominated September, 1886, as the Democratic candidate for state senator in District No. 2, embracing a part of Carroll and Grafton counties, in opposition to J. M. Jackman, and was elected, receiving 2,703 votes to Jackman's 2,035; scattering, 153; making his plurality 673. He served on the committees on military affairs, claims, asylums for the insane, and judiciary. To this last committee was assigned the duty of investigating the charges of bribery made in the famous railroad controversy. In his political and official life, honor, equity, and devotion to principle have been his characteristics, and it is most probable that yet higher duties and positions will be worthily filled by him.

He has been prominent in Freemasonry since becoming a Mason in 1870. He has occupied nearly every office in Mount Washington lodge, has been three terms its master, and is in his second term of office of grand district lecturer for the sixth Masonic district. He belongs to these other masonic bodies: Oriental chapter, No. 13, Fryeburg, Maine; Orphan council, Dover; Portland commandery, Knights Templar, No. 2, Portland, Maine; Aleppo temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Boston, Mass. On the termination of his third year's service as master of Mt Washington lodge, the brethren presented him with an elegant testimonial of their esteem — a magnificent masonic jewel. Mr Pitman has been a member of Independent Order of Odd Fellows since the reëstablishment of Saco Valley lodge, and is a live factor in the Knights of Pythias, serving as district deputy two terms.

Mr Pitman is a public-spirited citizen, and many of the improvements and conveniences of North Conway are mainly due to his energy and enterprise. He organized the North Conway Water-works Company, and through his efforts their plan was brought to a successful completion. He was the originator of the North Conway and Mt Kearsarge railroad, and is one of the directors and clerk of the corporation. He has given much of his time and attention to developing the attractions of North Conway, and Pitman's Arch takes its name from him.

Mr Pitman is a genial, whole-souled citizen, and possesses the happy faculty

of making friends; that these are many is evidenced by the numerous testimonials that have been presented him — one, a valuable gold watch and chain on his thirty-fourth birthday.

"He is a young man of great business ability, always ready to forward any enterprise that may be beneficial to the town or to the state. As a neighbor and townsman he is open handed and generous; no one, irrespective of party, ever called on him for assistance in vain. His circle of acquaintances, both in and out of the state, is large, and no one stands higher as a man, a citizen, and a gentleman, among his friends and intimates."

LADY BLANCHE MURPHY.[1]

Of the thousands that come to North Conway during the summer months, there are few indeed who go away without having seen the beautiful and grand sights "across the river." The lovely little Echo lake down at the foot of the purple granite cliff, like a sparkling gem set in emerald woods, the tremendous, sheer precipices of the Cathedral rocks, the symmetrical, harmonious, natural Cathedral, nobly proportioned and satisfying to the sense of beauty, carved by the Master-hand out of the solid rock of the mountain, the exquisite cascades of Diana's Baths, — all these are sure to be gazed upon and delighted in. But further along the same highway from which the roads branch off to the west of these famous places, it is still beautiful and attractive. Another tremendous, bold, wooded cliff, "Humphrey's Ledge," rises further to the north. The pine-wooded road that skirts its base is delightful. Vast beds of great brakes form a low though luxuriant undergrowth, and their spicy odor is mingled with the smell of the pines. It is truly the breath of the forest that you inhale. But there is no noticeable variety until one comes to a part of the road where, looking easterly down the high bank, a peaceful, level field can be seen through the leafy screen of the hard-wood growth that borders the road and bank there. A few steps further on it looks as though the road must bring up against the purplish, towering rock-form of the cliff. Here, all at once, and just in time, it seems, to save you from disaster, it dips down deep into a sweet little hollow where a huge, dying oak stands in the little gulf close on your right, along with the thick undergrowth, and on the other side of the hollow, and at its further boundary, there is a great living oak that grows in a way wholly its own. Back a little farther to the left is the cliff that you have but barely escaped. On up the rise beyond the hollow there is a little house on the right, the sight of which awakens many emotions. It is a quaint little house, brown and soft-colored, as rains and weather change houses to soft-tinted brown. It is of one story, and long and rambling, and there is a deep bay-window in it.

[1] By Ellen McRoberts Mason.

with the bark left on. There is a willow hedge that

field. Here was once the home of Lady Blanche Murphy,

The earldom of Gainsborough belongs to the

kingdom of Great Britain. The family name is

The founder of the family Noel, with Celestria his wife, was among the

who entered England with William the Norman. That king granted

for his services. Many of his descendants were men of dis-

Since 1682 the Noel family have possessed the title, but it is within

it has passed to the present branch. The father of Lady

was the second Earl of Gainsborough, and her mother, who died before she was twenty years of age, was Lady Augusta, the eldest daughter of the Earl of Errol. The Noel family estate is in Rutlandshire, England.

The late Earl of Gainsborough was a Roman Catholic and had a private

at Exton Hall, his place in Rutlandshire, in which divine worship was

daily. One day there came to the manor, as organist, a winsome

young Irishman — plain, untitled Mr Thomas P. Murphy.

in place of title, the young musician possessed what is much better, and

in this instance proved ten times more powerful — great talent. Lady

Blanche, from her interest in the chapel music, was brought daily in contact

with the organist. In the most natural and simple way it came about that

after service was over and the rest of the family had left the chapel, she would

to practise the music with him. It is nothing strange that in the hours

after matins or vespers, the glad, young voices pouring

through the chapel windows, making the old woods ring, — it was not strange

the young, enthusiastic Lady Blanche and the impulsive young organist

fell in love with each other.

marriage followed — a true love-match in an environment of old-world

traditions and all the fixed and cruel prejudices of rank and high birth. The

of Gainsborough adopted on his daughter's marrying is shown

by a letter written to him by Cardinal Manning, and pub-

World of October, 1881, six months after Lady Blanche's

her marriage, the circumstances of which I then partly

It seems to me to have been the working out of

the same turn of character. Your conduct at that time must be to you a great consolation now, for you showed signally a father's prudence till you were assured of what her happiness required, and a father's love in sanctioning her marriage, with your consent, from your residence. The loving and close correspondence which still united her to you, and you to her, when she left you, was worthy of both."

After their marriage the young couple came to New York. Lady Blanche entered the field of literature, and Mr Murphy took the position of organist at New Rochelle. In 1875 they came to North Conway. At that time the Rev. Frederick Thompson had a boys' school at the Three Elms, and Mr Murphy taught music there. It was one rainy day in the autumn of that year that the writer first saw Lady Blanche on the sidewalk. The recollection brings back a picture of a graceful little figure, wrapped in a gray waterproof, walking with quick, elastic step, and a fresh, rosy face, fair as a flower, framed in a mass of thick, golden-brown hair — Lady Blanche in her brave youth, with her sunny faith and never-failing courage.

She was an ardent lover of nature, and delighted in the grand scenery of North Conway and its vicinity; and so it came about that after the time of Mr Murphy's teaching in the school had expired, though they went away for a little while, they soon returned to stay.

Her life here was simple and sweet and brave and industrious. While doing a great deal of writing for the *Atlantic*, *Scribner's Monthly*, *The Galaxy*, *The Catholic Review*, *The Catholic World*, and also for English magazines, she yet did the most of her housework, and, with it all, she remembered the poor, the little children, all to whom she could give comfort or pleasure. Her interest in the dwellers of the mountain valley was just as real as her love of the scenery, and that was intense: so making petticoats for babies who needed them, giving Christmas gifts to her poorest neighbors, or cooking dinners for children was just as much an outcome, a manifestation, an expression of her genuine self, as were the long walks she made, the botanizing expeditions, the hours she passed in the open air and in the woods. Her life here showed forth that same spirit that Cardinal Manning bore witness to when he wrote: "The love of the people at Exton toward her expresses what I mean in saying that her heart and sympathies were always with the poor, with their homes and with their state."

She was always modest, almost shy, in the good she did. She made many plans for future good works in which some other person should seem to be taking the lead, while she, really the originator and chief worker, "would help all she could." Her conscientiousness in little acts in the little things which tell what a person's real character is was perhaps her strongest quality; and she seemed always sturdily content and practical, and always merry in making the best of things.

If she had lived, the benefit of her presence would have been felt in the years that were to come. But it was not to be. In the March of 1882 she took a violent cold that rapidly developed into an acute and fatal malady. She was ill only four days, and then, full of life and hope, never thinking of death, her words and thoughts the very last night of her life words and thoughts of kindness and loving care for others, she died. She was only thirty-five years old, in the full prime of remarkable intellectual vigor, and her success as a writer was steadily increasing.

She had not lived all the five years in her pretty house under the shelter of the Humphrey's Ledge: but she had looked forward to owning her own home in the midst of the lovely scenery she so delighted in, and the last summer of her life she purchased the farm at the foot of the ledge and remodeled the house she meant to be her ideal home.

She sleeps now beside her mother at Exton in far-off England, but her memory blooms in the peaceful glen, as the few lonely flowers bloom before the house from which her bright presence is gone.

BARTLETT.

CHAPTER LXXVI.

Description — Scenery — Mountains — Rivers — The Saco — Incorporation — Grants — Lieutenant Vere Royse — Pioneers — Relative to a Bridge over East Branch — Roads and Bridges — Signers to a Petition — Andrew McMillan's Petition — Mills — Something Concerning Early Settlers — Names on the Tax-list of 1811.

Forth from New Hampshire's granite steeps
Fair Saco rolls in chainless pride,
Rejoicing as it laughs and leaps
Down the gray mountain's rugged side;
The stern, rent crags and tall, dark pines
Watch that young pilgrim passing by,
While calm above them frowns or shines
The black, torn cloud, or deep blue sky.

Soon gathering strength, it swiftly takes
Through Bartlett's vales its tuneful way,
Or hides in Conway's fragrant brakes,
Retreating from the glare of day;
Now, full of vigorous life, it springs
From the strong mountain's circling arms,
And roams in wide and lucid rings
Among green Fryeburg's woods and farms.

Here, with low voice, it comes and calls
For tribute from some hermit lake;
And here it wildly foams and falls,
Bidding the forest echoes wake;
Now sweeping on, it runs its race
By mound and mill in playful glee;
Now welcomes with its pure embrace
The vestal waves of Ossipee.

—*James Gilbourne Lyons.*

BARTLETT is a town of ruggedness and grace, of sterile, rocky mountains and rich, productive valley lands. It includes two mountain ranges, and is rich in picturesque beauty. Sweetser says: "One of the most fascinating prospects of the Saco intervales is obtained from the little church near Lower Bartlett. This view is best enjoyed towards evening, when the valley is flooded with sunset light, and then 'one might believe that he was looking through an air that had never enwrapped any sin, upon a floor of some nook of the primitive Eden.'" The East Branch, a rapid mountain current

coming down from the Wild River forest and forming the deep valley separating Mt Bonfire from Carter range, unites with the Saco at Lower Bartlett. [illegible] mile above is the mouth of Ellis river, hurrying down from [illegible] and Mt Washington, and tumbling ninety feet over [illegible] Rocky Branch, coming down a swift descent from the east side of Moatadnun Ridge, through Jericho, enters the Saco above about three miles. The [illegible] ridge of Mote mountain, Mt Attitash, and the interesting Diamond Ledge, with its peculiar opening, "Pitman's Arch," graces the southern side, while everywhere hills, mountains, and valleys give wonderful variety of scenery.

Bartlett is bounded north by Jackson, east by Chatham and Conway, south by Conway and Albany, west by Grafton county, Hart's Location, and Crawford county. It has an area of thirty-eight thousand acres. The principal stream is the Saco, and here it first assumes the attributes of a river. The Saco river system in this state drains eight hundred and fifty square miles [illegible] of the state. The distance in an air-line southeast from the head of the river beyond the Notch to the point of entry into Maine is twenty-five miles. By the windings of the river the distance is thirty-five miles. For eleven miles it runs nearly south, with high mountains bending in steep and gracefully curved slopes to form its valley. The next nine miles extend nearly east, through the level intervals of Bartlett to the mouths of Ellis river and East Branch. The river then turns nearly south and runs eight miles to the mouth of Swift river in Conway, from which point it flows east six miles to Maine line. It receives the waters of Swift river, coming from Waterville through Albany to Conway, and Ossipee river, flowing from Ossipee lake into Maine. As it passes out of the state it is from ten to twelve rods wide, with a rapid current. Owing to the rapid rush of waters down the mountain steeps in time of heavy rainstorms, it has been known to rise thirty feet in twenty-four hours.

The town of Bartlett was incorporated June 16, 1790, and named in honor of Josiah Bartlett, who was then President of the state. It comprised the following grants: The grant to Lieutenant Andrew McMillan of 2,000 acres, made October 25, 1765; to Captain William [illegible], same day, of 3,000 acres; to Lieutenant Vere Royse, September 6, 1769, 2,000 acres; Adjutant Philip Bayley, August 9, 1771, 2,000 acres; and to Major James Gray, June 12, 1772, [illegible] acres. By an act passed June 19, 1806, the town received a grant of 600 acres of land belonging to the state, situated in the town of Adams (Jackson), 300 of which was for support of schools, and 300 for the support of the gospel; and by an act passed June 22, [illegible] acres was severed from Adams and annexed to this town. July 3, 1822, a tract of land belonging to Nathaniel Carlton was severed from Bartlett and annexed to Adams; and by [illegible] passed July 1, 1823, a large tract of land belonging to Jonathan McIntire was annexed to the town. July 3, 1839, the farm of Nathaniel Tufts and Stephen Carlton, 2d, was severed from Bartlett and annexed to Jackson. January 5, 1853, the town was severed from Coös county and annexed to Carroll. June 30, 1869, a tract of land was severed from Chatham and annexed to Bartlett; and July 2, 1878, a small tract was severed from Hart's Location and annexed to this town.—*Bartlett's Town Papers.*

Lieutenant Vere Royse. — In 1769 two thousand acres of land, now a part of Bartlett, was granted to Lieutenant Vere Royse, for his military services. Lieutenant Royse was an educated scion of the Irish nobility, and a brave soldier in the French and Indian War. He was in command of a company at Braddock's defeat, and held his men until accosted by Washington with "Why don't you retreat, Captain?" "I have had no orders. Steady, men. Make ready. Take aim. Fire!" "This will never do, Captain. I order you to retreat." "Attention, company. About face. March!" He was a great mathematician, was eminent as a surveyor, and left many valuable dissertations on mathematics. He was a signer of the Association Test in Conway, and his name appears on many petitions from this town. Later he was a resident of Fryeburg.

The history of Bartlett is devoid of wide significance: its annals are marked by few conspicuous happenings; but its beautiful and comfortable homes of to-day tell the story of the patience and perseverance of the few settlers who came to stay in the century and more ago. The very hard and unenviable lot of the worthy pioneers in this section can scarcely be imagined by their descendants. They fought bravely with adverse elements, lack of sufficient food, inadequate protection from the weather and the ravages of wild beasts. Previous to the Revolution two brothers, Enoch and Humphrey Emery, and Nathaniel Harriman settled in Lower Bartlett on land given them by Captain William Stark. In 1777, a few years after, Daniel Fox, Esq., Captain Samuel Willey, and Paul Jilly, from Lee, located north of the others; their horses would not stay, but struck over the hills due south, in the direction of their old home, and it is said they perished before the spring. Hon. John Pendexter, with his wife and child, came from Portsmouth here very early and made his home in the south part of the town near the line of Conway.

By 1781 several settlers were struggling for existence, and it appears that the proprietors did not aid them as would seem fitting, if this petition to the General Court indicates the true state of affairs.

Relative to a Bridge over East Branch. The Humble Petition of The Inhabitants of a place called Starks Location & the Neighboring Locations Sheweth - - That they have been at considerable expence in Makeing Roads trough Said Location that there is a Rapid River on S^d^ Location called the Eastering Branch, Great part of the year unpassable that your Petitioners are unable to build a Bridge over the Same and have a long time Suffered and Endangered their Lives and properties for want of S^d^ Bridge That about two years ago^r^ this Honourable Court did apoint Coll. McMillan and others as a Committee to Make or Repaire a Road through S^d^ Land in Conjunction With other Land, and Sell So much of S^d^ Land as Would pay for the Same that the S^d^ McMillan did take one Hundred acre's of the best Land of S^d^ Location to Himself for that purpose but hath not built S^d^ Bridge or laid out one farthing on the Road Wherefore your Petitioners Pray that this Honorable Court Will Take the Premisses in their Wise & Deliberate Consideration and Direct the S^d^ M

[illegible] they shall judge Proper -- and your Petitioners
Signed Thoˢ Rickard in behalf of
Himself and the Petitioners,

[illegible] Enoch Emery, Josiah Copps, Samuel Wooddes, Nathaniel Smith, Joseph [illegible] Benjamin Copps, Richardson Emery, George Wooddes, John Pendexter, Humphrey [illegible] Thomas Spring, Peter Coffin.

[illegible] the Honourable the General Court of New Hampshire.

In December, 1788, Richard Garland, as he told Lucy Crawford, "was one inhabitant among five who came into that location, and there were but few inhabitants for a distance of thirty-six miles, mostly woods, and they were seventy-five miles from Dover, where they had to go for their provisions, and then had them to draw in a hand-sleigh in the winter over a little bushed path, without a bridge." After several years Mr Garland had a small piece of land under cultivation. Tradition has it that at one time he walked seven miles to borrow a plow, as two of his neighbors would each lend him a horse. He carried the plow home on his back, then walked a mile and a half to buy hay for the horses. After a good day's work he returned the plow, then went home to his supper, having walked thirty miles.

It will be seen that the work of planting civilization here was not a holiday play, and the story of Mr Garland could be almost duplicated in the experience of every settler. Out of dangers, hardships, sufferings, and exposure, was developed a kindliness to others, and on this broad and liberal principle was civilization founded. The same spirit is a ruling passion with the descendants of the pioneers who live in town to-day.

Roads and bridges were here, as everywhere in new mountainous countries, sources of anxiety and trouble. In 1793 a petition was sent to the General Court, stating that the most of the land was owned by non-residents and exempted from taxes, and, "as there is a road lately laid out from Conway to Shelburne, by order of court, which must go nearly five miles in Bartlett, and this [illegible] at the expense of the Inhabitants, which they must make through an uncultivated wilderness, together with other necessary roads in town, and the road leading to Lancaster, North of the White Hills," they pray for a tax of one penny an acre on all lands in Bartlett to be applied to the making and repairing of roads. This was signed by the following, and was granted over [illegible] years hence: Ralph Hall, Anthony Emery, Miles Thompson, John Worcester, Joseph Hall, Levi Sevey, Simon Seavey, Jonathan Seavey, Jonathan Place, James Basset, Jonathan Tasker, Jonathan Hutchins, John Pendexter, Levi Chubbuck, Thomas Spring, Enoch Emery, Thomas Rodgers, Joseph Thompson, Samuel Stratton, Richard Garland, Obed Hall, Samuel Seavey, [illegible] Worcester, James Rogers, isick Stanton, Samuel Fall, John weekes, Humphrey Emery, Joseph Pitman, george woodes, Timothy Walker.

[illegible] McMillan (for the inhabitants) petitions at the same session of the

General Court for an incorporation of various grants and locations with the town, and includes "a number of hundred-acre lots laid out by the committee for making and repairing the road to Coos," etc. At the same time another petition was presented, which we give, asking to be severed from Grafton county and annexed to Strafford, or a new county to be formed.

To the Honourable Senate and House of Representatives of the State of New hampshire in General Court conven'd, at Concord on the first wednesday of June 1793.

The petitions of the freeholders and inhabitants of the town of Bartlett and locations humbly sheweth: the many difficulties they now labour under; in consequence of their being a remote part of the Extensive County of Grafton; and particularly your petitioners being nearly Ninety miles distant from any place where Courts are held: Excepting Justices Courts, for the tryal of any Cause whatever: and nearly one Hundred miles from the register's Office, for recording of deeds; all which is a verry great grievance, which can be plainly made appear, therefore your petitioners pray, that the town of Bartlet and Locations Northerly of Bartlet may be sot of from the County of Grafton and anexed to the County of Strafford, or make a new County in the Northerly part of the State, or otherwise relieved as you in your Wisdom may think proper and your Petitioners as in duty Bound will Ever pray.

Richard Garland, Enoch Emery, Joseph Hall, Obed Hall, Levi Seavey, Samuel Seavey, Simon Seavey, John Scribner, Jonathan Seavey, James Rogers, Jonathan Place, isiek Stanton, James Baset, Samuel Fall, Jonathan Tasker, John weeks, Jonathan Hutchins, John wooster, Humphrey Emery, John Pendexter, Joseph Pitman, Levi Chubbuck, george woodes, Thomas Spring, Timothy Walker, Joseph Pinkham, Joseph D. pinkham.

Mills.—The first gristmill Hazen Pitman remembers was Joseph Thompson's at Centre Bartlett on Ellis river. This was carried off by a freshet years ago. Soon after the road from Jackson to Glen station was opened, Mr Goodrich built a saw and grist mill on the Falls that bear his name, and the site has been ever since occupied by a mill of some sort, a very fine one being now there. Abram Allen had a mill close by the present village of Bartlett. This was long in use. Frank George and Levi Rogers bought the property, and the mill was given up to decay. A small mill was in operation on Stillings brook in Upper Bartlett under the ownership of Samuel Parker. John Pitman built a sawmill about 1810, near his home on East branch, a mile above the valley road, and Stephen Burbank had a saw and grist mill in Jericho on Rocky Branch.

Something Concerning Early Settlers.—Many of those whose names are signed to the early petitions exist in the minds of the oldest inhabitants only as a shadowy remembrance, and not many stand out so sharply defined as to be caught for the view of posterity. Enoch Emery finally settled in Jericho, and Humphrey owned the brickyard and lived there for years.

Richard Garland was the first constable and collector of taxes of the town of Bartlett. He was a soldier of the Revolution, a native of Dover, and lived to an advanced age, dying March 5, 1853. His wife was Sarah Watson, of Rochester. Their eldest son, Eben, remained in Bartlett, and married Lydia

Hezekiah Rosebrook. They had three sons, Alexis, Richard, and Otis (the last-named died young), and four daughters. Alexis made his home in town and married. His four sons were: Benjamin C., Eben O., Richard A., and Fred E. Eben O. is a resident of Bartlett, and carries on merchandising.

Sergeant Jonathan Tasker, of Captain Clay's company, Colonel Reed's regiment of the Revolutionary army, one of the first selectmen, was a descendant of John Tasker, who emigrated from England and settled in Madbury. He had four sons: Ebenezer, Samuel, John, and William. Ebenezer was the father of Ebenezer and Jonathan, who settled about two miles below Bartlett village. Jonathan had two sons, Jonathan and Ebenezer, and four daughters; Polly married Elder Hasletine; Lucretia and Lurana (twins) married brothers, Daniel and Joshua Rogers; Comfort married Benjamin F. George. Cyrus A. Tasker, of Fairview cottage, is son of Ebenezer.

The Meserves were related to George Meserve, early collector of the ports of Boston and Portsmouth, and to Colonel Meserve, who was at the siege of Louisburg in 1745. Clement and Jonathan Meserve, brothers, came from Madbury, near Dover, and settled in Jackson in 1790. After some years Clement moved into Bartlett. He had several children, but his son Silas remained on the home place. Silas was a man of considerable ability and held many offices, one of which being that of associate judge of the court of common pleas. He had eight children, and the names of the sons were: Stephen, Ezra, John Langdon, and Isaac. Stephen and Isaac lived and died in Bartlett. The former did not marry, but the latter had six daughters, all of whom are dead except Emily A., now living with her brother, both unmarried. Stephen was a man of ability and of much prominence in his day. He represented the classed towns of Jackson and Bartlett for many years, and then Bartlett alone. Although not a lawyer, he attended to much legal business in this part of the county. Hon. Arthur L. Meserve is now the only male of that name living in town. He was born April 18, 1838. He has written much for the press, and is quite well known in literary circles; has been a farmer and merchant, and connected somewhat with railroads; repeatedly held town offices, represented the town in the legislature, and held the office of county commissioner three years, was colonel on Governor Weston's staff, chairman of Democratic state committee for two years, and two years member of Governor Charles H. Bell's executive council.

The Hall family has been distinguished and prominent. Hon. Obed Hall, from Madbury, early had a fine farm in Upper Bartlett, and his house was a popular house of entertainment. He was a man of medium size and fine personal appearance, and of great ability. He was member of Congress in 1811, and for many years his influence was potent in affairs. Ezra Keniston now resides on the place where was his home. An old resident says: "Obed Hall had the finest family ever raised in Bartlett, and the best-looking girls. His son

Obed went into business in Portland; Elijah studied law and left town early. Abigail, a daughter, never married, but engaged in business in Portland and was a keen business woman. Hannah married Benjamin Gould, of Conway Centre. He kept tavern for a long time. The other children were: Maria, Mary and Martha (twins), and Caroline. His first wife was twenty years older than he, and his second wife was twenty years younger than he. She was mother of the children. After Mr Hall's death she married Richard Odell, and took the children with her to Portland."

Ebenezer L. D. Hall, a Revolutionary soldier, was a brother of Judge Obed Hall, and was a man of unusual education and business qualities. He taught school, and was popularly known as "Master" Hall. He filled various town offices with ability, and on the death of Dr Willson in 1811 was appointed judge of probate of Coös county, and held the office until 1829. Judge James W. Weeks writes of him: "Mr Hall was very popular as judge of probate. He was a farmer, and a man of influence. His manners were most courtly, and he possessed extremely kind feelings. Widows and orphans could trust their interests in his hands with perfect safety." Obed Hall, Esq., of Tamworth, was his son. Another son, Jonathan, was a lifelong resident of Bartlett. (*His* son, Lloyd L., lives on the ancestral acres.) Sarah A., daughter of E. L. D. Hall, married James H. Hall, of Bartlett.

Elias Hall lived in various places; kept toll bridge and the toll gate. One of his sons became wealthy in New York. Another, J. S., was one of the company that built the Summit House on Mt Washington in 1852. He removed to Jefferson, where he died.

Levi Chubbuck settled on the place where Ed Sinclair now lives. He died comparatively young, but left a large family. His sons Levi and Barnet settled in town, Levi occupying his father's homestead. Hannah married John Thompson, of Conway; Sally married John Carlton; Betsey married a Walker; Jane married David Carlton. Levi the younger married Ann Davis, and had children: Edwin; George; Mary A.; Emeline (married Hon. G. W. M. Pitman); Rhoda (married Tobias Dinsmore).

Joseph Pitman[1] was an important man in the early settlement, holding many useful offices. No other of the pioneers has so many descendants bearing his name or in positions of honor. John Pitman, son of Joseph, lived off from the valley road on the East branch. He married Abby, daughter of Woodman Carlton. His oldest son, Hazen, is the oldest representative of the family name. He was born January 30, 1806, married, first, Mary, daughter of Joseph Pendexter; second, Eliza H., daughter of Ebenezer and Polly (Huson) Tasker. He has been much in town office, and fifty years a Methodist church member. He laid the foundations of the Pequawket House by opening a boarding-house in 1854.

[1] See Biographical Sketches.

It is said that Benjamin Pitman was left a lad on the kindness of his uncle Joseph, who brought him up as his own son. Marrying Sally Pendexter, he located in Jackson, but in a short time came to Bartlett. A stalwart man, ardent and methodical, he was powerful and harmonious in body and mind, and very cheerful. As a result of the industry of himself and wife, he left one of the largest and best-cultivated farms in Bartlett. His son, John P. Pitman, was a teacher for many years, prominent in town, and county treasurer of Coös county for three terms. He had a dignified presence and unquestioned integrity. A sterling Democrat, he did much good work in filling the quota of Bartlett in the Civil War. He died unmarried a few years since.

From old residents we are enabled to give something of some early residents, and in their language. Samuel, Simon, and Jonathan Seavey lived in the east part near Kearsarge. Their descendants are in Conway. Frank George married Mary, daughter of Ithamar Seavey, of Conway, belonging to this family. The McMillan place was where Cyrus A. Tasker lives. He purchased it of Rev. James McMillan, who lived where William D. Tasker does, and kept the postoffice for a long time. David Woods lived above James McMillan, and moved early to Jackson. He worked on the turnpike for many years. Noah and Thomas Sinclair were later residents, but deserve notice, as Noah attained "a great age," and they have been good citizens. Samuel Carlton lived opposite the lower meeting-house; Woodman lived near him. The family has been a numerous one in town, and the oldest one is also named Woodman. He is eighty-six years old. Robert Place's farm is now occupied by Charles Allen, grandson of Abram the miller. Place's son became connected with a gang of counterfeiters, the farm was sold to keep him out of prison, and the family went from town. James Rogers and sons, Daniel, Joshua, and Jonathan, lived across the Saco from Judge Hall. Samuel Fall lived near neighbor to Obed Hall. One of his daughters, Rebecca, married Samuel Parker, the miller; another, Judith, married an Allard and had two sons, Samuel and Joseph. Isaac, George, and Robert Stanton lived in the Hall neighborhood, just below Ebenezer Tasker's. Richard Garland lived just above Ebenezer Tasker on the main road. There is no house on the farm. Levi Rogers lives just above. Joseph Seavey moved to New York. Elijah Seavey settled below Judge Hall. He had three daughters. Lavina married Walker George; Eliza married John Wentworth; Lucy married John George. Austin George came early from Conway and settled the farm where his son, Benjamin F., lived so many years, and now occupied by Frank George. He was an active and useful man. Peter Stillings lived below the village on the road to Judge Hall's. Samuel Stillings was the farthest resident in the upper part of the town. William White paid Judge Hall seventeen hundred dollars in money for his farm, about a mile below Hall's tavern, and it was the finest one in that part of the town. His son William went to Canada, took part in the Rebellion of 1837, returned, and died in Conway.

These names are on the tax-list of 1811: *Lower District.* Levi Chubbuck, Thos. Chubbuck, Samuel Carlton, James Carlton, Woodman Carlton, David Carlton, Saml. Carlton, 2d, John Carlton, Edward Carlton, Edward Carlton, Jr, Nathaniel Carlton, Stephen Carlton, David Cramore, Thos. Cole, Nathan Dearborn, Job Eastman, Enoch Emery, Stephen Emery, Humphrey Emery, 2d, Sylvarius Emery, Sally Emery, James Glass, Betsey Harris, Edmond E. Harriman, Joseph Hoit, Jona. Hoit, Daniel Hodgdon, Silas Meserve, Clement Meserve, James McMillan, George Nicholson, John Pendexter, John Pendexter, Jr, Joseph Pendexter, Joseph Pitman, William Pitman, John Pitman, Samuel Pitman, Joseph Pitman, Jr, Benja. Pitman, Josiah Weeks, Stephen Webster, George Woodess, David Woods, George Woodes, 2d. *Middle District.* Andrew Cate, Humphrey Emery, Jacob Emery, Nathaniel Emery, Richard Humphrey, Samuel Hazeltine, Philip Harriman, John Harriman, Herbert C. Harriman, Richard Bussel, Paul Stanton, Joseph Thompson, Miles Thompson, John Weeks, Josiah C. Woodes, William White, Wm. White, Jr, Jonathan T. Wills. *Upper District.* Abram Allen, Samuel Fall, Richard Garland, Ebenezer Garland, Otis W. Garland, Linus Hall, Obed Hall, Elias Hall, Josiah Hall, Eben. L. D. Hall, Wm. Miles, Jonathan Place, Robert Place, James Rogers, Daniel Rogers, Jonathan Rogers, Joshua Rogers, Thomas Russell, Isaac Stanton, Robert Stanton, George Stanton, Elijah Seavey, Samuel Seavey, Stephen Seavey, Joseph Seavey, Peter Stillings, Peter Stillings, Jr, Samuel Stillings, Ebenezer Tasker, David Warren. *Non-residents.* Rufus G. Amory, Elijah Densmore, Jr, William Dolloff, Noah Eastman, George Fall, Samuel Hall, Thomas Lee, Lewis McMillan, Jonathan Seavey, 3d, Nathan Tilton, Joseph Whipple.

CHAPTER LXXVII.

Town Annals and Civil List — Action of Town in the Rebellion.

1790. July 9. Voted Joseph Pitman, moderator: Jonathan Tasker, clerk: John Pendexter, Jonathan Tasker, Enoch Emery, selectmen: Richard Garland, constable and collector: Enoch Emery and Obed Hall, surveyors of highways: Thomas Spring, tythingman: Jonathan Hutchings & Simon Seavey, fence-viewers: Timothy Walker & Samuel Fall, field-drivers, pound-keepers, and hog-constables: six shillings on the poll for summer highway tax, the same for winter, and four pounds for town charges, and fifteen pounds for schools: also, that the selectmen open and lay out roads. 1791. John

Pendexter, Obed Hall, Thos Spring, selectmen; Jonathan Tasker, clerk; £50 for schools, £30 for schoolhouses, £2 for town charges. Enoch Emery, Jonathan Tasker, Samuel Cotton chosen committee to look out and lay out roads. 1793. Enoch Emery, Simon Seavey, Levi Chubbuck, selectmen; Jona. Tasker, clerk; John Pendexter, Obed Hall, treasurers; voted £50 for schools, £3 for town charges. 1794. Enoch Emery, Joseph Thompson, Richard Garland, selectmen; Jonathan Tasker, clerk; voted that the inhabitants between O. Hall's and H. Emery's have their school money for 1792 and 3, and appropriate it to a school among themselves; voted the collector an allowance of two per cent. for wastage of grain, and the treasurer three per cent.; also, to remit all cash taxes.

1795. Enoch Emery, Ralph Hall, Joseph Thompson, Jr, selectmen; Richard Garland, clerk (pro tem.). Jonathan Tasker is supposed to be clerk right along and is elected at a later meeting. Voted £50 for support of schools. B. Woodward, county treasurer candidate, receives 39 votes. March 20, voted to "prefer a petition to the General Court praying a tax on all lands in Bartlett." 1796. Levi Chubbuck, James McMillan, Thomas Russell, selectmen; Jona. Tasker, clerk. Voted £30 for schools. 1797. E. L. D. Hall, Joseph Pitman, Samuel Carlton, selectmen; Jona Tasker, clerk. Voted £50 for schools, £60 for town charges. 1798. Obed Hall, Joseph Pitman, Samuel Carlton, selectmen; E. L. D. Hall, clerk. John Goddard, Esq., gets 42 votes for governor; Moses Baker, Esq., 40 votes for senator; Moses Dow, Esq., 39 votes for councillor. William Emery is "recommended" by the selectmen as "a suitable person to have a license for retailing liquor on account of his situation and imployment of a public nature, &c." So are Peter Hall and William White, the latter to keep a tavern in the house lately occupied by Obed Hall. Dr Daniel B. Potter is "approbated" to sell liquor "on account," etc., as above. 1800. Obed Hall, Joseph Pitman, Samuel Woodhouse, selectmen; E. L. D. Hall, clerk; Timothy Walker, Esq., has 47 votes for governor; Thomas Crawford, Esq., 43 votes for senator; 38 votes for, 3 against, a revision of the constitution. Voted that the roads be three rods wide, also that Obed Hall and Joseph Pitman be bonds for the collector.

1801. Obed Hall, representative of Conway, Bartlett, Adams, and Livermore. John Pendexter, Joseph Pitman, Samuel Woodhouse, selectmen; E. L. D. Hall, clerk. 1802. Obed Hall, Joseph Pitman, Levi Chubbuck, selectmen; E. L. D. Hall, clerk. John Langdon has 38 votes for governor; Timothy Walker, one. Obed Hall chosen representative for Bartlett, Chatham and Adams. Voted to lay out road over Spring Hill four rods wide. Also the one from Conway line to Adams same width; the road from Dundee to Adams to join road from Bartlett to Adams to be two rods wide. April 22, Obed Hall chosen delegate to a convention at Lancaster to consult about

a new county. 1803. Obed Hall, Bartlett, Miles Thompson, John Weeks, selectmen; E. L. D. Hall, clerk. John Pendexter, Obed Hall, Richard Garland chosen delegates to a convention to be held in Conway relative to a new county. 1804. Obed Hall, William Emery, Benjamin Pitman, selectmen; E. L. D. Hall, clerk. John Langdon has 54 votes for governor. 1805. 64 votes cast at election of member of Congress. Silas Meserve chosen representative for Bartlett, Adams, and Chatham. 75 voters present at March meeting. Obed Hall, John Pendexter, Jonathan Tasker, selectmen; E. L. D. Hall, clerk. 1806. March meeting, Obed Hall, Benjamin Pitman, Lieut. Jona. Tasker, selectmen; E. L. D. Hall, clerk. This year, as for a number of years past, the town voted no money for schools. 1807. Obed Hall, John Pendexter, Benjamin Pitman, selectmen; Levi Chubbuck, clerk. Raised $40 town charges. Voted in favor of a revision of the state constitution, and chose Joseph Pitman delegate to convention at Ossipee. 1808. Obed Hall, John Weeks, William Pitman, selectmen; Levi Chubbuck, clerk; David Woodbury collector of schoolhouse tax in Lower Bartlett. Voted to appropriate a house in Bartlett for the use of those who see fit to take the smallpox by inoculation, to be no expense to the town. Road on line between Conway and Bartlett from southwest corner of Chatham established. The electors of President of the United States get 67 votes; only ticket voted for, that headed by John Langdon. 1809. This year marks the entry of politics among voters. "His excellency, John Langdon, Esq.," has 62 votes for governor; "Hon. Jeremiah Smith, Esq.," had six. Obed Hall, John Weeks, Benjamin Pitman, selectmen; Levi Chubbuck, clerk. 1810. Obed Hall, Elijah Seavey, Samuel Carlton, selectmen; E. L. D. Hall, clerk. John Pendexter gets 24 votes for county treasurer. August 27, Obed Hall receives 62 votes for member of Congress; Richard Odell, 1. Silas Meserve, William Stilphen, Joseph Pitman, Jr, receive licenses as taverners. The non-resident tax-payers are Lewis McMillan, 1,200 acres; Joseph Whipple, 100 acres; Rufus G. Amery, 2,000 acres; Thomas Lee, 400 acres; Nathan Tilton, 100 acres; William Dolloff, 140 acres; Joel Page, 50 acres; George Fall.

1811. Benjamin Pitman, E. L. D. Hall, Silas Meserve, selectmen; John Pendexter, Jr, clerk. July 24, school districts defined. No. 1 to include all inhabitants east of Saco and Ellis rivers. No. 2, all inhabitants residing west of Saco and Ellis rivers till you meet the east line of William White's farm. No. 3 includes all inhabitants west of the aforesaid William's east line. 1812. Elias Hall, Jonathan Tasker, Nathaniel Carlton, selectmen; John Pendexter, Jr, clerk. Voted $300 town expenses; also, to raise $5 per month for each soldier detached from the militia (for United States service), to be paid to their families if needed, or to them when discharged from service. The ticket for presidential electors headed by John Langdon has 87 votes; that by Oliver

Peabody, 6 votes. 1813. Elias Hall, Nathaniel Carlton, Ebenezer Tasker, selectmen; James Carlton, clerk. 1814. Obed Hall, Benjamin Pitman, Jonathan Tasker, selectmen; James Carlton, clerk. Voted 67 against, 2 for, the revision of state constitution. 1815. Obed Hall, Joseph Thompson, Jr, Linus Hall, selectmen; James Carlton, clerk. The selectmen are directed to open a passable road on each side of Union bridge. William Plumer has 75 votes for governor, John T. Gilman 5. 1816. State election nearly all one way. William Plumer has 84 votes for governor, James Sheafe 2. John Pendexter, Jr, Silas Meserve, Elijah Seavey, selectmen; John Pendexter, Jr, clerk. Voted to petition the General Court for leave to erect a toll-bridge over Saco river. September 23, voted $200 to repair Union bridge. 1817. John Pendexter, Jr, Silas Meserve, Elijah Seavey, selectmen; John Pendexter, Jr, clerk. Voted to raise $100 more than obliged to do for schools; to accept the bill authorizing the town "to erect and keep up a bridge over Saco river;" that the map of the state be posted in each end of the town alternately. March 22, voted to raise $25,000, etc., for building the bridge across Saco river; John Pendexter, Samuel Stillings, Daniel Meserve, Richard Garland, and Joseph Thompson chosen directors. 1818. William Plumer has 70 votes for governor. John Pendexter, Jr, Obed Hall, Jonathan Tasker, selectmen; John Pendexter, Jr, clerk. Voted to lease all state lands owned by the town in Adams. 1819. Silas Meserve, Benjamin Pitman, Obed Hall, selectmen; Jonathan Tasker, clerk. Obed Hall has 38 votes for senator; Samuel Bell, 41 votes for governor. 1820. John Pendexter, Jr, Jonathan Tasker, Samuel Willey, selectmen; Stephen Meserve, clerk. State tax this year, $71.35; county tax, $73.98; school tax, $159.80; town tax, $104.71; non-resident, $50.17. Total, $461.01.

1821. John Pendexter, Jr, Jonathan Tasker, Samuel Willey, selectmen; Stephen Meserve, clerk. For revision of constitution, 4 votes; against, 56. 1822. Stephen Meserve, Jonathan Tasker, John Pendexter, Jr, selectmen; Ezra H. Meserve, clerk. The inhabitants of Hardscrabble to form a new school district. 1823. Stephen Meserve, John Pendexter, Jr, Obed Hall, selectmen; Ezra H. Meserve, clerk. Voted to raise $200 to repair Union bridge, erect toll house and gate. 1824. John Pendexter, Jr, Stephen Meserve, Elias Hall, selectmen; Ezra H. Meserve, clerk. Elias Hall chosen toll-taker on Union bridge. The Democratic ticket for members of congress had 36 votes; the opposition, 6. 1825. John Pendexter, Jr, Stephen Meserve, Jonathan Tasker, selectmen; Ezra H. Meserve, clerk. David L. Morrill had 99 votes for governor. 1826. Stephen Meserve, John Pendexter, Jr, Jonathan Tasker, selectmen; E. H. Meserve, clerk. David L. Morrill had 41 votes for governor, to Benjamin Pierce, 45. The toll-bridge is carried away by the great freshet that caused the Willey disaster, and Charles Hall contracts to rebuild it. 1827. Stephen Meserve, Jonas Tasker, Isaac Stanton, selectmen; E. H. Meserve, clerk. 1828. Stephen Meserve, James Kilgore, Benjamin

Pitman, selectmen: Ezra H. Meserve, clerk. Elias Hall chosen prudential committee for school district No. 2: Jonathan Tasker, No. 3: Joseph F. Densmore, No. 4: Job Eastman, No. 5: John Pendexter, Jr. for No. 1. At the November election, the ticket for electors of President headed by John Harvey had 85 votes, that by George Sullivan, 10. 1829. Robert P. Hodgson, representative for Bartlett, Adams, and Hart's Location. John Pendexter, Jr. Timothy W. George, William Stilphen, selectmen: Ezra H. Meserve, clerk. 1830. William Stilphen, Timothy W. George, John Pendexter, Jr, selectmen; Ezra H. Meserve, clerk. Matthew Harvey has 87 votes for governor, to Timothy Upham, 6. Voted to raise $500 for a road commencing near William Stilphen's and passing near Goodrich mills to Jackson line. George P. Meserve representative for Bartlett, Jackson, and Hart's Location.

1831. William Stilphen, Stephen Meserve, Timothy W. George, selectmen: John P. Pitman, clerk. Samuel Dinsmore has 87 votes for governor: Ichabod Bartlett, 7 votes. Samuel C. Webster, 47 votes for councillor: John Pendexter, Jr. 51. The Democratic ticket for members of congress receives 84 votes, the Whig ticket 4. March meeting. The selectmen, town clerk, and Jonathan Meserve, 2d, chosen directors of Union bridge. John Pendexter, Jr. chosen agent to look after the town's lands in Jackson, one half the income to go for the support of schools, one half to that of the gospel. May 25. Voted that the inhabitants on the north side of the Saco west from Daniel Rogers form a school district. 1832. Stephen Meserve, Timothy W. George, Ebenezer Tasker, selectmen; John P. Pitman, clerk. Samuel Dinsmore has 97 out of 99 votes cast for governor. March 13. Voted to raise $200 to build *Allee* River bridge: that practising physicians and surgeons have liberty to pass the toll-bridge free. November 5. Ticket for electors of President headed by Benjamin Pierce has 101 votes: that headed by Langley Boardman, 10. 1833. John Pendexter, Jr, Elias M. Hall, Samuel Pendexter, selectmen: John P. Pitman, clerk. Samuel C. Dinsmoor has 105 votes — all cast for governor. Ninety-nine votes against revision of the constitution. Selectmen authorized to survey the west line of the town. 1834. John P. Pitman, Samuel Pendexter, Elias M. Hall, selectmen; Samuel P. Meserve, clerk; George Pendexter, representative. March 12. Voted $200 for town expenses. The literary fund to be equally divided between the support of schools and the gospel. 1835. Joseph Pitman, Timothy W. George, James Kilgore, selectmen: Samuel P. Meserve, clerk; Ezra W. Meserve, representative. March 10. Ministers of the gospel to pass the toll-bridge free. 1836. Joseph Pitman, James Kilgore, Jr, Elias M. Hall, selectmen; George Pitman, clerk: Ezra H. Meserve, representative. November 7. Voted not to grant an appropriation for an insane hospital by 65 votes to 5. 1837. George Pitman, Levi Chubbuck, Elisha Stokes, selectmen: George Pitman, clerk: Samuel P. Meserve, representative. "The Democratic candidates for congressmen receive 100 votes each, and are

March 11. Voted that Ephraim Cobb petition the legislature to [illegible] and to prevent people fording the river near [illegible]. Levi Chubbuck, Ebenezer Tasker, Alpheus Bean, selectmen; [illegible] Pitman, clerk; Samuel P. Meserve, representative. School districts [illegible] and bounded. 1839. John P. Pitman, Elisha Stokes, [illegible]; George Pitman, clerk; Samuel P. Meserve, representative. John Pope has 123 votes for governor. At the March meeting the selectmen were authorized to hire $300 to build the bridge and road advised by [illegible], also to petition the legislature to extend the charter of the toll-bridge. 1840. Levi Chubbuck, Ebenezer Tasker, Joseph Thompson, Jr, selectmen; George Pitman, clerk; Joseph Pitman, representative. The March meeting voted to receive the interest of the surplus, and to divide it equally between the polls and taxable widows.

1841. Levi Chubbuck, Hazen Pitman, Jonathan Hall, selectmen; George Pitman, clerk; Joseph Pitman, representative. 1842. James Kilgore, Hazen Pitman, Jonathan Hall, selectmen; George Pitman, clerk; Elisha Stokes, representative. Voted $350 town expenses. Eighty-six votes for, 5 against, [illegible] the constitution. 1843. Hazen Pitman, Charles French, Isaac Meserve, selectmen; John D. Thompson, clerk; Elisha Stokes, representative. Stephen Meserve chosen agent to establish line between Bartlett and Chatham. 1844. George Pitman, Ebenezer Tasker, Cornelius Stilphen, selectmen; John D. Thompson, clerk; John P. Pitman, representative. At the March meeting voted to memorialize the legislature against the petition of the Iron Mountain Manufacturing Company, asking to be annexed to the town of Jackson, also against making the toll-bridge a free one. November 4. Voted in favor of the abolishment of capital punishment, 38; against it, 85; also in favor of revision of constitution by 80 to 40. 1845. George Pitman, George K. Randall, Charles French, selectmen; John D. Thompson, clerk; John P. Pitman, representative. September 23. Voted to suspend taking toll on Bartlett toll-bridge until otherwise ordered. 1846. George Pitman, George K. Randall, John P. Pitman, selectmen; John D. Thompson, clerk; John D. Thompson, representative. Raised $600 for town expenses. September 5. Voted to accept the road laid out on the west side of the Saco, and chose Joseph Pitman agent to let out the building of it in small jobs; also voted to ask an appropriation from the county (Coos) to build it. 1847. George W. M. Pitman, Reuben Wyman, Ebenezer Tasker, selectmen; John D. Thompson, clerk; John D. Thompson, representative. 1848. G. W. M. Pitman, Reuben Wyman, Nicholas Stillings, selectmen; John D. Thompson, clerk; John D. Thompson, representative. Voted $800 town's expenses; also, to petition the [illegible] Mountain and define the boundaries of the town. The Democrat ticket for President has 121 votes, the Whig 3, Freesoil 2. 1849. G. W. M. Pitman, Moses B. Stokes, James Wentworth, selectmen; John D. Thompson,

clerk; Ebenezer Tasker, representative. April 12. Voted to build a bridge near where the Goodrich bridge stood, to raise $400 for this purpose, and chose James Kilgore, Reuben Wyman, and Samuel Pendexter building committee. May 7. Changed its location to one near Sinclair's mills. October 8. Chose G. W. M. Pitman delegate to constitutional convention. 1850. G. W. M. Pitman, Moses K. Stokes, James Wentworth, selectmen: John D. Thompson, clerk; Ebenezer Tasker, representative. One hundred and fifty votes for, to fifteen against, a revision of the constitution.

1851. Samuel P. Meserve, Nicholas T. Stillings, Joseph Thompson, Jr. selectmen: John D. Thompson, clerk; Cornelius Stilphen, representative. 1852. Samuel P. Meserve, Joseph B. Trickey, Joseph Pitman, Jr. selectmen: John D. Thompson, clerk; Cornelius Stilphen, representative. Raised $1,200 for town's purposes. The town redistricted for schooling. November 2. Voted 103 to 13 in favor of annexation to Carroll county. 1853. Samuel P. Meserve, Joseph B. Trickey, Joseph Pitman, Jr, selectmen: John D. Thompson, clerk; G. W. M. Pitman, representative. Noah Martin 140 votes for governor to James Bell 10. 1854. Samuel P. Meserve, Joseph Pitman, Jr. Reuben Emery, selectmen: Cornelius Stilphen, clerk; G. W. M. Pitman, representative. $1,199 raised for expenses. 1855. Joseph Pitman, Jr. Samuel W. Merrill, Nicholas T. Stillings, selectmen: John D. Thompson, clerk; G. W. M. Pitman, representative. 1856. Samuel P. Meserve, Edwin K. Chubbuck, Daniel D. Carlton, selectmen: John D. Thompson, clerk; G. W. M. Pitman, representative. 1857. Joseph Pitman, Jr. Edwin K. Chubbuck, Nicholas T. Stillings, selectmen; John D. Thompson, clerk; G. W. M. Pitman, representative. Voted to build a covered bridge across Ellis river at an expense of $700. 1858. Samuel P. Meserve, Ebenezer Tasker, Jr, Daniel D. Carlton, selectmen: Benjamin W. Wyman, clerk; John P. Pitman, representative. Voted $1,200 town expenses; also, 76 votes to none against altering the constitution. 1859. Samuel P. Meserve, Daniel D. Carlton, Ebenezer Tasker, selectmen: Benjamin W. Wyman, clerk; G. W. M. Pitman, representative. Voted to have town reports printed. 1860. Jonathan M. Pitman, Daniel D. Carlton, Frank George, selectmen: John D. Thompson, clerk: Elias M. Hall, representative. The selectmen were made a committee to investigate the affairs of the town from 1850 to 1860. Democratic presidential ticket has 120 votes. Republican 43.

1861. Jonathan M. Pitman, Franklin George, John E. Pitman, selectmen: John D. Thompson, clerk; Elias M. Hall, representative. 1862. John E. Pitman, Mark W. Pierce, Eben T. Rogers, selectmen: John D. Thompson, clerk: Nicholas T. Stillings, representative. Voted that the selectmen render aid to the families of volunteers: also, in favor of purchasing a county farm and building a jail thereupon. Loammi B. Dame and Frank George appointed recruiting officers. September 15. Voted to pay $100 bounty to volunteers

[illegible] present and previous calls for troops, and chose Samuel Pendexter [illegible] to hire the money and pay the men. October 6. Voted to confirm previous action. 1863. John E. Pitman, Mark W. Pierce, Eben T. Rogers, selectmen; John D. Thompson, clerk; G. W. M. Pitman, representative. At March meeting voted to raise $1,000 for town debts; 76 votes for, none against, revision of state constitution; to raise $500 to aid families of volunteers. [illegible] Voted to raise $1,000 to procure men to fill the quota of the town for soldiers, and chose N. T. Stillings assistant agent with the selectmen and enlisting officer. 1864. John P. Pitman, Ebenezer Tasker, Jr., Silas M. Pendexter, selectmen; John D. Thompson, clerk; G. W. M. Pitman, representative. Voted to raise $3,500 to pay town debts and obligations; $500 for aid to families of volunteers. October 6. Voted to raise $3,000 to fill the quota of Bartlett in the last call for soldiers, and to pay each credited man who may enlist or put in a substitute for three years $300, and advance the state bounty. G. W. M. Pitman chosen agent to act with the selectmen in this matter. November 8. Voted 104 to 7 against revising constitution. The Democratic electors for President received 122 votes, the Republican 28. Voted 66 against, to 1 in favor of, buying a county farm. 1865. G. W. M. Pitman, Silas M. Pendexter, Levi S. Rogers, selectmen; John D. Thompson, clerk; G. W. M. Pitman, representative. Voted to raise $3,000 to pay town debts, $500 for state aid, and to pay $300 bounty to any enrolled man of the town who may enlist or send a substitute. The selectmen were authorized to look after the surplus of soldiers furnished by the town. February 25. Voted "to pay $100 bounty for one year men, $200 for two years' men, $300 for three years' men who enlist." 1866. G. W. M. Pitman, Levi S. Rogers, Henry T. Eastman, selectmen; John D. Thompson, clerk; Jonathan M. Pitman, representative. Voted to raise $3,500 to pay town charges and debts. 1867. G. W. M. Pitman, Henry T. Eastman, Isaac Meserve, selectmen; John D. Thompson, clerk; Jonathan M. Pitman, representative. John G. Sinclair has 129 votes for governor, Walter Harriman 26. John F. Eastman 1. $3,500 raised for town expenses and town debts; voted against making all paupers county paupers. 1868. G. W. M. Pitman, Nicholas T. Stillings, Albert Pitman, selectmen; John D. Thompson, clerk; G. W. M. Pitman, representative. Voted at March meeting 75 to 6 in favor of petitioning Congress to tax all bonds of the United States. Instructed the selectmen to set up guide-boards. November 3. Democratic electors for President receive 117 votes, Republican ones 26 votes. Voted not to raise any money to relieve men who paid commutation money in the war. 1869. G. W. M. Pitman, Nicholas T. Stillings, Albert Pitman, selectmen; John D. Thompson, clerk; G. W. M. Pitman, representative. John Bedel 115 votes for governor to Onslow Stearns 24. This year, as many times before, voted to [illegible] the article to build a town-house. October 9. Voted against

the establishment of a state police; also, that the inhabitants turn out and build the bridges. 1870. G. W. M. Pitman, Franklin George, John D. Thompson, selectmen; John D. Thompson, clerk; Daniel D. Carlton, representative. $1,200 to pay town charges, two dollars on the poll and other property for highways and bridges. Voted unanimously against a revision of the constitution.

1871. G. W. M. Pitman, John D. Thompson, Arthur L. Meserve, selectmen; John D. Thompson, clerk; Mark W. Pierce, representative. The town refuses to aid the Portland & Ogdensburgh railroad. 1872. G. W. M. Pitman, John D. Thompson, Arthur L. Meserve, selectmen; John D. Thompson, clerk; Mark W. Pierce, representative. Again voted not to build a town-house. Democratic electors for President have 81 votes to the Republican ones 26. 1873. G. W. M. Pitman, Lloyd L. Hall, James R. Wentworth, selectmen; John D. Thompson, clerk; Arthur L. Meserve, representative. Voted to raise $600 to build a bridge across East Branch. 1874. G. W. M. Pitman, Frank George, Benjamin W. Wyman, selectmen; John D. Thompson, clerk; Arthur L. Meserve, representative. Town refused to abolish the district system of schools. 1875. G. W. M. Pitman, Frank George, Benjamin W. Wyman, selectmen; John D. Thompson, clerk; Joseph Pitman, Jr., representative. Voted to build a town-house and to take as much of the state bonds as it will require to build it and purchase a location. The selectmen instructed to locate and build the house. 1876. G. W. M. Pitman, Benjamin W. Wyman, John D. Thompson, selectmen; John D. Thompson, clerk; Joseph Pitman, Benjamin F. Stillings, representatives. Daniel Marcy has 163 votes for governor to Person C. Cheney 60. Voted that Lower Bartlett have railroad facilities and that the selectmen notify the company. Republican electors for President have 57 votes to the Democratic ones 178. G. W. M. Pitman and Frank George chosen delegates to the constitutional convention. 1877. G. W. M. Pitman, Arthur L. Meserve, Eben T. Rogers, selectmen; John D. Thompson, clerk; Benjamin F. Stillings, Cyrus A. Tasker, representatives. September 8. Voted to build a bridge across Ellis river near the town-house, and to raise $2,000 for that purpose. October 6. Confirmed above votes and adopted ordinances regulating travel. 1878. Arthur L. Meserve, John B. Southard, Charles C. Pendexter, selectmen; John D. Thompson, clerk; Cyrus A. Tasker, Frank George, representatives. Raised $2,600 to complete Ellis river bridge. November 5. Frank George elected representative. December 28. The selectmen are authorized to lay out a new highway beginning where the covered bridge crosses the Saco river and running around by the Luey bridge and across and down Rocky branch to the White Mountain road, etc., and five thousand dollars appropriated to build it. 1879. Arthur L. Meserve, John B. Southard, Charles C. Pendexter, selectmen; Joel F. Robinson, clerk; Joseph Pitman, superin-

Voted $2,000 to pay town expenses and to exempt [illegible] from taxation. 1880. Arthur L. Meserve, Benjamin W. Wyman, Charles W. Nute, selectmen; Joel F. Robinson, clerk; John [illegible] representative. Voted to raise $3,000 for town expenses and apply [illegible] Republican electors for President have 84 votes, the Democratic

[illegible] Benjamin W. Wyman, Charles W. Nute, Charles F. Buffum, selectmen; John R. Gillis, clerk. 1882. Charles W. Nute, Charles F. Buffum, William D. Tasker, selectmen; John R. Gillis, clerk; Eben P. Garland, representative. Voted to raise $2,000 to pay town expenses; the selectmen instructed to build a bridge across the East branch near the East Branch House and bridge to be covered or of iron. 1883. George W. M. Pitman, Walter A. Pitman, Austin L. Stillings, selectmen; Alvah W. Burnell, clerk; Joseph Pitman, fish and game warden. Voted that the people of Lower Bartlett have a railroad station. 1884. Joseph Pitman, Austin L. Stillings, Henry M. Rideout, selectmen; Alvah W. Burnell, clerk. Joseph Pitman, representative. Republican electors for President had 83 votes, the Democratic [illegible] 118. 1885. Frank George, Albert Pitman, Stephen B. Eastman, selectmen; Alvah W. Burnell, clerk. Voted $1,000 each for town uses and town debts. 1886. G. W. M. Pitman, Perley N. Watson, William D. Tasker, selectmen; Alvah W. Burnell, clerk; Walter Pitman, representative. The treasurer was directed to settle with delinquent collectors. Voted $1,000 each for town uses and debts. Thomas Cogswell had 141 votes for governor to Charles H. Sawyer 59. 1887. Perley N. Watson, Joseph Pitman, John W. Chandler, selectmen; Alvah W. Burnell, clerk. July 9. Voted to hire $5,000 to build the bridge at the Rogers place. 1888. G. W. M. Pitman, John O. Cobb, Mark W. Pierce, selectmen; Alvah W. Burnell, clerk; Walter Pitman, representative. G. W. M. Pitman, delegate to constitutional convention. Charles H. Amsden has 159 votes for governor; David H. Goodell, 85 votes; Edgar L. Carr, 3 votes. 1889. Joseph Pitman, Benjamin D. Eastman, Clarence H. George, selectmen; Alvah W. Burnell, clerk.

Civil War. Under the calls for soldiers in 1861 and 1862, Bartlett and Charles A. Burbank, Nelson Shephard, Stephen Emery, Daniel Emery, Joseph Mead, Willis W. Mead, Henry Kenison, Phineas Parker, Andrew Parker, John C. Parker, Jonathan Mead, Levi P. G. Moulton, Cyrus F. Stinson, Eldon Eastman, Adams H. Eastman, Chauncey Eastman, Albert Eastman, Osborn Dearon, Nathaniel E. Nicholson, George Hayes, Leander Nute, George P. Dinsmore, Lewis Abbott, John D. Babb, George W. Eastman, Reuben Emery, Alpha M. Hall, Albion C. Goodrich, William [illegible] W. Philbrick, John W. Hill, George Weeks, Albert Emery, James [illegible] Sweetser, Anthony, John M. Dearborn, George Abbott, John W.

Sherburne, Elias M. Hall, Alpheus Littlefield, Charles C. Hall, John Kenison, Benjamin C. Garland, George W. Chandler — 16. Of these John W. Sherburne and George Weeks were not credited to the town, and although $100 bounty was paid to both Leander Nute and Elias M. Hall the town did not receive credit for them. Under the calls of 1863 and 1864, commutations were paid by these drafted citizens of the town: John Pendexter, Stephen L. Carlton, Charles J. Thompson, Timothy M. Eastman, Albert Pitman, Merrill Wyman, Loammi B. Dame, Benjamin D. Eastman, Alfred Eastman, Amos Stanton, Cornelius Stilphen, Charles Allen, and these were received in lieu of service — 12. Volunteer substitutes purchased in 1863 and 1864 were George Love, James Bly, William D. Wyman, John C. Wentworth, Ira R. Gould, Edward Boucher, George A. Lewis, Daniel McKenzie, George Williams — 9. In 1864 substitutes were furnished for Franklin George, Samuel Chase, Charles C. Pendexter, David W. Meserve, Nathan H. French, Benjamin W. Wyman, Israel D. Head, Alfred Stillings, Benjamin F. Stillings, Alonzo Stillings, Levi S. Rogers — 11. Charles Nute was drafted and held to service. This made seventy-nine men furnished and serving prior to April 1, 1865. Twelve citizens had been drafted and run away, so that the original roll of men liable to do military duty was exhausted within four men. Under the call of December 19, 1864, Uriah Burbank and George K. Nute were drafted, and a substitute was furnished for Burbank, making the total number furnished by Bartlett and serving in the war to be eighty soldiers. In 1862 the town paid in bounties $3,700 under the calls of July 3, 1863; October 3, 1863, and February 1, 1864, $5,100; under call of March 4, 1864, $2,100; under call of July 12, 1864, $4,675; under call of December 19, 1864, $425; which, with contingent expenses, gives $16,200 as the town's war expenses.

CHAPTER LXXVIII.

Early Hotels and Staging — Physicians — Bartlett Village — Bartlett Land and Lumber Company — Kearsarge Peg Company — Description — Business Interests — Glen Station — Later Hotels — Resources — Freewill Baptist Church — Methodist Episcopal Church — Chapel of the Hills.

EARLY HOTELS AND STAGING. — J. B. Brown kept a one-story road-tavern in the upper part of the town for many years. This was built by his father, Titus O. Brown, a merchant of Lancaster, and in 1820, after the Browns removed to Portland, it was torn down. In 1854 Nicholas T.

Sumner built a two-story house near the site of the old hotel, and kept a stage-house until 1860. He became an extensive operator in staging in the mountain region and removed to Jackson. The first stage route from Conway to Crawford's was owned by Thom. Abbott & Company, of Conway. Mr Thom died, and H. F. & John Abbott and, later, John Abbott and Charles H. Atwood were owners. This firm was strengthened by the admission of N. T. Stillings who became sole owner soon and continued as such until the advent of the railroad. The old tavern of Hon. Obed Hall was continued by William Wiley, later by Benjamin Gould and others, and was closed about 1850. The site of the East Branch House was for years occupied by a tavern conducted by the Messrs. Stephen and Ezra being perhaps longest in ownership.

Physicians. Dr Simon Mudgett was in practice from 1847 to 1849. Dr Leonni Dame came from Portsmouth about 1865, was a public-spirited citizen, a skilful physician, and very popular. He died in 1871. Dr Lewis J. Frink, a graduate of Dartmouth in 1888, and a native of Little Falls, Maine, located at Glen Station in April, 1889. Dr E. M. Ground is in practice at Bartlett village.

Bartlett Village is situated among beautiful mountain scenery at the west end of the town, and is a favorite resort for summer vacation. All trains through the Notch pass through the village. The business is manufacturing lumber, shoe-pegs (of which thousands of bushels are manufactured every year), and kindred articles, and railroading, this being headquarters for extra engines, etc., for trains going through the Notch. The village is a special district for school purposes, has a fine graded school, employing the best of teachers in their grades, with one hundred and seventy scholars.

Since the completion of the railroad, the village has become an important business centre, and from a country district with a few houses has grown to a place of seven hundred or more population. It has long been an important outlet and milling point for lumbering operations in the thickly timbered regions of the upper Pemigewasset valley, and the Bartlett Land and Lumber Company has built a railroad to the Albany Intervales to bring logs to their mill in this village. This company has been the means of building up the place, as it employs a large number of people who have made their home here. The large mill burned last May has been rebuilt. The new mill is called the best one of its size in New England, and is a model one in every respect. It is one hundred and six feet long, three stories high, and furnished with the finest machinery for the manufacture of lumber, will cut fifty thousand feet a day, and is fitted with planers, edging and lath machines.

Another most important enterprise for the village is the Kearsarge Peg Company, conducted by Messrs. Gerry and Augustus E. Morgan, who established it in 1878. They employ forty hands, nearly half of whom are girls. Their trade extends throughout the United States, England, Germany,

Belgium, South America, China, Japan, Mexico, and Australia. In 1888 their sales amounted to over ninety-two thousand bushels, which represents seventy-five different sizes, from a very tiny peg to those two inches in length. Their annual sales amount to forty thousand dollars. They also manufactured last year seventeen thousand barrels of two sizes, one of six bushels capacity, and one of four, of net cost thirty cents per bushel. They are receiving large orders from Christiana, Norway, and Hamburg, Germany, one reaching the enormous amount of ten thousand bushels of pegs. The business is rapidly increasing, and will add much to the growth of this beautiful village. That keen observer and veteran mountain explorer, H. W. Ripley, writes thus: —

Bartlett may very truthfully be called the very gateway of the great Crawford Notch of the White Mountains. As you lose sight of the charming valley of the Saco river at Fryeburg, and the beautiful and diversified scenery of mountains and valley of North Conway, to approach this place, one is more fully impressed with the solid grandeur of the everlasting hills. On the right the pyramidal Kearsarge and Double Head are passed when the train stops in the centre of the great ampitheatre of the chain of mountains that encircle this most attractive village, nestled among the White Mountains. Now, reader, if you will in imagination join me in a short walk from the depot of about five or ten minutes, through the lovely maple grove and across the bridge to the little knoll on the opposite bank of the Saco, you will see a picture on Nature's great enfolding canvas that surpasses anything in loveliness to be taken in at one glance with the least effort to be found in any village of New England. From this point you look into the great gorge of the Carrigain Notch and Hart's Ledges while the eye, ever busy, stretches far up and down the valley of the Saco. It is the centre of a picturesque ampitheatre of mountains, having Carrigain, the Nancy range, Tremont, and Lowell on the west; Hart's and Willoughby ledges, Mounts Parker, Crawford, Resolution, Langdon, and Pickering on the north; Kearsarge and Mote on the east, and Table and Bear mountains on the south. Numerous excursions may be made from this point over the adjacent peaks. Champney made his celebrated painting of Mount Carrigain years ago from near the old mill, a short distance from the station. While we look about and see so many signs of prosperity among the enterprising business men who have located here since the Portland & Ogdensburgh railroad run its first train into Bartlett in 1872 or 1873, with a continued increase of summer travel to and from the White Mountains, the thought naturally suggests itself to me that greater facilities for accommodation between this point and the Crawford House must in the near future be made. I would especially at this time call the attention of first-class hotel men and capitalists to this most magnificent and eligible location here at Bartlett for a large first-class modern-built hotel, which location for either summer or winter travel is second to none in any part of New Hampshire, and for the natural scenery of its surroundings is unsurpassed in all New England. Broad acres of natural growth rock-maples, and some one hundred and fifty carefully planted in rows from ten to twenty years ago. Indeed, there is no village between Portland and Fabyans that can boast more charming shade-trees or beautiful grounds than are seen here. As I look out of the hotel window this summer afternoon, with a temperature of seventy-two degrees at three P.M., upon the broad plat of rich greensward, dotted with maples in full leaf, with numerous thrifty apple and pear trees in full blossom, and the circle of mountains lifting themselves above me, one is almost forgetful of everything else save of that divine power whose mighty arms span the heavens and the earth and stretch from sea to sea. The rides and walks from this point are most charming, either long or short. It is twelve miles over a fine road to North Conway, six miles to Bemis (Old Crawford place), and fourteen miles through the Notch to the Crawford House. A short and very charming ride is to cross the Saco at this point and drive up river some three miles

and return. There is also a good bridle-path to the
Mount Langdon two miles, from which you obtain a charming view of the Saco
Valley, Conway, and all the grandest scenery through the Crawford

[illegible] his house for a farmhouse in 1856, and soon began to
accommodate travelers. In 1872 he enlarged his house to its present size and
accommodations forty guests. Mr George comes of the old stock of Saco Valley
settlers, his grandfather, Captain Austin George, coming to Conway in early
days. He settled on the west side of the Saco, kept tavern, and was the first
postmaster of Conway. Frank George, son of Benjamin F. George, is a native
of Bartlett, and has been for many years one of the town's representative men.
In 1877 he made a bridle-path to the summit of Mount Langdon.

Arthur L. Moore and John R. Gillis, the present station and express
agents, commenced trade as grocers about the time work was begun on the
railroad. Elbert D. Garland succeeded to the business about four years since,
and now conducts it. C. F. Buffum has conducted a general store here for six
or seven years. The railroad furnishes employment to about thirty employés,
and a new engine was built in the shop in 1888. A railroad restaurant and
several minor business interests exist here.

Bartlett Station. — Centre Bartlett has attained business prominence since the
opening of the railroad. In the summer a hundred horses attached to various
vehicles, from the gaudy six-horse coach to the dog-cart, await the passenger
train. The passenger business averages $3,000 in the summer, and from $200
to $400 in winter. Freight received amounts to from $400 to $800 per month:
freight forwarded, from $500 to $800. One hundred carloads of lumber have
been shipped monthly before the burning of the Heywood and Abbott mills
in [illegible]n. M. E. Jones & Co. and J. H. Hall & Co., lumbermen, are the
largest shippers. A magnificent station has been built this season. Alvah W.
Bothell, the gentlemanly station agent, combines the duties of station and
express agent, telegrapher, postmaster, and town clerk. There is no hotel,
but Mrs Stephen has a summer boarding-house, and one or two stores afford a
common-[illegible] trade. A small gristmill has recently been put in operation.

Several [illegible] and charming hotels and summer boarding-houses are
scattered through Lower Bartlett. The artistic Pendexter House, under the
capable management of Mrs C. C. Pendexter, is a favorite stopping-place.
Across the street the Langdon House has John Pendexter for its host.
Further up is the rightly named Fairview Cottage of Cyrus A. Tasker, a
descendant of the old Revolutionary soldier, Sergeant Jonathan Tasker, who
came here in the earliest days. Next comes Mrs Vickery's Pequawket
House, opened by her father Hazen Pitman thirty-five years ago, on the
same place where stood the dense Kilgore. It has been enlarged several times, and
[illegible] The new and very convenient Pitman House, built

this season by Walter Pitman, is on the south side of East Branch, and under the care of Mrs Pitman promises entertainment of a superior order. Last, but by no means least, is the popular East Branch House of Pitman Brothers on the north side of the melodious stream that gives it name. Here are united many of the conditions for a family hotel, where children can roam in secure freedom. "A little way beyond the Intervale is the singular colony of Intervale Park, founded three or four years ago by Dr Charles Cullis, of Boston, as a summer residence for religious people who prefer to spend the summer in devotional exercises and in the glorification of God. It occupies the crest and slopes of a foothill of Bartlett Mountain, commanding very beautiful views over the valley of the Saco and its imposing walls. There are several avenues, with a score or two of cottages, a large dining-hall, a tabernacle, and other buildings. Prayer-meetings are held every day in the week; and one day in seven is set aside for prayers for the sick." The elegant private residence occupied by Dr Cullis was destroyed by an incendiary fire October 23, 1889, and the dining-hall set on fire.

Bartlett has advanced much since the advent of the railroad which gives the advantage of three railroad stations — Intervale, Glen, and Bartlett — and affords access to the commercial centres, and brings the summer visitor to enjoy the beauty of the glorious scenery of this incomparable region. Material wealth is present here as well as æsthetic riches. One of the richest bodies of iron ore in the country is here only waiting for favorable conditions to be an invaluable source of wealth. In 1872 the committee of the Portland and Ogdensburgh railroad reports: "Bartlett has an area of 38,000 acres, of which 28,000 are wooded. 150,000,000 feet of spruce and hemlock are ready for the lumberman. Bark for tanning is available in unlimited quantities. Maple, birch, beech, and poplar are abundant. There are six water-powers: one, Goodrich Falls, on Ellis river has one hundred feet descent." Fruit has ever been a sure crop, and sixty years ago the people of Upper Coös bought apples by the wagon-load, coming down through the Notch for that purpose. The town is prosperous, and bids fair to improve still more rapidly. The population in 1850 was 761: in 1860, 735; in 1870, 629: in 1880, 1,043. In 1888 there were 5,000 pounds of butter made: 10,000 gallons of milk sold: 500 pounds of wool grown, and the annual revenue of the town is increasing annually in the increased amount of money paid by summer boarders. There are no large mercantile establishments and none are needed. Josiah Eastman and Joseph Mead have traded at Glen station. Austin L. Stillings at the "Maples" on the Jackson road below the farm of Mark W. Pierce, deputy sheriff. M. E. Jones & Co. have a store in connection with their mill. George P. Dinsmore is in trade near Intervale Park. Rufus Weeks, a native of Bartlett, is in trade at Intervale, where he was postmaster from January, 1885, to July, 1889.

Second Baptist Church. — This was organized in 1818 with a membership [illegible] united with it in 1825, but in 1834 it was so dead [illegible] meeting voted to drop it from its number: but a committee [illegible] to learn the history of this vote found some living members, and [illegible] a new church with eighteen members, which was received into [illegible] quarterly meeting at Gilmanton, 1841. A revival season ensued, and [illegible] added. In 1843 thirty-four became members, increasing [illegible] two. Three years later a committee was sent by the quarterly meeting to visit the church and found it "in a low, scattered, and divided state." Committee after committee were afterwards sent as occasion and urgency. One, in 1850, advised the church "to get a new [illegible] to accept the covenant of the 'Treatise,' to walk in gospel order, and cultivate a spirit of mutual forbearance and concession towards each other, to be more prompt in religious duties, and to report themselves to the quarterly meeting." In 1856 a committee was sent to see if this advice was complied with. Several years passed; the membership in 1859 [illegible] in 1862 thirty members were added to the fifteen then [illegible] to the church. It is dropped from the quarterly meeting in 1883. The Second Baptist church was organized in 1836; received into the quarterly meeting January, 1837, and in 1838 had a membership of thirty. In January, 1841, the quarterly meeting historian says, "Considered no church, though there are a few worthy Christians in it. Died at the age of four."

Methodist Episcopal Church. — A Methodist Episcopal society was organized and incorporated by an act of the legislature in 1827. In an old record-book of this church, dating back to 1832, is this heading: "History of the Church on this circuit." Under it in pencil, "Should be collected from the [illegible]win [Bartlett?] church book & from the oldest members on the circuit. I have no time to do it. G. G. Moore." Below this the page and succeeding pages are blank. We learn, however, that at this time (1832) Conway was embraced in the Fryeburg circuit of the Maine conference, and a branch of the church at Bartlett. The official members were Rev. G. G. Moore, preacher in charge; Rev. James Kilgore and Rev. James McMillan, local preachers; Moses Davis, James Kilgore, John Seavey, William Meserve, [illegible] Merrill, Thomas Farrington, Samuel Emerson, stewards; Stephen [illegible], Jonathan Hall, James McMillan, James Kilgore, Isaac Hanson, [illegible]ah Merrill, John Stanley, Uriah Dresser, class leaders. There were then [illegible] members of the Bartlett charge, according to a list which has been preserved. The Bartlett charge included Bartlett, Jackson, and Conway. [illegible] had no services. There is nothing in the list of names here [illegible] to indicate the towns where they were residing.

[illegible], Rev. James McMillan, Jr., Mehitable Kilgore, Timothy Stearns, [illegible], John Pendexter, Sukey Pendexter, Edward Carlton, Sarah Carlton, Rosanna

Carlton, Sarah McMillan, John Pitman, Abigail Pitman, Betsey Meserve, Judith Meserve, Elizabeth Meserve, William C. Meserve, Joanna Rogers, Mary Dinsmore, Polly Weeks, Elizabeth Dolloff, Betsey Lovejoy, Susan Wentworth, Samuel Pendexter, Lydia T. Pendexter, Mary D. Pitman, John Lucy, Eliza Pitman, Mary Pitman, Alice M. Pendexter, Clarissa S Carlton, Samuel Smith, Simon Seavey, Joshua Weeks, Polly Weeks, 2d, Mary Carlton, Sally Philbrick, Hannah Woddess, Martha Stilphen, Hannah Densmore, Susan Pitman, Submit Chubbuck, Mary Chubbuck, Susan Pendexter, David Carlton, Jane Carlton, Hannah E. Pendexter, William W. Stackpole, Judith G. Stackpole, Richard H. Ford, Betsey Gardiner, George Pendexter, Amelia A. Pendexter, Hazen Pitman, Jonathan Hall, Lydia E. Hall, Sarah A. D. Hall, John Seavey, Joshua Rogers, Abigail D. Hall, Hannah F. Hall, Abigail Allen, Thomas Hart, Zoah Hart, Betsey M. Harriman, Rebecca Stokes, Joseph Hall, Ebenezer L. Hall, Martha Hall, Belinda B. Seavey, Phineas Parker, Rebecca Parker, Mary A. Hall, Sally W. Rogers, Joseph Mead, Simon Fifield, Mary Fifield, Phebe Fifield, Martha Irish, Mehitable Irish, Ruth Sterling, William Haley, Susan Haley, Elizabeth Osgood, Sophia Osgood, Hanna Abbott, Roxana Yonge, John Stanley, Mary Stanley, Thomas Pitman, Elizabeth Wilson, Hannah Hucking, Ann Chase, Betsey Chase, Dorothy Whitaker, Mary Roberts, Sophila Ann Roberts, Hannah Sargeant, Eliza Sargeant, Lydia Lang, Ann Colby, Betsey Colby, Abigail Colby, Mehitable Shirley, Dorothy Shirley, Betsey Piper, Lydia Weeks, Sarah Hutchings, Matilda Plant, Stephen Burbank Sophia Burbank, Moses Davis, Lucy Palmer, Sally Tuttle, Molly Ordway, Arthur Burbank, Nancy Carlton, Isaac Hanson, Abiah Carlton, Ezekiel Wentworth, Betsey Wentworth, Susan Boston, Betsey Hanson, Abiah Carlton, 2d, Abigail Hanson, Martha Bean, Sophia A. Knox, Florilla Eastman, Sarah Bean, Lois Knox, Dolly U. Merrill, Samuel Knox, Jr, Abigail Chase, Thomas Merrill, Enoch Merrill, Sarah Garland, Sarah Merrill, Daniel Thompson, Merriam Thompson, Charles Thompson, Hannah Thompson, John Thompson, Cyrus Eastman, Eliza Eastman, Isaac Whitney, Olive Whitney, Lucy McAlester, Lydia McAlester, James McKeen, Mary McKeen, Samuel McKeen, Joseph Hastings, Thomas Farrington, Putnam Farrington, James Eastman, Samuel Knox, Olive Knox, Christiana Knox, Thomas Haley, Susan Haley, Josiah Pride, Hanna Pride, Abigail Whitaker, Mehitable Chandler, Abigail Folsom, Sally Farrington, Hannah Recy, Hannah Abbott, James H. Hall, Uriah Dresser, Edward Webb, Betsey Abbott, Eliza Farrington, Sally Dresser, Ephraim Davis, Sally Davis, Samuel Emerson, Hannah Emerson.

In 1837 Bartlett had become a circuit, with three classes in Bartlett, one in Jackson, and three in Conway. In 1838 there were twenty-seven members of this society residing in this town, belonging to the best families. A lot was purchased this year on which to build a meeting-house, and a church erected in 1839 still occupies the site. It is a plain, unpretentious, wooden structure, and has been several times repaired and refurnished. From 1839 to 1853 there is nothing on record of value. This latter year we find Rev. A. B. Lovewell preacher in charge of "Bartlett circuit," which has five classes.

No. 1. *Lower Bartlett*, Daniel E. Pendexter, leader; members: Samuel Pendexter, Lydia Pendexter, Joseph Pendexter, Lydia Pendexter, James Kilgore, Diantha A. L. Kilgore, Betsey M. Pendexter, Martha J. Pendexter, Mary Pitman, Eliza Pitman, Harriet Carlton, Benjamin Pendexter, James C. Willey, Abigail Willey, Ruth Seavey, Mary Chandler, Caroline Merrill, Lydia Merrill, Abigail Pitman, Martha Stilphin, Eliza Tasker, David C. Pitman, Edward Carlton, Rebecca Gardner, Emily N. Lovewell, Lovina Stilphin. No. 2. *Middle District* (Centre Bartlett), Rev. Jonathan Gale, leader; members: John Deering, Hannah Deering, Hazen Pitman, Polly Pitman, Stephen Carlton, Rosanna Carlton, Nathaniel Carlton, Abiah Carlton, Jane Carlton, Harriet Meserve, Zoa Hart, Betsey Wentworth, Elizabeth Dolloff, Eliza Gray. No. 3. *Upper Bartlett*, John Seavey, leader; members: Joshua Rogers, Eliza Seavey,

Elisa Hodson. No. 4. *Kearsarge*, John O. Eastman, leader; Mary Eastman, Stephen Wheeler, Adaline Wheeler, Simon Seavey, Betsey Eastman, Mary Eastman, Hannah Eastman, Martha Rendall, Mary [illegible], No. [illegible], Dean P. Dinsmore, leader; John Lucy, Polly Lucy, Nancy Lucy, George Stilphin, Nancy Stilphin, Sophia Dinsmore, Sarah Abigail [illegible], Hosley Eastman, Amelia Eastman, Phebe Berry, Sarah

In 1850 Upper Bartlett was connected with Bartlett and Conway, and, later, Bartlett and Conway. Bartlett and North Conway, comprised the circuit. Among the prominent members of "Bartlett circuit" in the past were James Eager, an ordained local deacon, father-in-law of Bishop H. W. Warren; Hon. John Pendexter; Samuel Pendexter, father of Rev. M. C. Pendexter, of the Maine Conference; Rev. James McMillan, from 1843 till his death in 1874 a member of the Maine Conference; Simon Seavey; Daniel E. Pendexter; Rev. B. D. Eastman; Rev. Thomas Stilphen; Mary Stilphen, who became the wife of Rev. L. B. Combs, of Central New York Conference.

Chapel on the Hills.—The erection of this building is one of interest. A party of Bostonians stopping at the Mount Crawford House were desirous of advancing the cause of religion in this section. One of their number wrote an article for *The Christian Witness*, which attracted the attention of Mrs Snow, who was much interested in the American Sabbath-school Union, and she offered two hundred dollars toward the building of a "Sabbath-school chapel" for the children "among the hills." Rev. Mr Souther made known this offer to the people of Upper Bartlett, and secured their coöperation in this good work. As the result a comfortable place of worship was soon built near the old Obed Hall tavern stand, and dedicated January 21, 1854. Mrs Snow died before the chapel was completed, but her work lives. This is the only church of Upper Bartlett, and although a regular minister is not established, a Sabbath-school is kept in active operation.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THE PENDEXTER FAMILY.

"And maketh the wilderness to bud and blossom like the rose." The [illegible] made their home on the Intervale a century and more ago [illegible] they knew. Little did they think when in the bitter cold

of winter they traveled the long, weary miles from Portsmouth and Lee to this then almost uninhabited section, where the primeval forests were standing in all their loftiness, where the solemn, grand, mysterious mountains seemed like sentinels to guard the way, where the wild beasts were lurking in their fastnesses, that they were laying the foundation of what to-day is a veritable garden of Eden.

The Pendexters are of Norman-French origin, and were originally from the Isle of Jersey and of noble birth, the name being spelled Poingdestre. *Arms:* "Per fess azure and or, in chief a dexter hand clenched ppr. with a cuff of gold, in base a mullet of azure. *Crest*, an esquires helmet ppr. *Motto: Nemo me impune lacessit.*"

Hon. John Pendexter and his wife Martha (Jackson) Pendexter were among the first settlers of Lower Bartlett. They came from Portsmouth probably in the winter of 1775 and 1776. Mr Pendexter resided in the town until his death, at the age of eighty-three, honored and respected. Mrs Pendexter was his fitting companion and helpmeet, and worked in all ways to make their home comfortable and pleasant. She died aged ninety-two. Here in this beautiful spot they experienced many joys and sorrows: here they dispensed a generous hospitality; and here, after active and useful lives, the evening shadows fell, and night came upon them.

The following sketch of John Pendexter and genealogical record is contributed by Hon. Edward F. Johnson, mayor of Woburn, Mass.: "John Pendexter first built a house and barn on the Intervale, and it was there his first child, Alice, was born. The location of these buildings was some five hundred feet south of the present highway to Jackson, and to the right of the driveway leading from Mrs C. C. Pendexter's barn across the railroad, down to the Intervale. A sweet-brier bush is growing near the site. The uprisings of the Saco and some of its tributary streams soon warned Mr Pendexter of the dangerous situation of his homestead: and prior to May 17, 1778, he removed his family to higher ground and built the nucleus of the large family residence now known as the Pendexter mansion. Here all his children but Alice were born, and in it John Pendexter the father, Samuel Pendexter the son, and Charles C. Pendexter the grandson, its successive owners, have all lived and died.

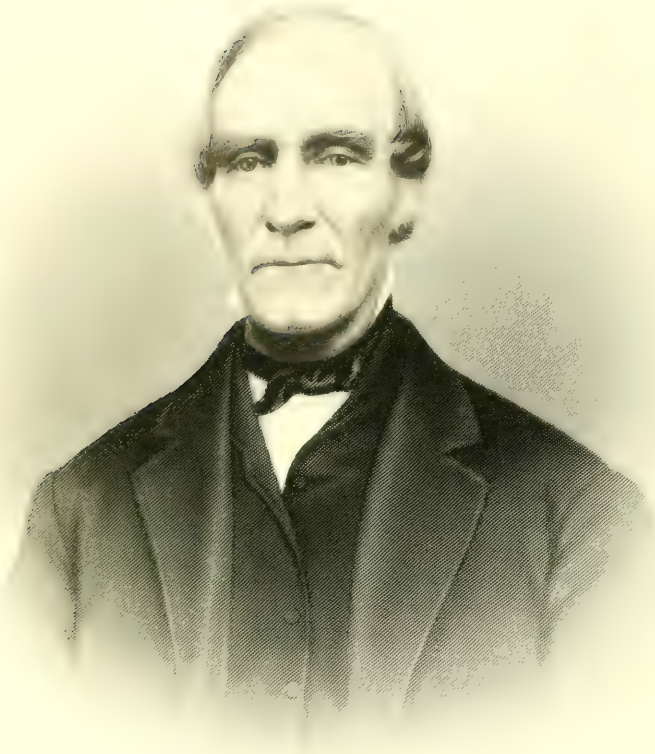
"At the first town-meeting of Bartlett, John Pendexter was chosen first selectman, and rechosen the next year. He was also elected surveyor of highways, an office which he held for many years. In 1792 he was chosen treasurer and also chairman of a special committee appointed to lay out roads in the new town. In 1801 and in 1805 he was elected moderator and first selectman. In 1803 he was chosen chairman of a committee 'to sit in a convention to be holden in Conway relative to a new county.' In 1806 and for several years thereafter he held important county offices; in 1820 he was chief justice of the

The official responsibilities and honors thus conferred upon [illegible] timonials of his worth and abilities.

In personal appearance Mr Pendexter was about five feet ten inches in height, [illegible] and muscular. Mr Willey speaks of him as "a [illegible] man who for years was especially useful in the region where he lived as a carpenter." He was a very hard-working man all his life, and even when [illegible] years he would be at his work at sunrise, although it [illegible] miles away from home. Self-reliant and thoroughly independent, he was a man of great executive ability, and one who could brook no opposition to his proper [illegible] and commands. Among his family and with his employés his word was absolute law. He enforced a strict observance of the Sabbath-day in his household, and was a very earnest, conscientious Christian.

The descendants of John Pendexter have been so prominently identified with the growth and interests of Bartlett and neighboring towns that this [illegible] record of his children and grandchildren is of interest.

John Pendexter, b. August 21, 1752, d. November 17, 1835, married Martha Jackson, b. January [illegible], 1754, d. August 11, 1846. They had issue: 1. *Alice*, b. May 28, 1776, married March 31, 1797, Colonel Jonathan Meserve, and died April 19, 1872. Their children were: General [illegible], b. April 11, 1798, married Harriot, daughter of Richard Eastman, and died September [illegible], 1884; Captain Daniel, b. December 5, 1801, d. June 17, 1880; Martha P., b. July 31, 1801, married Captain Joshua Trickey, original proprietor of Thorn Mountain House, Jackson, [illegible] Wentworth Hall, died March 28, 1881; John P., b. November 19, 1812; Major Andrew J., b. March 19, 1815, d. January 17, 1882; Alice, died in childhood. 2. *Nancy*, b. May 18, 1778, and d. unmarried March 30, 1798. 3. *Sally*, b. June 18, 1780, married Benjamin Pitman. 4. [illegible], b. August 16, 1782, married Stephen Rogers, and d. September 27, 1828. 5. *John*, b. July 29, 1784, married Susan Eastman October 8, 1806, and d. May 21, 1840. His wife was [illegible] May 17, 1788, and d. May 29, 1844. Their children were: George, b. June 14, 1808, married Ursula Cushman, of New Gloucester, Maine, September 2, 1839, and d. April 14, 1882; Alice M., b. May 11, 1812, married Rev. Henry Butler, of Cornish, Maine, December, 1834; Hannah [illegible]an, b. March 25, 1814, married Rev. Thomas Hillman, both dead; Susan, b. May 24, 1816, married Dr J. S. Farnum and resides in Brockton, Mass.; Amelia Ann L., b. March 31, 1819, married Hon. D. Eastman, February 8, 1844, both living in Minneapolis, Minn.; Daniel E., b. December 9, 1822, married Harriet O. Cushman. He resides in Conway, and is proprietor of the Pequawket House; Benjamin, b. July 2, 1824, married Esther P. Dinsmore, [illegible] living in Mechanic Falls, Maine; Lydia P., b. January 27, 1827, married Samuel Shack[illegible] Mass. [illegible] Joseph, b. September 23, 1786, married Lydia Dinsmore, and d. March [illegible]. His wife d. November 22, 1856. Their children were: Solomon D., b. April 21, 1813, married his cousin, Mary D. Meserve, September 4, 1838, and d. December 21, 1868; Eliza D., b. April 13, 1817, married Cyrus A. Tasker June 13, 1850; Mr Tasker is proprietor of [illegible] House, Intervale; Martha J., b. 1819 and d. unmarried March 7, 1886; Nancy, married George P. Stilphen, October 23, 1837; John, b. June 24, 1822, married Melinda Chase, of Fryeburg, Maine, June 5, 1840. He is proprietor of Langdon House, Intervale; Mary D. [illegible] Harriet P. [illegible]; Abigail, married James C. Willey; H. Augusta, b. 1834, and [illegible] May 21, 1860. 7. *Betsey*, b. January 14, 1789, married Daniel Meserve, November [illegible], [illegible] January 7, 1880. Daniel Meserve was born September 3, 1778, and d. September [illegible], [illegible] children [illegible]: Eliza Pendexter, b. January 12, 1805, married Joseph O. Emery, May [illegible], 1834; Jonathan, b. September 6, 1808, and d. June 17, 1831; Samuel Pendexter, [illegible] November [illegible], 1811, married Lucia J. Rowell March, 1845, and d. February 22, 1872; Mary



Samuel Pendexter

D., b. August 20, 1814, married Solomon D. Pendexter September 4, 1838; George Washington, b. August 23, 1818, d. October 27, 1841; Martha P., b. March 13, 1821, married Merrill Wyman December 12, 1844; David Webster, b. June 27, 1824, married Sarah Frances Hobbs, of Fryeburg, Maine, February 11, 1873, and d. November 2, 1888; John Langdon, b. 1828, and d. July 14, 1832. 8. *George*, b. April 18, 1790, and d. May 27, 1797. 9. *Martha*, b. October 28, 1792, married William Stilphen. Their children were: George P., married Nancy Pendexter October 23, 1837; Charles; Cornelius; Betsey A., married Charles Morse; Martha P.; Mary, married John B. Foote; Lavinia S. 10. *Samuel*, b. July 18, 1794, married Lydia T. Meserve, daughter of Silas Meserve, and d. March 6, 1883. His wife was born February 27, 1800, and d. July 13, 1868. Their children were: Silas M., b. November 16, 1819, married Lydia D. Hale October, 1850, and d. January 7, 1883; Betsey M., b. July 5, 1822, and d. unmarried March 4, 1864; Charles Carroll, b. June 21, 1828, married Caroline P. Gale, daughter of Rev. Jonathan and Caroline Persis (Staples) Gale, November 22, 1866, and d. September 29, 1881. His wife was born in Guildhall, Vt, July 21, 1847, and is proprietor of Pendexter Mansion."

SAMUEL PENDEXTER.

Samuel Pendexter, son of John and Martha (Jackson) Pendexter, was the youngest of their children, and was born in Bartlett, July 18, 1794. He became an agriculturist, and remained on the homestead until his death, March 6, 1883, at the age of eighty-eight years, seven months, and eighteen days. He married Lydia T., daughter of Silas Meserve. She was born February 27, 1800, and died July 13, 1868. Their children were: Silas M., who died January 7, 1883; Betsey M., unmarried, who died in 1864; and Charles C., who died September 29, 1881. Samuel Pendexter lived to follow to their last resting-places, father, mother, brothers and sisters, wife and children, but his declining years were cheered and comforted by the widow of his son Charles, whom he loved as if she was his own child, and who reverenced, honored, and cherished him with the tender, watchful care of a daughter.

Mr Pendexter inherited many of his parents' excellences. Like his father, he was an honest and industrious man. He also had his mother's loving and cheerful nature. He was social and kindly, but quiet and rather reserved with strangers: a Democrat in politics and firm in adherence to principle. By his industry and prudence he accumulated a handsome property: by his uniform kindness he gained friends: by faithfulness in the performance of every duty intrusted to him he won honor and respect from all. He filled many positions of trust; was a steward and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church. In respect to his manliness, all that was said by the great poet of an honest man may be said of him, "the noblest work of God." To this there could be no dissent. "His religious life was a life of devotion to the cause of God for more than sixty years, always abounding in the work of the Lord." He retained his youthful appearance and physical strength very remarkably, being able to attend church frequently in his eighty-eighth year, and but a few weeks before his death.

CHARLES CARROLL PENDEXTER.

Charles Carroll Pendexter, youngest child of Samuel and Lydia (Meserve) Pendexter, was born January 21, 1828. His common-school education was supplemented by attendance at an academy at Paris, Maine, and at Pittsfield (New Hampshire) Conference Seminary, where he was fitted for a teacher. But his constitution was not equal to the close confinement of the schoolroom, and he studied civil engineering and mastered the details of that profession to such proficiency that he was employed on the survey of the European and North American railway. While engaged in this he received the news that his sister was not expected to live, and, as his heart was always loyal to the dear ones at home, he returned to her side at once. His sister continued an invalid for several years, and he remained to care for her. After her death, his aspirations and ambition urged him again to his former field of labor, but he yielded to the earnest entreaties of his parents and made his home ever after with them, and November 22, 1860, married Caroline P., daughter of Rev. Jonathan and Caroline P. (Staples) Gale, a lady of culture, practicality, and efficiency, and it is to her love and reverence for her husband and his father that their memories are preserved by picture and record in this work.

For many years the tide of summer travel had turned so strongly in this direction that commodious hotels pleasantly situated were in great demand, and in 1874 Mr Pendexter thoroughly repaired, enlarged, and remodeled the comfortable old homestead, and opened it for the accommodation of summer boarders as the "Pendexter Mansion." In the care and entertainment of the numerous guests he was ably assisted by his wife. In this delightful home, in the companionship of his wife and father, he lived till, September 29, 1881, "he fell on sleep."

Mr Pendexter followed his father's preferences in religion and politics. He was of a very active temperament, took hold of everything he undertook with a will that was almost a success in itself. He was ardent in forwarding all efforts to advocate truth, justice, temperance, and Christianity, and made it a life principle to do unto others as he wished others would do to him in like circumstances. The world is always better for the life of such a man as Charles Carroll Pendexter. His duties, civil and religious, were promptly and gladly performed, and his action in all cases was based upon their relation to the life to come. Loyal to all friendships, kindly and devoted to the loved ones, not a shadow rests on the memory of him so cherished by his numerous friends.



Charles Carroll Tenbroeck



SOLOMON D. PENDEXTER.

The Pendexters have always intermarried with the prominent families of the town. Joseph Pendexter, the sixth child and second son of Hon. John and Martha (Jackson) Pendexter, was born in Bartlett, September 25, 1786, and died March 29, 1855. His wife was Lydia Dinsmore, who died November 22, 1856. Their children were: Solomon D., Eliza D., Martha J., Nancy, John, Mary D., Abigail, H. Augusta. (See Pendexter genealogy.) Joseph lived on the pleasant place where the Langdon House is now, and was a farmer by occupation. He was of medium size, of a social and pleasant disposition, and welcomed his friends with genial hospitality. He inherited the prevailing characteristics of his father's family, and was industrious, prudent, and a faithful worker. He was a Methodist in his religious views.

Solomon Dinsmore Pendexter, son of Joseph and Lydia (Dinsmore) Pendexter, was born in Bartlett, April 21, 1813. Environed by the narrowing circumstances of that period when that section had been settled but a comparatively short time, his education was necessarily limited to the common schools. His childhood and early manhood, until he was twenty-five, were passed at home, and his energy and industry was devoted to agriculture, assisting his father in the "tilling of the soil." He married his cousin, Mary Davis Meserve, in the fall of 1838, and settled on the place where he passed the remainder of his life, thirty years. Two sons were born to Solomon and Mary Pendexter: John Langdon, who died in 1866, aged nineteen, and Joseph, who died at the age of twenty-four.

Mr Pendexter was for many long years a worker, a producer, and not a mere consumer. About 1860 he commenced the business of providing accommodations for some of the numerous visitors to this picturesque resort, and was actively engaged in this and the care of his land until December 21, 1868, when he was killed by the falling of a limb while at work in his wood-lot. He was a man of fine appearance, plain and unpretending in his manners, but, although deprived of a liberal education, a man of more than ordinary ability, who possessed excellent judgment and good practical common-sense, which made him a valuable adviser. He was a Democrat in politics, and a Methodist in his religious views. Mrs Pendexter, who survives her husband, is a quiet, pleasant, intelligent lady, and presides over her summer home with dignity.

HON. JOSEPH PITMAN.

Among the families of Bartlett that have shown energy, force of character, business acumen, and persistent industry, and one that has impressed itself upon the community in various ways, is the Pitman family. By their pleasant

manners, their kindheartedness and neighborliness, its members soon made themselves universally popular. Joseph Pitman, the first American ancestor, was an Englishman by birth, of good parentage, born in London about 1745. He emigrated to this country just prior to the Revolution. In that struggle, although quite young, he warmly espoused the cause of his adopted country, and served as a privateersman during the war, doing good service. Soon after the close of the bloody contest, Mr Pitman and his wife, Alice (Pendexter) Pitman (a sister of John Pendexter), moved to what is now Bartlett (the town had not then been organized), and settled on Stark's location. He was one of the first settlers of the town, and prominent in the organization and its management during his life. He was moderator of the first town-meeting and one of the early selectmen, and from that time until the present there has scarcely been a list of the town's officers not bearing the name of Pitman.

Joseph and Alice P. Pitman were blessed with eleven children: William; Samuel; John; Joseph; Walter A.; Sally (married Joseph Philbrick); Rebecca (married A. D. Gardner); Alice (married Woodman Carlton); Dorcas A. (died quite young); Susan (married J. T. Wentworth); Polly (died young). None of this family is living.

Hon. Joseph Pitman was born in Bartlett, July 25, 1788, and died October 23, 1875. His wife, Joanna (Meserve) Pitman, was born August 15, 1786, and died May 12, 1862. Their children were: Ezra M., born December 12, 1812; Jonathan M.[1], born August 19, 1814; Dorcas A., born September 10, 1816; George W. M.[2], born May 8, 1819; Joseph[3], born October 24, 1823; Frances E., born February 6, 1826. Dorcas A. married Joseph K. Garland; Frances E. married Edward C. Sinclair. All are living.

Mr Pitman was a farmer by occupation, and resided on the homestead of his father for many years. He then purchased a farm in the eastern part of the town, and made his residence there until his death. This farm is now owned and occupied by his sons, Ezra M. and Jonathan M. Mr Pitman's education was limited to the common schools, but it was fairly competent for the business affairs of life to a man who was keen, bright, and observant, and possessed of an inquiring mind. He was a great reader, investigated matters for himself and formed his own opinions, but, nevertheless, had due respect for the opinions of others. In his business affairs he was not hasty in

[1] Jonathan M. has served in town offices, and as representative two terms. He married Mary Hodge, and has children: Georgiana (Mrs Charles Chandler), Mary A. (Mrs S. D. Meserve), Lucretia (Mrs W. Chandler), and William H.

[2] George W. M. resided here. He was educated at Conway Academy, and commenced teaching [illegible] and taught fifty-four terms, the last two at North Conway Academy in the winter of [illegible]. He has served as justice of the peace for nearly forty years; held all town offices and was [illegible] county from 1868 to 1871. Politically he is a Democrat, and has represented Bartlett [illegible] several years. He is a civil engineer, land surveyor, and farmer. He married Sarah Charles, and has children: Georgie, Frances, Mrs W. C. McGill, and Walter.



Joseph Pitman

coming to conclusions, but when reached they seemed to bear the impress of right, which gave him the confidence and esteem of all. Politically Mr Pitman was a Democrat, earnest, faithful, and unswerving to the Jeffersonian principles. He served in all the various town offices, represented Bartlett in the legislature, and in 1851 was state senator; this honor has also been conferred upon his son, George W. M., and his grandson, Lycurgus. In his home life he was social and genial; he was a lover of music and somewhat of a musician. Religiously, he was a Universalist, and in the closing scenes of a long and useful life, in his eighty-eighth year, in full possession of his reasoning powers, he passed over the river in full accord with the belief he entertained through life.

The English family of Pitmans is of noble ancestry, and has been domiciled for many generations in the counties of Devon, Suffolk, and Norfolk. According to "Burke's General Armory" the arms and crest of the Pitmans of Dunchideock, Devon, and those of Oulton Hall, Norfolk, are the same. "*Arms:* Quarterly argent and or, an eagle displayed gules. *Crest:* A martlet upon a shell." The arms of those of Suffolk are: "Gules, two poleaxes in saltire or, headed argent, between four mullets of the last. *Crest:* A Moor's arms ppr escarroned (cheguy) gules and or, advancing a pole axe, handle or, headed argent."

HART'S LOCATION.

CHAPTER LXXIX.

HART'S LOCATION, including the long valley of Saco river from Bartlett to the White Mountain Notch, was granted before the Revolutionary war by Governor Wentworth to Thomas Chadbourne for military services in the French and Indian wars. Richard Hart became the owner on payment of $1,000, and from him it takes its name. Civilization has followed the Indians in making a highway of travel through it, but few families have ever resided here. In 1792 the Willey House, three miles from the gate of the Notch, was built as a road-tavern, and Abel Crawford made his home on the fertile intervales below Bemis station. Later Dr Samuel Bemis came here early in the forties in pursuit of health, and was so enamored of the wild sublimity and gorgeous scenery of the valley that he purchased the location, built a mansion of granite, and made it his home until his death in 1881, at the age of eighty-seven. George H. Morey inherited the property, and is the present occupant. Bemis station perpetuates the name of the doctor, and Frankenstein gulf and trestle that of a young German artist who was his companion for some time. From the opening of the Tenth New Hampshire Turnpike, in 1804, for many years the produce of Northern Vermont and the Connecticut country passed through the Notch and Hart's Location. Now it is the route for summer travel by rail to the White Mountains.

A writer who describes the trip by rail: —

In all eastern America there is no other episode of railroad traveling comparable for grandeur with the ride through the Notch. The conception of this road was a most daring one. As the train rushes along past Glen Station, on the one side we have a glimpse of the rocky steps of Giant's Stairs and of Iron Mountain on the right, while on the left are ponderous mountain ranges, traversed only by lumbermen and bears. Bartlett is the next station. Beyond Bartlett the train climbs Duck Pond mountain. After Sawyer's river is crossed, the mountain on our left is Nancy's brook, with pretty cascades and flume. The train next enters Crawford Glen, by the mansion of Dr Bemis, then passes the old Mount Crawford House. From this point the train climbs upward on a grade of one foot in forty-six, rushing through the deep cuts on the sides of these great cliffs. The Frankenstein gulf is crossed on a timber trestle 500 feet long and 80 feet high. Just before we reach it, by looking far away on the right, one gets the grandest view of Mount Washington. While on

the trestle look up at the high cliffs and down into the Saco valley. Now we go higher above the tops of the trees. Many a picturesque mountain height can be seen. We cross Brook Kedron, and soon, far below, we perceive the Willey House, and the true Notch is entered, with Mount Willard's purple cliffs in front and Mount Webster on the right. Below, the dark waters of Dismal pool are seen. The valley grows narrower and narrower until at last the Gate of the Notch is reached and the "Great Cut," where the railroad splits the mountains, and we are at the Crawford House.

Abel Crawford, "the Patriarch of the Hills," was born about 1765. When a young man he made his home among the mountains. He was six feet, four or five inches in height, thin, straight, of dark complexion, pleasant and genial in disposition. He married Hannah, daughter of Eleazer Rosebrook. She died October 28, 1848, aged 76 years. He was rightly named the "veteran pilot" of the mountains, for he was the first guide to the grand scenery now so easily reached. When he was about twenty-five years old, he wandered through the region alone, dressed in tanned mooseskin. He assisted in cutting the first footpath to the ridge in 1819, and in 1840, at the age of seventy-five, rode the first horse that climbed the cone of Mount Washington. The last ten years of his life he was an object of interest to the thousands of visitors to the mountains. His greatest pleasure during this time was to sit and watch the crowds of people come and go. He died July 15, 1851, aged 85 years, and, with his wife, is buried near Bemis station. For many years Abel Crawford kept the Mount Crawford House, and was known to every one visiting the mountains. Between 1841 and 1850 the old Crawford House was under the charge of N. T. P. Davis, a son-in-law of Abel Crawford, Mr Crawford still, by his stories and cheerful presence, making himself one of the especial attractions of the place. He was a fine specimen of physical and mental vigor. Under date of September 13, 1842, George W. Putnam, "for Mount Washington from Boston," writes in the register of the Mount Crawford House, that he "tarried but a few moments, but found the old gentleman's heart in the right place — *Heart's* Location." For several years he was representative in the legislature of Hart's Location, Nash and Sawyer's Location, and Carroll.

Ripley Falls are on Avalanche brook on Mount Willey, and are reached by a most romantic footpath from the station. They were discovered in September, 1858, by H. W. Ripley[1] and a companion. The principal falls are one hundred and fifty feet high, fifty feet wide at the summit and seventy feet at the bottom. The celebrated artist Champney ascribed to them a higher beauty than any other then known among the mountains. Below this, on

[1] Mr Ripley, born in Fryeburg, Maine, June 30, 1828, is the veteran explorer of the White Mountains. The summer of 1889 was the fifty-third consecutive season he has visited the mountains, and he has ascended Mount Washington, in winter and summer, eighty-five times. He is beyond doubt the best informed person in relation to everything of interest in the mountain region, is a fluent conversationalist, a graphic writer, and the publisher of the enlarged "Crawford's History of the White Mountains," and, at the suggestion of Starr King, his name is perpetuated in these falls.

Flume House, are Arethusa Falls, whose beautiful descent of one hundred and seventy-five feet is not often seen by tourists by reason of the arduous climb necessary to reach them.

The historic "Willey slide" occurred August 28, 1826. In the terrible rain-storm tempest that then raged an avalanche commenced a thousand feet up Mount Willey, in the rear of the Willey House, and thundered down upon the family, who flew from the house and safety to destruction. The family of seven, with David Allen and David Nickerson, were buried under the whirling stream of mud, rocks, trees, and logs. The bodies of three of the children, Jeremiah, Martha, and Elbridge, were never found. An immense bowlder back of the house preserved the building from harm. This house was built by Leavitt Hill, of Conway, in 1792, and occupied for some years by his brother Henry. It had been vacant for some time when Mr Willey became proprietor.

Although the population in 1870 was but twenty-six, and in 1880 but fifty-eight, a town organization has been kept up for years, but the records were recently burned. A gore of land between Bartlett and Hart's Location was annexed to Hart's Location June 27, 1861. This wild section has a heavy growth of valuable timber, pine, spruce, and hard wood of various species. At Avalanche station is the mill of J. F. Smith & Co.[1] A newspaper correspondent writes of this in February, 1889: "The mill of J. F. Smith & Co. is running day and night. Logs are being brought in at the rate of fifty thousand per day, by fifty horses and twelve oxen. They are now having electric light put into the mill. G. O. Sanders is doing quite a business in box shooks. The upper part of the mill is devoted to the manufacture of spruce, hemlock, and pine dimension-lumber, etc. They sawed one day last week 47,500 feet of timber. Mr Sanders has recently built a large mill below Mr Smith's and has moved his extensive business from Albany." An elegant flesh-colored granite, very valuable as a building-stone, is found here. It is easily quarried. Its cleavage is perfect, and it comes out in large blocks of perfect regularity, and will be a source of wealth in coming time. Sawyer River railroad makes a junction with the Maine Central in the lower part of the location.

[1] Burned in November, 1889.

JACKSON.[1]

CHAPTER LXXX.

Introduction — Scenery — Situation — Mountains — Incorporation — Grants — First Settlers — Petitions — First Town-meeting — First Road — Inventory of 1801 — Some Early Settlers and their Descendants — Personal Sketches.

> Full many a spot
> Of hidden beauty have I chanced to espy
> Among the mountains: never one like this:
> So lonesome, and so perfectly secure;
> Not melancholy — no, for it is green,
> And bright, and fertile, furnished in itself
> With the few needful things that life requires.
> In rugged arms, how softly does it lie!
> How tenderly protected!
>
> — *Wordsworth.*

JACKSON is the Mecca of the tourist. To the cultured traveler who has ranged through the historic and romantic countries of the Old World, and visited the lonely isolation of the stupendous mountain scenery of the far West, the White Mountain section, with its combination of wondrous sublimity and reverence-inspiring grandeur, and scenes of restful quiet and gentle repose, appeals in a most effective manner and has a powerful attraction. One of the loveliest of these scenes of sylvan beauty and dreamy repose — one that tarries ever in the memory with tender and fascinating recollections and bewitching unobtrusiveness — is the ideal mountain town of Jackson. The noble Frenchmen of the empire believed that the culmination of earthly happiness lay in Parisian life, hence the expression, "See Paris and die." In the minds of the highest order of cultured American people a fundamental law seems to be now written, "See Jackson and live." Up in this high altitude the air has a fragrance and a tonic-power like wine. It is delightful to come into a region from which there is no need of "looking backward," where there is no poverty visible, and the harsh sounds of conflict between capital and labor are never heard. The little valley is like a beautiful child protected

[1] The publishers would acknowledge valuable assistance in this history of Jackson from Clara E. Meserve, daughter of General George P. Meserve, a lady who has done much good in preserving many things concerning the early families and in awakening interest in the attractions of the town.

[illegible] by the titanic beings. They bring to it rain and dews and [illegible] tumbling over stony beds, and by the unknown laws of the [illegible] extract the deepest emerald to dye its verdure. The Wildcat [illegible] with untamable spirit whose white garments and musical laughter are [illegible]. Its feet run day and night toward the sea, and clatter around the [illegible] in the agony of haste. It spreads over the dark rocks in Jackson [illegible] sunny flows of misty water, and laughs at the expressions of [illegible] of the spectators. The narrow valleys of the Ellis and Wildcat lead away up to the majestic mountain regions, and open bits of exquisite scenery over which artists have reveled for more than a generation of years. In the evenings and later afternoons of clear days the mighty Presidential range, towering in the north, exhibits the gorgeous brilliancy of coloring so characteristic of the mountains of the Rocky and Sierra ranges. "The glory of the sunset flames upon their angles with strong color, hiding all the gashes in the [illegible] heavy shadow." The little village is an exquisite gem, cut by the [illegible] touch that has given the softness to the loveliest of English landscapes. These, with many other beauties unknown elsewhere, combine to make this little rural town one of unparalleled loveliness, and a summer resort which those "to the manner born" and the traveler alike pronounce one of the most enjoyable and attractive in long leagues of journeying, and a realization of the fabled "Valley of Rasselas." The winding Ellis, its banks strewn with magnificent maples and elms towering in columns of strength and beauty; the ever-inspiring mountain prospects; the level bits of intervale lying softly like soothing memories in the mind of man; the quietude and delicious peace so grateful to the tired and weary wanderer; the perfect healthfulness of the climate; the invigorating air: the pleasant homes scattered along the valleys and hillsides; the courteousness of the citizens, — all join in painting on the mental canvas a picture of content and happiness that will not soon be obliterated. It is decidedly to be hoped that the jar and strife and confused noises of the outside world may never penetrate to this idyllic spot, but that it may be kept for ages as a reminder of that early period when the whole earth was an Eden.

Jackson is situated on the east side of the White Mountains, and contains 31,968 acres. The surface is uneven but the soil rich and productive. It is watered by the two branches of Ellis river passing from the north and uniting on the south border. The principal elevations are Double Head, Wildcat, Carter Dome, Sable, Eagle, Tin, Iron, Black, and Thorn mountains. The settlement was originally called New Madbury, but the town was incorporated December 4, 1800, as Adams. It included Fowle's location; the grants to Lieutenant Samuel Gilman, of Newmarket, of 2,000 acres, made March 1, 1770; of 2,000 acres to Captain Richard Gridley, February 5, 1773; of 3,000 acres to Captain Robert Rogers, of Portsmouth, July 4, 1764; of 8,740 acres

to Mark Hunking Wentworth, Daniel Rogers, and Jacob Treadwell, of Portsmouth, March 4, 1774; and 13,893¼ acres belonging to the state. The grants to Gilman, Gridley, and Rogers were for services in the French war. Captain Rogers was the daring commander of that company of scouts immortalized as "Rogers' Rangers." Captain Gridley was in command of a regiment under General Amherst at Crown Point in 1756; at Louisburg in 1758, and "went from thence with the fleet, and acted at Siege of and Reduction of Quebec in 1759, with the forces under General Wolfe."

Benjamin Copp made the first settlement in 1778. Although his only shelter was a little, rough log cabin, a specimen of his own skill and handiwork, there was something awfully grand in his surroundings. His cabin was located on the right bank of the Wildcat, a little below where it comes leaping and tumbling over the falls, and very near where it loses itself in the more quietly flowing waters of Glen Ellis, giving him a view along both valleys. For full twelve long years he and his family dwelt here alone. Mr Copp was strong, vigorous, and had wonderful powers of endurance. He would take a bushel of corn on his shoulders and walk ten miles to mill, never putting it down until he reached his destination.

The next settlers were a party of five families: Joseph Pinkham, Joseph D. Pinkham, Clement and Jonathan Meserve, John Young. (For Meserve family see biographical sketches.) In 1796 Jonathan and Clement Meserve present this petition to the Senate and House of Representatives convened at Exeter: —

Your petitioners having moved with themselves & Families on Gridley's Location in the county of Grafton and the most northerly part of the State of New Hampshire and the most Mountanious part of the State, and perhaps the most mountanious part of North America, but by the Industry & exertions of your petitioners & Families has been a means of bringing a number of good Settlers on the other Locations adjoining viz Wentworth's Roger's Gilmans and Martins Locations, and Land sold by the Committee for making & reparing roads from Conway to Cohas — but Still your petitioners & other Settlers is put to many difficulties in that Mountanious Country for want of haveing good Roads & in no regular order to do anything in respecte to Roads Schools &c but what every Man thinks proper to do by his own free will. All which is a very great Greviance and Discouragement to the Settlement of the Northerly part of the State therefore your petitioners pray a Township may be laid out joining Southerly on Bartlett Easterly on Chatham, Northerly on Shelburne Addition and Westerly on the White Hills, Including the Locations before mentioned. According to a plan herewith exhibited & incorporated with all the privileges that other Towns in the State have & enjoy and your petitioners pray that all the unlocated Land contained in said plan may be granted to your petitioners and associates on such terms & Conditions as you in your wisdom shall think proper.

This plan was well executed and is still preserved in the secretary of state's office. The next year (1797) they petition for incorporation, "In behalf of themselves and those of your Citersons living upon the Tracts of land

and for those who may hereafter reside thereon." This

of schools and the ministry in the aforesaid Locations — That the

John Parkins, Isaac Meserve, Samuel Jenkins, Jonathan Meserve Jun., Nathanniel Davis, Isaac Darburn, James Canney, Silas Meserve, Ephraim Joseph D. Pinkham, Nathaniel Chesley, Joseph Pinkham, George Pinkham, Benjamin Copp Junyer, William Copp, James Trickey, Ephraim Trickey, Samuel Rogars.

This petition was successful, and the town was incorporated, and with a few slight alterations remains of the same area. By vote of the town the name was changed to Jackson, July 4, 1829, every vote but one, it is said, being cast in favor of the change. The population in 1800 was 180; in 1810, 244; 1820, 363; 1830, 515; 1840, 584; 1850, 589; 1860, 631; 1870, 417; 1880, 499. In 1830 a weekly mail route was established from Bartlett to Randolph through Jackson. Daniel Pinkham carried the mail for $60 a year. This was probably the first regular mail to Jackson. How changed are things now! It is estimated that $100,000 is received here annually for summer boarders, and the amount of mail may be easily imagined. The soil is deep, rich, and fertile, and agriculture has ever been rewarded richly. The streams are filled with trout which furnish great attraction for devotees of Izaak Walton. Real estate is becoming quite valuable, as nearly every knoll and hillside furnishes an admirable site for cottages, and it will not be many years before numbers of summer residences evincing taste and culture will add to the charms.

In the act of incorporation of Adams "Silas Meserve and James Trickey or either of them is to call the first town meeting." This meeting, held March 4, 1801, at the house of Jonathan Meserve, chose Jona. Meserve moderator, town clerk, and first selectman; reconsidering the vote for moderator, Clement Meserve was chosen; Jona. Meserve, Jr. and Andrew Chesley chosen the other selectmen. Jonathan Meserve, Jr, John Meserve, James Trickey, road surveyors; Thomas Rogers and Daniel Gray, fence-viewers; Silas Meserve, field driver, and hog "reaf"; Captain Joseph Pinkham and

Clement Meserve, surveyors of lumber; voted to raise twenty dollars for town expenses; to raise no school money.

A description of the road as proposed to be established in town of Adams in 1801.

1 Stly Begining at Meserves and Chesleys Mills so called then through Meserves land wavering a little to the North till it strikes the Devision line between Meserves and Chesley to Chesley field then through Chesley field on the Divison line between Meserve and Chesley to Ralph Halls land then through Sd Halls land to land of James and Ephraim Trickeys, through Trickey land to the great brook from said great brook wavering to the East till it strikes the range line that splits Gilmans Location to land of Benjamin Plumm and Joseph D. Pinkham, then following the rang line through Captain Pinkhams land to Co^{l} Emerson land till it strikes Pinkhams path that leads to the Bridge at the lower si^{d} of Meserves fell trees top of the hill on the North si^{d} of the River. then begining at Bartlett line up to Pinkhams bridge, then down the River to Benjamin Copps land, then runing on Copps si^{d} by the Division line up to the Church yard then through the meadow as the path is now cleared & through Cap^{t} Pinkhams land to land of Jonathan Meserve Jur– then up the road as it is now cleared on the south side of Meserves house to his pasture bars, then through Sd pasture to the cornfield fence then on the north side on the side of the corn to Ephraim Meserves house, then following a rig of land leaning westerly till it Strikes the road between Ephraim Meserves and Isaac Meserves, then up the road to Isaac Meserves house, then through Sd Meserves land to Ellis river up the river a little above the old ford way crossing the River to the west side, then up the road where the people now passes to Thomas Rogers land near his house to lands of Daniel Nutes, then up the road as it is now cleared to where Isaac Dearborns path turns out to cross the River then begining at Pinkhams Bridge on the road between Pinkhams house and mills, then baring to the west till we get about half way between the two paths that comes up the Hill, then turning a little to the East by the slant of the hill till it strikes the path where it now goes then crossing a little to the west, then taking the main Road top of the hill then following the Road near where it now goes to the East side of Joseph D. Pinkhams house, then up si^{d} Road to Meserves pasture, then following under the hill to the east, and crossing the spring, run East of the spring, then south of Silas Meserves new house and John Meserves new barn nearly a strait line to the bars below Meserves Mills. Excepted the Road from Meserves & Chesley Mill down to the top of the hill where John & Daniel Meserve have fallen trees of land they bought of Co^{l} T. Emerson. Also Excepted the Road as it was viewed and Returned by the Selectmen from Bartlett line up to Dearborns path & also Excepted the middle Road from Pinkhams Bridge up to Timothy Perkins and Samuel Gray Jur as the Selectmen viewed and Returned it.

Inventory of 1801. – Silas Meserve, one poll, one horse, two oxen, two cows, three other stock, one acre tillage, one mowing, one pasturing; tax, $1.01. Jonathan Meserve, Esq., one poll, two oxen, one young stock, one acre tillage, one mowing, one pasturing; tax, 90 cents. Jonathan Meserve, Jr, one poll, two oxen, two cows, one young stock; tax, 81 cents. Benjamin Copp, one poll, two oxen, three cows, two young stock, two acres tillage, two mowing, one pasturing; tax, 91 cents. Benjamin Copp, Jr, one poll; tax, 35 cents. Wm Copp, one poll, one horse, two oxen, one cow, one young stock; tax, 71 cents. Joseph Pinkham, one poll; tax, 46 cents. George Pinkham, one poll, one cow; tax, 52 cents. Daniel Pinkham, one poll, and horse and oxen, two cows, two young stock, one acre tillage, two acres mowing, one pasturing; tax, 72 cents. Daniel Nute, one poll, two oxen, tax, 72 cents. Thomas Rogers, one poll, one horse, two oxen, two cows; tax, 98 cents. J. D. Pinkham, one poll, two oxen, two cows, two young stock, one acre tillage, two mowing, one pasturing; tax, 82 cents. Daniel Gray, one poll, two oxen, two cows, two young stock; tax, 61 cents. John Meserve, one poll, one horse, two oxen, one cow; tax, 76 cents. John Young, one poll, one cow; tax, 36 cents. John Perkins, one poll, one cow, one young stock; tax, 45 cents. Samuel Gray Jr, one poll, two oxen; tax, 39 cents. Samuel Gray, one poll, two oxen, two cows, one young stock; tax, 71 cents. Nathan Chesley, one poll, two cows, one young stock; tax, 52 cents. Samuel Rogers, one poll, one horse, two oxen, one young stock; tax, 95 cents. Ralph Hall, one poll, two oxen, two cows, one young stock; tax, 74 cents. James Trickey, one poll, one horse, two

one pasturing; tax, $1. Clement
poll, two cows, one young stock; tax, 73 cents.
, 72 cents. Nathaniel Chesley, one horse, two cows,

Daniel Pinkham, his wife, and four children arrived from Madbury, ... Daniel Pinkham related many things concerning early Jackson ... Daniel C. Pinkham, late of Lancaster. Through his courtesy, ...

... level. There was no road to Bartlett, and we traveled ... Our provisions, furniture, and clothing were drawn on a handsled, to which ... hog, Dan only animal, and he did efficient service. On arriving ... found the log house erected the previous autumn half-buried in snow, and ... way through to find the door. The house had no chimney, no stove, no ... except the open door or the smoke-hole in the roof. We built a fireplace at ... and enlarged them as often as they burned out, until the snow left us so ... could get out to supply their place. We had but two chairs and one bedstead. ... when we moved the balance of our furniture from Conway. ... much poverty here at this early period, and the means of living scarce. A few ... families had cows, and could afford the luxury of milk porridge, but many were obliged to ... of meal and water only. The rivers afforded trout, and these constituted ... portion of their food. They were dried in the sun and roasted by the fire, and eaten usually without salt, as that was a scarce article in the new settlement.

Captain Joseph Pinkham passed the remainder of his life on the place ... His children were: Joseph D., George, Daniel, Rufus, ... Betsey. Joseph D. married Mary Tuttle; George married Mary Gray; ... married Mary Trickey; Daniel married Esther Chesley; Betsey married ... Meserve. She was a doctress, having had instruction from the famous ... "Granny Shelbird." "Aunt Betsey" was a very important person in the town. ... Joseph D., lived many years in town, was a farmer and surveyor, ... prominent men. He died in Vermont at an advanced age. Daniel Pinkham came to Jackson when ten years old, and passed through all ... life in the wilderness. He settled on the home place, where he built ... blacksmith's shop in town, and although he never learned any trade, ... blacksmith, mason, carpenter, wheelwright, and dentist. Prior to ... had been made, and this year Daniel Pinkham ... road through the town to Randolph, for which he was to ... land one mile wide on each side of the road from Jackson ... and all state lands in Jackson. This road was to be made ... through an unbroken and heavy forest over mountains and across ... In two years Mr Pinkham had nearly completed it, when the ... August, 1826, put a severe check upon his enterprise. ... were nearly all swept away; the bed of the road in many

places was buried many feet deep beneath rocks, upturned trees and *débris* from the mountain sides; while in other parts the streams washed away all traces of labor. After the freshet subsided, some of the bridge timbers were found fifteen miles away in Conway. Not disheartened by this, Mr Pinkham constructed a toll-road, but the deep snows discouraged travel, and his time and money were expended in vain. In 1829, at the age of fifty, he removed his family to Pinkham's grant, and was again a pioneer. Here he resided six years. After ten years of toil, disappointment, and poverty, he secured the grant from the state, and in the speculations of 1835 and 1836 he sold land enough to pay his debts and purchase a farm in Lancaster, where he died in June, 1855. His son, Daniel C. Pinkham, was clerk of the court of common pleas and supreme judicial court of Coös county from 1857 to 1869. He died October 31, 1889.

Cyrus F. Pinkham, son of Rufus, was a very intelligent and well-educated man. He was a farmer, a surveyor, and an excellent teacher, and one of the best of penmen. He was much in public affairs and a most useful official. His representative in town is a granddaughter, Maud Dearborn, a teacher. Rev. George H. Pinkham, another son of Rufus, was a prominent Free Baptist clergyman for years: a man of deep Christian principle and broad humanity. He died some years since in Lewiston, Maine. He had three children: Grace, Fred, and Carrie. Rufus U. Pinkham, another son of Rufus, was farmer, surveyor, and merchant, and was in trade at the village for some years, in partnership first with Captain Joshua Trickey and then with J. B. Trickey. He removed to Cumberland Mills, Maine, where he died. He was one of the brightest members of the unusually bright Pinkham family.

James and Ephraim Trickey, half-brothers, came from Durham before the organization. James, born June, 1770, settled where the Wilson cottage is. He married, March, 1791, Polly Burnham, daughter of Pike G. Burnham, born June, 1771, and had quite a family: Sally (Mrs Nathaniel Meserve); James C., born February 19, 1794; Joshua[1] (married Martha P. Meserve); Ann N. (Mrs Daniel Bean), born 1805; Samuel, born 1811, married Sarah A., daughter of George Johnson. *James C.* settled on Tin mountain and lived there until his death in 1826. His children were: Joseph B., Martha D., Emily S. (Mrs. George Pinkham). *Joshua* (see biography). *Samuel* lived on the homestead some years after marriage, then moved to the Hanson farm, now occupied by George Meserve. He afterwards moved to Rochester.

Ephraim Trickey lived on the Dundee road where Orrin Hackett lives. He had two children, Joseph and Ephraim. Joseph succeeded to the homestead. His son Nathaniel C. married Elizabeth Johnson, lived a portion of the

[1] See Biography.

Joseph B. Trickey, born June 19, 1820, married Alice P., daughter of General George P. Meserve, and after five years' residence in Bartlett returned to Jackson in 1854, built the Jackson Falls House and opened it in 1858. He was succeeded in proprietorship by his sons George P. and Willie W. Mr Trickey had seven children attaining maturity: James (deadkeeper for Brown's Lumber Co., Whitefield), George P., Nelson I., Willie W., C. Juliaetta S., Alice, Josie G. Mr Trickey was representative in 1858, 1859, 1885, 1886; has been county commissioner, and town clerk many years. He is a courteous gentleman, and in many ways "has served his day and generation well."

Isaac Dearborn, son of Edward Dearborn, a soldier of the Revolution, came here, it is thought, in 1791, and settled near the Cook place on the Glen road. He afterwards moved to the farm now owned by his grandson, George H. Davis, who is one of the best and most prosperous farmers of the town. Mr Dearborn was a frugal, industrious farmer and accumulated a good property. He married Olive Davis. Their children were: William, Mary, John L., Sally, James, Bedley, Eliza, Olive, and George.

Ralph Hall came with Dearborn and became a permanent settler. Among his children were: Ralph, Lydia (Mrs Thomas Rogers), Betsey (Mrs William Johnson), Hannah (Mrs John Perkins). A daughter married Joseph Thompson, of Bartlett. The Halls were an energetic, sturdy, and intelligent family. Descendants of Ralph attained distinction and wealth in Western New York. Mrs Aaron Thompson, of North Conway, is his granddaughter.

The Chesleys. — As early as 1633 some of the family paid taxes in Dover, and for years later there were many of the name residents of Madbury, from which place, probably, Andrew Chesley emigrated to Jackson previous to 1799. His children were: Nathaniel, Esther (Mrs Daniel Pinkham), and Susan. Nathaniel Chesley had children: Ann (Mrs Solomon Burnham); Joanna (Mrs Joseph Trickey, and mother of Nathaniel C. (deceased) and W. H. H., builder of the Intervale House, and Asenath); John (married Olive Gray); Aaron (married Abigail Meserve); Charlotte (married Alfred Hatch); Nathaniel (married Catharine Young).

James Gray came to Jackson in 1800 from Nottingham, his native town. He was the owner of six sheep, but as they could not be driven through the deep snows to his new home, he sold them for eight dollars, and the money

was given to Mrs Gray to replace them. When the news of the incorporation was received, and it was known that the charter would be sent on receipt of four dollars to pay for recording, Mrs Gray loaned the town the sum out of her sheep money. There were then twenty-six families here. Hardly had they got their log cabins "rolled up" and a shelter for their cattle, when in December nearly half of their buildings were destroyed by a tornado, which did much damage and caused much suffering. Mr Gray's barn was blown down, and the roof of his log house was only saved by chaining it to the bottom logs. (It is related that Ephraim Trickey saved his children from being blown away by putting their heads between the fence rails.) Daniel Gray had a large family: James, Stephen, Daniel, Samuel H., John, Lewis, and several daughters. James moved to Lancaster, Stephen to Jefferson, Lewis to Bartlett. Samuel H. married, first, Sally Perkins. Their children were: Albert, Mary (Mrs J. L. Wilson), Lorinda (Mrs George Meserve), Adelaide (Mrs Joseph Mead), Sarah (Mrs George Everett), Emily J. (Mrs Horace Whiting). He married, second, Eliza, daughter of Colonel John Nute, and had children: Abbie (Mrs Cyrus F. Perkins), Alvah H., Charles W., of Gray's Inn, Almira and Almeda (twins). John Gray married Miranda Gannett. Warren G., of Gray's Cottage, is their son. This has ever been one of the solid and reliable families of Jackson.

There were two families of Perkins came early, John and Timothy. Captain John Perkins lived where the Carter Notch House is. He married Hannah, daughter of Ralph Hall (a soldier of Bunker Hill service), and had eight children, of whom the most noted was Colonel Joseph, whose sons, James M. and Clinton, are proprietors of the Carter Notch. He was a farmer with natural ability and some education which was entirely self-acquired. In social life he was very pleasant and had great personal influence. He had much brain power and was as independent in his opinions as the wild winds sweeping down the mountain sides. He read extensively and formed his own conclusions: he disliked opposition, and would carry his points arbitrarily, regardless of the rights or feelings of others. He was fond of law, many years a trial justice, and, if he had had proper advantages, would have been an eminent and successful lawyer. He died in 1884.

Timothy Perkins settled on the middle road in the north side of the town. It is said that he cleared more land than any other resident of Jackson. He would get a farm well started, sell out and begin anew. He married Mary Gentleman. Two of his sons, Lemuel and John Y., were soldiers in the War of 1812.

Stephen and Thomas Rogers were perhaps sons of Samuel, the pioneer. Stephen married Susannah Pendexter and lived in Dundee. Thomas married Lydia, daughter of Ralph Hall, and as an industrious farmer acquired a comfortable home. He was noted for his simplicity and timidity. While

passing a certain large rock in a bank beside the road he would always run, because it angered him.

Daniel Nute lived on the Glen road on the Wentworth place. His children were Nancy, William (changed his name to Gates; was a soldier of 1812), James (also a soldier of 1812), John, Isaac, and Daniel. John and Isaac settled in Bartlett. The Nutes were a jovial, kindhearted family, quick to resent real or fancied insult, whose knowledge came from observation rather than books.

John Young lived on a part of the Silas Perkins farm in the north part of the town, but was not long a resident. He fell from a sled, was run over and killed about 1803, leaving two children motherless. Captain John Perkins found homes for them, but they were ill treated. Captain Perkins declared that while passing the place where Young was killed about this time that Young appeared to him twice and walked by his side. The captain then removed the children to kinder places and saw Young no more.

Elder Daniel Elkins lived on the place now occupied by Ira R. Harriman. By his first wife he had Polly (Mrs. David Gould); by the second, a sister of Daniel Gray, Daniel, Joseph, Granville, Rebecca (Mrs Asa Davis), Joanna (Mrs John T. Lucy), Eunice (Mrs James C. Trickey), Ruth (second wife of James C. Trickey). Granville Elkins died June 21, 1889, aged eighty-four years. He was a prominent citizen, always interested in the welfare of the town. "At the last annual town-meeting his trembling voice was heard making a move for the promotion of temperance. He leaves two sons and one daughter, W. E. Elkins and Mrs G. H. Davis, of this town, and Albert Elkins, of Stowe, and one sister, Mrs Susan Gray, now in Lisbon, the only one remaining of the large family of Rev. Daniel Elkins."

Spencer Wentworth came from Meredith in or near 1816, and located on the Carter Notch road where Warren C., his son, resides. He was a tall, dignified person, of solid New England attributes and virtues, firm as the hills in his convictions and thoroughly independent in his actions. A stalwart Whig, he is said to have been the one vote cast against the change of the name of the town from Adams to Jackson. Austere and apparently severe in demeanor, he yet had a cordiality and fund of wit and story for those who were his close friends. Among his children were these residents of Jackson: Charles B. (born April 27, 1801); Samuel H. (born April 27, 1805); Lydia H. (born June 8, 1809, married Daniel Smith; in 1851 moved to Lancaster); Warren C. (born October 8, 1833). Lowell M., of Bartlett, and Ira H. E., of Jackson, are sons of Samuel H. and Hannah (Gray) Wentworth. Besides General M. C. Wentworth (see biography), the children of William H. H. and Mary (Cleaves) Wentworth are: Frances E. (married Robert Fowle, and lives in Sioux City, Iowa); Sewell F., of Parker, Dakota (has one son, Paul); Lucoba W. (married J. Colman Trickey, and lives in Whitefield).

Rev. Jonathan Gale was born in Jamaica, Windham County, Vermont, April 20, 1820. He possessed a strong religious temperament and became a preacher at such an early age that he was called the "boy preacher." In April, 1839, he preached his first sermon, and half a century later, April, 1889, he preached on the fiftieth anniversary in Jackson. He married Caroline Persis Staples, of Londonderry. Their surviving children are: Francis Asbury and Caroline P. (Mrs C. C. Pendexter). Mrs Gale died August, 1847, and Mr Gale married, in 1848, Mrs Catharine C. (Johnson) Pinkham. Their children are: Cyrus E., Kate J. (Mrs David Wakefield), Fred H., George E., J. Hubert. In 1850 Mr Gale located and became a resident of Jackson, settling on a farm. He preaches frequently, and is often called upon to perform marriage and funeral services. He is a Methodist Episcopal in religion, a Democrat in politics, and has been a most useful member of society. About six years ago he moved to Bartlett, where he resides at Maple Villa.

One of the leading families of Dundee, so called from its resemblance to the scenery around the Scotch Dundee, is that of Hodge. James Hodge, a native of Newmarket, who died not long ago in his ninety-first year, came to Jackson over fifty years ago. He had one son, John, and two daughters, Mrs Jonathan Pitman, of Bartlett, and Mrs Frank Guptill, of Chatham. John Hodge has been a valuable citizen, and filled official positions with conceded ability. He has been selectman, representative, county commissioner, and is highly esteemed by his townsmen.

Dr Daniel Dinsmore, born about 1800, was a student of Dr Alexander Ramsay, and commenced practice about 1830 in Conway. He married a daughter of Elisha Mudgett, and, later, settled in "Dundee," where he devoted himself mostly to farming. His abilities are said to have been good, and his skill more than ordinary. His son, Elisha M., is a farmer on the farm in Dundee.

CHAPTER LXXXI.

Early Teachers — School Surroundings, etc. — Freewill Baptist Church — Rev. Daniel Elkins and Other Pastors — The Protestant Chapel Association — Temperance — Lumbering — Manufacturing and Merchants — Hotels — Centennial Celebration — Action of Town in the Rebellion — Character of the People — Glen Ellis Falls.

THE FIRST SCHOOLHOUSE, according to D. C. Pinkham, was located near the house of William Copp, son of Benjamin. It was built in 1806, and was a one-story building. The desks and benches were arranged on an inclined plane, and were so high that the children's heads could just be seen over the desks, and their feet did not reach the floor by six or eight inches. A brick fireplace at one side of the room served for heating purposes. The "master's" desk was on an elevated platform surrounded by a strong railing. On entering and leaving the room every scholar was required to face the school and make a polite bow, and to give the same salutation to all persons passing them at recess or on their way to and from school. Prior to the building of this first educational structure, a barn furnished a cool and well-ventilated room for the summer school, and a room in some dwelling-house the place for the winter term. The schoolhouse was used for church purposes, except on Quarterly Meeting occasions, when the barn was again brought into requisition. A platform was erected across one end of the floor for the preacher's stand, while the bay, "tie-ups," and scaffolds furnished scarcely sufficient room to seat the people who came from all directions, and sometimes from a great distance, to attend those meetings. Abel Crawford and wife were usually of the number. The last barn used for such a purpose was owned by Daniel Pinkham. The inhabitants fully realized the importance of good schools, and endeavored to secure good teachers, and among them, Miss C. E. Meserve says, were Rev. Benjamin Willey, Dr Caleb Eastman, of Conway, Jonathan Gilman, of Sandwich, Betsey and Keziah Eastman, of Conway. These, with others equally as meritorious, laid a good foundation, for after a number of years Jackson was not only able to supply her own schools with teachers, but those of the adjoining towns. Cyrus F. Pinkham, grandson of Captain Joseph Pinkham, was prominent among these, both in the public and Sabbath schools. Then there were from sixty to one hundred scholars in the schools, now there is but a small fraction of that number. Miss C. E. Meserve is one of the ablest and most successful of the teachers of recent years.

Mr Pinkham says of the school surroundings and life of the days of his school life: —

From the well near William Copp's house we drew the water we drank at school. Beneath the eaves of his barn-yard suspended long rows of swallows' nests, skilfully constructed of

mud and straw with an opening at one side for the ingress and egress of their occupants. At these nests we threw clubs and stones for amusement. Near the barn was a small frog-pond, where we delighted to stand and watch the appearance of a frog's head, that we might pelt him with clubs and stones. Just back of my father's house was an orchard, and near it on the opposite side of the road was the mill-yard where we went for spruce gum. Hurricane hill had its charms, affording us, in wet weather, a water-power to turn our miniature wheels. Crossing an old-fashioned string-bridge, we came to David Bassett's, where was the cider-mill for the neighborhood. In this mill, from the apples gathered from his orchard, my father usually made yearly from fifteen to twenty barrels of cider, which found a ready market during the winter, at retail without pay, around the comfortable kitchen fire in his house. None of the cider was ever sold. That kitchen was the only place of resort for the men coming from different parts of the town for a grist at the mill, for a little blacksmithing, or to learn the news, and the family could seldom get access to the fire during the day. Cider-drinking and story-telling was the only stock in trade for these assemblies; though cider was so freely used, it was not considered intoxicating. My father never would have intoxicating drink used about his house.

Freewill Baptist Church. — As early as January 24, 1800, ten persons were baptized by Elder Daniel Elkins, of Gilmanton (who soon after moved here), and two by Elder Jackson, also of Gilmanton. Rev. Benjamin G. Willey says "there was a church formed in 1803." Monthly meetings were regularly held from 1800, on the first Saturday of each month, alternately at the North and South schoolhouses, where they worshiped on the Sabbath in the same order, holding forenoon and afternoon meetings.[1] In 1825, according to these records, an organization took place with sixty-six members, under Elder Daniel Elkins, Elder Daniel Pinkham, Deacon James Trickey, and Deacon Benjamin Copp as leaders. Elder Daniel Elkins was regarded as pastor for nearly forty years. Rev. B. G. Willey thus describes him: "He was an honest, good man, and labored much and successfully for the good of the church and town. Nor were his labors confined to these alone; for years he was a sort of bishop in all the region: although his pretensions to learning were small, yet he seldom failed to interest those truly learned by his honest simplicity and meekness." Elder Samuel Hazelton, who became a resident of Jackson about 1829, aided in pastoral work for ten years, preaching part of the day on the Sabbath. Elder Hazelton was a very devoted Christian: his prayers are remembered as being very fervent. From his lips and his kind, sympathizing heart came the impressive words which were said over the bodies of those that perished in the Willey slide.

Rev. Mr Scribner, in his history of the Freewill Baptist churches, writes that "in 1840 a revival spirit commenced which added thirty-six members to this church that year, six in 1841, and the wonderful record of seventy-five in 1843." In 1841 Elder Dudley Pettengill became pastor and served for about three years. (See page 680.) In 1845 Elder Silas Gaskill served the church as pastor, and his pastorate continued during 1846 and 1847. Rev. George H.

[1] In 1827, Dr Ramsey, of North Conway, organized the first Sabbath-school.

Baptists commenced to preach here in 1849, and continued his ministry about [illegible] time he was ordained. Elder Ansel J. Wood was [illegible] and continued for three years. About twenty [illegible]. In 1860 Elder John Pettengill, Jr, commenced a [illegible] February 2, 1867, Elder Jonathan M. Smith succeeded [illegible] Rev. Charles Hurlin came in 1871 from Madison [illegible] this pastorate, and continued five years. He removed to [illegible] Lawrence county, N. Y., where he was in charge of the Fort Jackson and South Lawrence Free-will Baptist churches until his death in August, 1877, aged sixty-nine. "He was a good man and held in much esteem." Elder Jonathan Woodman came in the latter part of 1879, and was [illegible] year. He was a veteran in the Master's service, and although he had attained his fourscore years and more, he was very active and did much pastoral work. His successor was Rev. C. T. D. Crockett, who commenced his labors in the spring of 1881 and was here until March 17, 1888. Eleven members were united by baptism to the church during his stay, and by the aid of summer visitors the house of worship and the parsonage were thoroughly repaired. Rev. Lemuel A. Jones, the present pastor, to whose kindly courtesy we are indebted for extracts from the church records, took charge of this people June 17, 1888. He was born in China, Maine; resided in Chelsea, Mass., for eleven years; was ordained at Effingham Falls, June 9, 1883, remained there two years, and during this time his faithful labors brought forth good fruit, seven members being added to the church; he was later pastor at Leighton's Corners for some years. The present number of resident [illegible] sixty-six, nine having been added in Mr Jones's pastorate; there are twenty-eight non-resident members. The Sabbath-school is in a flourishing condition, and holds its sessions through the winter.

The Freemont Chapel Association was organized to build and maintain a house of worship at the village, and was composed of these members: Curtis F. Pinkham, George P. Meserve, John F. Gerrish, Daniel G. Smith, Joseph Eaton, Rufus U. Pinkham, Granville Elkins, William Eastman, John Gray, Joseph Hall, John P. Meserve, Andrew J. Meserve, N. P. Meserve, Joseph B. Trickey, John L. Dearborn, Ozem Davis, Levi D. Rogers, Joseph [illegible], John K. Hall, Samuel Gray. The first officers were: George P. Meserve, president; Rufus U. Pinkham, clerk; John F. Gerrish, Granville Elkins, J. B. Trickey, directors. The little church, with a seating capacity of one hundred and twenty-five, was built by this association at a cost of over one thousand dollars, and is free for the religious services of all Protestant churches in good standing. The Free Baptists hold [illegible] here. The old church of their denomination, which was [illegible] some distance above the village, having long since gone to ruin. The officers now are: J. B. Trickey, president; Ira R. Harriman, clerk; Warren G. Gray, Chase B. Perkins, J. B. Trickey, directors.

Temperance. — The inhabitants have always been noted for their sobriety, industry, and intelligence. Although far removed from those advantages that outwardly refine and polish civilized life, many are resting here in their last long sleep who possessed truly noble and refined natures; and Jackson can claim many as her sons and daughters who have done and are still doing much true and useful labor in various avocations and whose names will even reflect high honor upon the place of their nativity. Few towns in this region were so early in temperance movements. January 1, 1833, a temperance society was formed, and John Chesley, Joshua Trickey, Joseph Trickey, Augustus F. Hodgdon, and Cyrus F. Pinkham were chosen a committee to draft a constitution and rules of discipline. To this constitution two hundred and ten persons subscribed, and regular meetings were held until 1837. In 1842 this society was reorganized as the Jackson Total Abstinence Society, one hundred and thirty becoming members. This society held meetings until 1845. March 6, 1850, a temperance society was organized which attained a membership of one hundred. The moving spirits of these different organizations were Cyrus F. Pinkham, N. C. Trickey, and Rev. G. H. Pinkham.

Jackson has ever been a reading community. The *Jackson Social Library* was incorporated in 1827 and existed for some years. The *Jackson Public Library* was organized in this wise. The friends of General Wentworth were accustomed to remember his birthday by a present, generally of books. In 1879 the general suggested that it form a nucleus for a town library. The suggestion was adopted, and Mr John K. Porter, a gentleman of Boston who had passed much time here, at once took great interest in forming a library: himself did much, and interested others. As the result of his earnest labors, the library contains 1,660 bound volumes, and many pamphlets, etc. A room was placed at its disposal in the town hall, where it is kept. Summer visitors have been very generous in their contributions. The trustees are General M. C. Wentworth, Charles H. Hurlin, Cyrus E. Gale: librarian, Josephine G. Trickey.

Manufacturing and Merchants. — Little attention has been given to manufacturing, and that little has been followed by small remuneration. The old grist and small saw mills were more matters of neighborhood convenience than investments, and long ago were abandoned. N. T. Stillings built a starch factory at the village about twenty years ago, but it was operated but a short time. About fifteen years ago Tolman & Kinsman asked assistance to establish a clothes-pin manufactory, and the town aided it to the extent of $20,000. A large business was done for some time, but the enterprise proved a bad investment: Meserve, Gale & Ames ran it for awhile, and it was discontinued and the plant put to other uses. George Abbott has used it as a manufactory of dowels, broomsticks, etc., and it was burned recently.

The iron ore on Iron Mountain is seventy-five per cent. pure iron, and ... mountain stone. Thirty years ago a road was made to the top ... facilitate the transportation of the ore, and after the ... was built on that side, and mining ... The great ironmasters of England, Sanderson & Co., ... their works and from it made the best qualities of iron and ... \$60,000 for the property, but \$100,000 was asked, no sale ... and work soon ceased.[1] There is probably no place where charcoal ... could be made more cheaply or more plentifully, and in some future day ... will doubtless be utilized. The first tin discovered in this country was ... here by Dr Jackson in 1840. In 1843, eleven and one-half ounces of ... tin were made from the ore. The American Tin Company was incorporated in 1864, and expended thousands of dollars in unremunerative mining.

The first merchant was Andrew Chesley; following him were the Pinkhams, the Treleases, N. T. Stillings & Co., C. H. Hurlin & Co. Those now in trade are Charles H. Hurlin[2] and H. W. Harmon. Mr Hurlin, son of Rev. Charles Hurlin, came to Jackson in 1878 from England, and engaged in trade in the small store adjoining the large one he built in 1886, where he is now in business. H. W. Harmon was a partner from 1883 to 1886. He is now in trade in the store opposite the Glen Ellis House. He is a native of Madison.

HOTELS. — From the time that eminent artists made known the loveliness of Jackson it has been a favorite resort of summer tourists. In 1847 Mr Bierstadt came from New York city and engaged in making sketches. He boarded at the farmhouse of Captain Joshua Trickey. Then came Clark, Geary, Hoit, Brackett, with their friends and families, and Maple Cottage, as the farmhouse had been christened, was enlarged. The tide of mountain travel began to move in the direction of Pinkham Notch. Coaches to and from Glen House stopped at the village for dinner, first at Captain Trickey's and then at J. B. Trickey's. Maple Cottage being wholly inadequate to accommodate those who wished to stop here, the Thorn Mountain House was built in 1869.[3]

Wentworth Hall. — In this lovely little valley walled in by mountains with green foot-hills at their base, distant peaks, more intensely blue than the skies above them, is situated this most charming of hostelries. Washington, nowhere less obtrusive than here, like Carter Notch, is only to be seen from certain view points, but the Giants' Stair and Mote Mountain are inseparable from the landscape. Two rivers meet in the valley, one calm and peaceful, having spent its passion ten miles back in a fall of seventy

[1] ... & Ogdensburgh R. R.

[2] ... of Henry Wiggin.

[3] ... the Thorn Mountain House just before the war by Mr Shaw, who ... of the old pioneer Jeremiah, of Goodrich Falls fame. This was burned

feet, the other coming down the slope in a series of leaps — a veritable Wildcat. On the left shore of this river, just where the valley is most green and sightly, twenty years ago the Thorn Mountain House was opened by a happy young couple who looked out over a future life radiant with success. They were not dreamers, but wideawake, practical people. They were "to the manner born" as hosts, knew how to treat guests with that pleasant courtesy due from landlord to guest, and had odd, poetic ideas about æsthetic effects and harmony and beauty of adornment and decoration. These were unknown qualities to the oldtime mountain landlords, and they shook their heads and predicted failure to the "new departure." But guests came to the Thorn Mountain House, were made happy, and came again with others. The "new departure" was popular in its infancy. Years passed. In 1881 the first flower of the growing plant developed. Arden Cottage it was called. Very tasteful was its architecture and adornments, and the proprietor's heart seemed not less full of goodwill to his guests than were the fireplaces in the new cottage in good cheer and hospitality. Simultaneous with the new building, the host provided means for bringing water for the use of his guests and to beautify his lawns from the Falls above. The public gave solid testimony to their appreciation of these additions and improvements. The "new departure" was a brilliant success. In 1883 General Wentworth once more gave form to his conceptions of an ideal hotel in building Wentworth Hall, which reproduces the solid comfort, artistic effects, and picturesque beauty of an English manorial hall of Queen Anne's days. Again conservatives were confounded. By this time that true proof of successful originality had been awarded to the proprietors. Imitators had come into the field, and struggles were made to climb to where these bold "innovators" had stood long ago. Wentworth Hall was also a "new departure" in name, construction, and elaboration of detail. It was a home where wealth and culture and art found all their pleasant accessories of enjoyment. Osgood says: "This hotel has running water, good drainage, telephone, telegraph, electric bells, steam heat, livery stable, tennis-court, croquet lawn, dance-room, open fireplaces in all public rooms, 650 feet of piazzas, magnificent dining-hall, tables supplied from hotel-farm." In 1885 the demand for accommodation was so great that even the facilities of the two large buildings and cottage were insufficient, and two more dreams of beauty were created in 1885 and named Thornycroft and Glen-Thorne. In 1886 Elmwood cottage was built, and in 1887 the new stables. These, for beauty and symmetry of architecture, completeness of arrangement, and comfort for horses and attendants, are unsurpassed. There are accommodations for eighty horses. General Wentworth has a great love for horses, takes pride in his livery, and, like a true gentleman, cares tenderly for its comfort.

Wentworth Hall is of noticeably symmetrical outlines and harmonious tints. [illegible] we first descry the pyramidal roof of the [illegible] which is lighted by stained windows and surmounted [illegible] with initials and date of erection. Then we [illegible] the red-and-gold and pale-green of the exterior [illegible]. As we draw nearer we observe the fancy-cut belts [illegible] large windows and broad piazzas. Particularly beauti- [illegible] the display of flowers in the grounds. Especial care is taken with [illegible] and the flowers seem to know it and to smile the brighter in return. [illegible] and mention the establishment in detail is beyond [illegible] It is unsurpassed for elegance and convenience in the White Mountains, and is open from June 1 to October 15, and entertains two hundred and fifty guests.[1]

Jackson Falls House. — This was opened by Joseph B. Trickey in 1858, and [illegible] entertained seventy guests. It has been kept in the steady line of [illegible] from the first, and with its pleasant surroundings, open fireplaces, its [illegible] for heating and rendering comfortable its rooms in chilly days, the [illegible], and attentive service will ever be popular. It has always been an exceedingly well-kept house, justly celebrated for the kindly hospitality extended to all and its healthful surroundings. George and Will Trickey, the proprietors, keep the standard of achievement in harmony with that set at first by their father, whose pleasant conversation and courtesy adds much to the homelike feeling of the place. There always seems to be room for other guests no matter how large the number entertained.

Iron Mountain House. — The first house of this name was opened in 1861 by James M. Meserve, and gained an enviable reputation. In the spring of 1877 it was destroyed by fire originating in a burning chimney. The new, commodious, and picturesque Iron Mountain House, built in 1884, was opened in 1885 by J. M. Meserve and sons. There is a sweet sense of seclusion and quiet here, as if the untrodden solitudes stretched everywhere about unbroken by man's intrusion, and it is an admirable place in which to rest and recuperate. Under the management of W. A. Meserve both patrons and proprietors are abundantly satisfied.

Gray's Inn was built by Charles W. Gray, the present owner, with the view of making a comfortable, healthy, and pleasant summer resort. It was opened [illegible] new, in July, 1885. The rooms are large, well lighted, and well ven- [illegible]. The house is supplied with the best spring water through iron pipes. The [illegible] is first-class. It stands on a high elevation, overlooking the [illegible] and commanding a magnificent view of the famous Jackson Falls. It [illegible] to the town from whose broad piazzas on three sides can be

[1] The [illegible] is general superintendent of Wentworth Hall farm, stables, etc., for

seen the range of the White Mountains, with Mount Washington in the northwest, Carter's Notch in the north, Double Head, Tin, and Thorn mountains in the east, the famous Mote in the south, and the Iron Range in the west. With its "annex" cottages from eighty to ninety guests can be comfortably accommodated. The house was a success from the first.

On the side of Thorn Hill the pleasant *Thorn Hill Cottage* of W. G. Gray stands in a location from which a most magnificent mountain prospect stretches away in glorious distance. Here twenty guests find homelike comforts in the summer.

Hawthorne Cottage, built by J. E. Meserve, one of the sons of James M., of the Iron Mountain House, and a former member of the firm connected with that hostelry, is a lovely building exquisitely located and constructed. Towle cottage once occupied its site.

Glen Ellis House was built by Nicholas T. Stillings in a very durable manner. It was several years in process of erection and expensively furnished. It is in an admirable location near Ellis river and on the direct road to Pinkham Notch, and was opened in 1876. Since the death of Mr Stillings, his daughter, Mrs S. S. Thompson, has been owner and manager. There are accommodations for seventy-five or eighty guests, and it should receive a large share of public patronage.

Eagle Mountain House, about a mile above Jackson City (as it has been the custom to designate the little village), is in the borderland of outstretching wilderness. It accommodates sixty-five guests, and offers great attractions to those who love the wildness of primitive nature, pure air, and undisturbed quiet. Cyrus E. Gale is the proprietor. A commodious cottage was added this year. Winter parties are pleasantly entertained.

Several cottages, more or less pretentious and partaking of the nature of hotels or comfortable farmhouses, afford entertainment to travelers, tourists, fishermen, and others. Among these are the Carter Notch House, Ira R. Harriman's Spruce Cottage, and the Willson Cottage. Another class of cottages has been recently added to the treasures of the town — those built by gentlemen of wealth for summer residences. Two costly ones ornament the Thorn Hill road — those of Dr. Edward Wigglesworth and W. Scott Fitz, of Boston. Augustus F. Jenkins was the pioneer in this direction, building the first one in 1885. The Dundee road has also one or two cottages.

Centennial Celebration. — July 4, 1878, a most successful celebration of the centennial anniversary of the settlement of the town was carried out in accordance with an elaborate program, by a large and enthusiastic assemblage. General M. C. Wentworth was chief marshal and, with his staff, appeared in brilliant uniforms. Governor B. F. Prescott and other distinguished guests graced the occasion and made short speeches. The welcoming and farewell addresses were made by General Wentworth, to whose energy and enthusiasm the success of the celebration was due. The program reads: —

JACKSON CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION, 1778-1878. *Program.*—Salute at Sunrise. [illegible] will be formed in the following order: 1st, Chief Marshal [illegible] Bridgton Brass Band. 3d, Invited guests. 4th, Relatives of First Settlers. [illegible] 5th, Scholars. 6th, Citizens of the town. 8th, Visitors. At [illegible] the Procession will move to the spot where the first settlement was made, then approto the Grove, where it will be made by Rev. J. Cole, after which it will proceed to the Grove. Salute. Prayer by Rev. [illegible]. Introductory poem, Mrs. H. Furber. Music: Overture, "La Perichoir [illegible]. Oration, Hon. George H. Pinkham. Music: Quickstep, "Jackson Centenintermission of two hours. AFTERNOON. Salute. Music: National airs. Song, "One Hundred years ago and One Hundred years to come," Miss Hattie Quimby. Address, Daniel Pinkham, Esq. Music: Polka, "La Fille de Madame Angot," Lecoc q. Address, [illegible] Meserve, Esq. Music: Selection, "Don Giovanni," Rossini. Remarks by other distinguished gentlemen present. Music: Polka, Fireman's, Corbett. Salute. EVENING. Another concert by the Bridgton Brass Band, A. O. B. Corbett, conductor. A grand display of FIREWORKS during the concert.

[illegible] Meserve, jr. James Trickey, Silas Meserve, selectmen.
[illegible] Perkins, selectmen.
[illegible] Joseph Meserve, Joseph Burnham, selectmen.
[illegible] Jonathan Meserve, jr, Joseph Burnham, selectmen.
[illegible] Nathaniel Chesley, George Pinkham, selectmen.
Jonathan Meserve, jr, Timothy Dame, George Pinkham, selectmen.
[illegible] Joseph Burnham, John Perkins, selectmen.
Joseph Burnham, Nathaniel Chesley, Daniel Pinkham, selectmen.
[illegible], clerk; Jonathan Meserve, James Trickey, Timothy Dame, selectmen.
[illegible] clerk; Jonathan Meserve, jr, Timothy Dame, Ephraim Meserve, selectmen.
[illegible], clerk; Jonathan Meserve, jr, Daniel Pinkham, Daniel Meserve, selectmen.
[illegible] clerk; Jonathan Meserve, Nathaniel P. Meserve, Joseph T. Pinkham, selectmen.
[illegible]t, clerk; Jonathan Meserve, Nathaniel P. Meserve, Joseph T. Pinkham, selectmen.
[illegible] clerk; Joseph T. Pinkham, Alexander Lucy, John Perkins, selectmen.
Vincent, clerk; Jonathan Meserve, Silas Meserve, John M. Denison, selectmen.
[illegible] clerk; Jonathan Meserve, Joseph T. Pinkham, Ephraim Meserve, selectmen.
[illegible] clerk; Jonathan Meserve, Alexander Lucy, Nathaniel Chesley, selectmen.
[illegible] clerk; Robert P. Hodgdon, George Pinkham, James C. Trickey, selectmen.
Vincent, clerk; Jonathan Meserve, George Pinkham, Alexander Lucy, selectmen.
[illegible] clerk; Jonathan Meserve, George Pinkham, Alexander Lucy, selectmen.
Vincent, clerk; Jonathan Meserve, George Pinkham, Alexander Lucy, selectmen.
P. Meserve, clerk; Joseph Trickey, James C. Trickey, James Gray, selectmen.
P. Meserve, clerk; Alexander Lucy, Robert P. Hodgdon, Jonathan Meserve, selectmen.
Anthony Vincent, clerk; George P. Meserve, Joseph Trickey, James C. Trickey, selectmen.
Robert P. Hodgdon, Rufus Pinkham, Alexander Lucy, selectmen.
[illegible]e, clerk; Joseph Trickey, Robert P. Hodgdon, Daniel Elkins, jr, selectmen.
Joseph Trickey, Robert P. Hodgdon, John Chesley, selectmen.
[illegible] clerk; Joseph Trickey, George P. Meserve, James Perry, selectmen.
[illegible]t, clerk; Joseph Trickey, William Eastman, James Perry, selectmen.
[illegible]tt, clerk; George P. Meserve, William Eastman, John Rogers, selectmen.
George P. Meserve, John Rogers, Joshua Trickey, selectmen.
[illegible] Joseph Perkins, Joseph P. Emery, selectmen.
Chesley, clerk; George P. Meserve, Joseph Perkins, Joseph P. Emery, selectmen.
[illegible], John Chesley, clerk; George P. Meserve, Joseph Perkins, Joseph P. Emery, selectmen.
Robert McCarter, John F. Gerrish, Samuel H. Wentworth, selectmen.
[illegible], clerk; Cyrus F. Pinkham, Joseph Perkins, John Gray, selectmen.
[illegible] F. Pinkham, Joseph Perkins, John Gray, selectmen.
Cyrus F. Pinkham, Joseph Perkins, John Gray, selectmen.
[illegible] P. Meserve, Joshua Trickey, Joseph P. Emery, selectmen.
Cyrus F. Pinkham, Samuel H. Gray, Andrew Chesley, selectmen.
[illegible]Pinkham, clerk; Cyrus F. Pinkham, Samuel H. Gray, Andrew Chesley, selectmen.
[illegible]am, clerk; George Hackett, Joseph Perkins, Andrew I. Meserve, selectmen.
F. Pinkham, Joseph B. Trickey, Granville Elkins, selectmen.
[illegible]kham, clerk; Daniel G. Smith, Noah S. Lucy, Samuel H. Wentworth, selectmen.
[illegible] F. Pinkham, Abiel L. Eastman, Samuel H. Gray, selectmen.

1847, Joseph B. Trickey, clerk; Nathaniel C. Trickey, Andrew Chesley, Joshua Trickey, selectmen.
1848, Joseph B. Trickey, clerk; Nathaniel C. Trickey, George Wolfe, Andrew Chesley, selectmen.
1849, Rufus U. Pinkham, clerk; George Wolfe, Joseph Perkins, John K. Hall, selectmen.
1850, Rufus U. Pinkham, clerk; Joseph Perkins, John F. Gerrish, Samuel Dearborn, selectmen.
1851, Rufus U. Pinkham, clerk; Rufus U. Pinkham, Oliver P. Meserve, Abial L. Eastman, selectmen.
1852, Rufus U. Pinkham, clerk; Rufus U. Pinkham, Abial L. Eastman, Oliver P. Meserve, selectmen.
1853, Samuel Dearborn, clerk; Rufus U. Pinkham, Oliver P. Meserve, Abial L. Eastman, selectmen.
1854, Jonathan Gale, clerk; George Hackett, Granville Elkins, Wm L. Harriman, selectmen.
1855, Jonathan Gale, clerk; George Hackett, Granville Elkins, George Pinkham, selectmen.
1856, Jonathan Gale, clerk; George Hackett, James M. Meserve, Abial L. Eastman, selectmen.
1857, Jonathan Gale, clerk; Jonathan Gale, John Gray, John Willey, selectmen.
1858, Jonathan Gale, clerk; Jonathan Gale, John Gray, John Willey, selectmen.
1859, Jonathan Gale, clerk; Jonathan Gale, Granville Elkins, John Hodge, selectmen.
1860, Joseph B. Trickey, clerk; George P. Meserve, John Hodge, Joseph L. Wilson, selectmen.
1861, Joseph B. Trickey, clerk; Jonathan Gale, Granville Elkins, Joseph K. Dearborn, selectmen.
1862, Joseph B. Trickey, clerk; Joseph Perkins, Joseph K. Dearborn, John Willey, selectmen.
1863, Joseph B. Trickey, clerk; Joseph Perkins, George Pinkham, Wm. H. H. Wentworth, selectmen.
1864, Joseph B. Trickey, clerk; Joseph Perkins, George Pinkham, Andrew L. Hall, selectmen.
1865, Joseph B. Trickey, clerk; Joseph B. Trickey, George Pinkham, Noah Davis, selectmen.
1866, Jonathan Gale, clerk; Jonathan Gale, Granville Elkins, Ira R. Harriman, selectmen.
1867, Jonathan Gale, clerk; Jonathan Gale, Granville Elkins, Ira R. Harriman, selectmen.
1868, Jonathan Gale, clerk; Granville Elkins, Ira F. Harriman, Cyrus F. Pinkham, selectmen.
1869, Jonathan Gale, clerk; Granville Elkins, Ira F. Harriman, Cyrus F. Pinkham, selectmen.
1870, George W. Meserve, clerk; Jonathan Gale, John Hodge, Jacob Perkins, selectmen.
1871, George W. Meserve, clerk; John Hodge, Jacob C. Perkins, Warren C. Wentworth, selectmen.
1872, George W. Meserve, clerk; Warren C. Wentworth, John Hodge, Chase B. Perkins, selectmen.
1873, George W. Meserve, clerk; Jonathan Gale, William E. Elkins, Chase B. Perkins, selectmen.
1874, George P. Trickey, clerk; John Hodge, Ira R. Harriman, Clinton E. Eastman, selectmen.
1875, George P. Trickey, clerk; John Hodge, Clinton E. Eastman, George M. Fernald, selectmen.
1876, George W. Meserve, clerk; George W. Meserve, George M. Fernald, Joseph M. Towle, selectmen.
1877, George W. Meserve, clerk; George W. Meserve, Joseph M. Towle, Charles W. Bartlett, selectmen.
1878, Ira B. Harriman, clerk; John Hodge, Charles W. Carleton, Osgood Ham, selectmen.
1879,[1] Joseph B. Trickey, clerk; Joseph H. Dearborn, Osgood Ham, Jacob C. Perkins, selectmen.
1880, Joseph B. Trickey, clerk; John Hodge, George Pinkham, Nathaniel C. Trickey, selectmen.
1881, Joseph B. Trickey, clerk; George Pinkham, Nathaniel C. Trickey, Charles W. Gray, selectmen.
1882, Joseph B. Trickey, clerk; Osgood Ham, Henry L. Meserve, William W. Trickey, selectmen.
1883, Joseph B. Trickey, clerk; William W. Trickey, Cyrus E. Gale, James H. Hodge, selectmen.
1884, Joseph B. Trickey, clerk; William W. Trickey, Cyrus E. Gale, James H. Hodge, selectmen.
1885, Joseph B. Trickey, clerk; Cyrus E. Gale, James H. Hodge, Chase B. Perkins, selectmen.
1886, Joseph B. Trickey, clerk; John Hodge, Chase B. Perkins, Nelson I. Trickey, selectmen.
1887, Joseph B. Trickey, clerk; Chase B. Perkins, Nelson I. Trickey, James H. Hodge, selectmen.
1888, Joseph B. Trickey, clerk; Cyrus E. Gale, James H. Hodge, Warren C. Wentworth, selectmen.
1889, Joseph B. Trickey, clerk; Cyrus E. Gale, Charles W. Gray, Frank H. Wilson, selectmen.

Representatives. – (For early ones see page 234.) 1830, Robert P. Hodgdon; 1844, Abiel L. Eastman; 1845–46, J. F. Gerrish; 1847–49, Nathaniel P. Meserve; 1850–51, G. H. Pinkham; 1852–53, Samuel Hazelton; 1854, N. P. Meserve; 1855, Wm J. Harriman; 1856–57, Granville Elkins; 1858–59, Joseph B. Trickey; 1860–61, Joshua Trickey; 1862–63, Oliver P. Meserve; 1864–65, John Hodge; 1866–67, George Pinkham; 1868–69, Jonathan Gale; 1870–71, Joseph H. Dearborn; 1872–73, Ira R. Harriman; 1874–75, George W. Meserve; 1876–77, Abiel L. Eastman; 1878, George H. Davis. (For later ones see page 255.

Jackson in the Civil War. — With a population of 631 the town sent thirty-three soldiers to the Union army, and paid $12,774. The town voted as follows at various times: September 3, 1862, that the town pay each man, resident in town, who has or may enlist under the last call of the President, $100, until the quota is filled; and $50 to each resident who may enlist under the call for soldiers by draft, to be paid when mustered into service; and selectmen are authorized to borrow the money required at six per cent., and pay to each soldier when drafted $75. March 10,

[1] The town-house was built this year.

Authorized the selectmen to hire money to pay the state aid. December [illegible] Voted to instruct the selectmen or town agent to loan to [illegible] men who have reported and paid their commutation $200 without interest, the principal to be refunded when called for; to pay volunteers [illegible] when the whole quota is made up, $200 [illegible] the selectmen and J. B. Trickey to procure men to fill the quota, [illegible] selectmen to hire money to pay volunteers and drafted men. [illegible] 28, 1863. Authorized the selectmen to hire $4,000. February [illegible] selectmen authorized to hire sufficient to procure volunteers [illegible] the quota. July 6th. Voted to loan to drafted men $200 without interest, &c., and chose George Pinkham and J. B. Trickey, agents to [illegible] money and pay it out for this purpose. June 8, 1864. Instructed the agents to pay to each drafted man reporting and being accepted at Portsmouth $200. September 5th. Voted to hire $5,000 to pay bounties to each person mustered into service whether enlisted volunteers or volunteer substitutes in case there shall be enough volunteers to fill the quota, and substitutes for all drafted men; agents are to ascertain if a sufficient number can be obtained to fill the quota with the town, state, and government bounties, or by individual subscription added to these, and if so to procure them. January 16, 1865. Voted that J. B. Trickey and George Pinkham, agents, are authorized to hire $3,000 to pay volunteers and drafted men mustered into service — $300 for each enrolled man or substitute. March 14, 1865. The selectmen are authorized to pay to each person drafted, or enrolled and liable to draft, the highest authorized bounty for the purpose of procuring a substitute, etc.

The solid worth of the people of Jackson is very happily expressed by Julius H. Ward in an article in The New York Times, from which we extract:

The longer one stays in this enchanted region the more contented he feels. It is not easy to consume soil to sufficient interest in the outside world to read a daily newspaper. Up here you would not give fifty cents for all the clothes a man has on, but the moment you go beneath the outward appearance you are likely to find a person who is your equal in natural ability, and in whose reserve strength you may take an unexpected interest. I found a farmer who in a conversation with his neighbor about pigs and cows developed a keenness of judgment which could not be surpassed on Wall street. I found a man who kept one of the village stores, of which there are but two in the place, able to tell me more about the right construction of sentences than I had supposed that any man could carry in his noddle. A visit to the shoemaker's soon developed the fact that the disciple of St Crispin was a writer of verse, a reader of the best books, and in his way a man of sense, with the natural endowments of a person of mark, and on being shown into his best room, what should I find on his bookshelves but Emerson's writings, Dr T. W. Parsons's poems, and choice collections of many of the standard poets of England and America, and, best of all, with the growing confidence of a [illegible] original verses, which this unknown lover of the mountains had written. One of his poems, a beautiful tribute to one of the finest waterfalls in the White



Joshua Tuttle

Mountains, I begged him to allow me to take away with me. Mr F. O. Hodge, the writer, is a man nearly threescore and ten in years, but retaining much of the freshness and fine feeling of his youth, and as unwordly in his view of life as ever Alcott was in his highest dreams of philosophy. Here is his poem.

With dashing and splashing and rumble and roar,
We read how the waters come down from Lodore.
Not so seeks its level Glen Ellis thy fall,
Nor whirling nor turning nor waiting at all,
But sheer at one bound from the top to the pool
Whose granite-rimmed depths are pellucid and cool.
O'ershadowed with evergreens towering nigh,
As upward we look at the blue of the sky,
The moss and the fern in the cranny and flaw
Of thy rock find a place by the infinite law,
Which gives to the least and most fragile a home
In a tower of strength, 'neath a sheltering dome.
As poured from the height of the mountain in view
Thee descending, and feel thy baptism of dew,
To our visions the forms of immortals are clear,
In thy cadence the voices of angels we hear,
And lifting our hands to the Father, we raise
To his wisdom of glory a pean of praise.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CAPTAIN JOSHUA TRICKEY.

The Trickey family of the early days were truly of the embattled farmers of the Revolution, loyal and patriotic men, serving their day and generation well. Among the signers of the Association Test in Nottingham under date of August 16, 1776, we find the names of Joshua and Francis Trickey. In 1786, Moses Leavitt, of North Hampton, writes to the General Court convened at Portsmouth, that "Samuel Trickey, of Nottingham, and others, had served faithfully during the war," and it is probable that the ancestors of the Trickey family of Jackson were residents of that town.

In the office of Wentworth Hall, and in prominent view, is a fine oil painting portraying a countenance of such strong character and kindly benevolence that the incoming guest, if a stranger, at once seeks its identity. It is a likeness, and an excellent one, of Captain Joshua Trickey, the pioneer of summer-boarding in this vicinity, whose memory is inseparably connected with this hostelry.[1] He was the first to entertain summer guests from abroad, and this hotel is the outgrowth of his generous hospitality. Captain Trickey was born in Jackson, October 25, 1802, and was son of James and Mary (Burnham) Trickey.

[1] The accompanying engraving was made from this painting.

His parents had nine children, of whom he and his brother Samuel were the last survivors. His early life was passed on the farm near Black Mountain, where he continued to reside after he married Martha P., daughter of Colonel Jonathan and Miss Polly (Foster) Meserve, in January, 1826. Mrs Trickey was a most estimable woman, who in her nearly fourscore of years accomplished much. She died March 28, 1881, aged seventy-six years, seven months, and twenty-seven days. The children of Captain Joshua and Martha (Meserve) Trickey were Alice and Mary[1] (twins), Martha A. (deceased), and Georgia A., who married General Marshall C. Wentworth.

The old homestead was in the midst of many beautiful points of interest attractive to travelers, and Captain Trickey and his wife lived there until the four children were born, when he sold Iron Mountain to the Iron Mountain Mining Company, and purchased the farm of John Chesley near Jackson Falls, and moved there in the latter part of the "forties." Having previously boarded for several artists who in their rural jaunting had stumbled on the old homestead, here he had to open his doors to them and an increased number of guests and to enlarge his house for their accommodation. From this time he was engaged in the character of host until relieved of its cares by his daughter and son-in-law, with whom he afterwards made his home until his death (which occurred at Washington, D. C., April 8, 1887), and his presence and conversation were among the great charms of the place. He was prominent in developing the resources of Jackson, and in many ways connected with its prosperity. He was the village merchant, proprietor of a stage-route from North Conway to Jackson, owned and operated grist and saw mills, opened the tin mine, and no person ever did more to promote its interests. His title of captain was attained through service in the state militia. He was a Spiritualist in religion, a Democrat in politics, and strong for the Union during the great Civil War. Naturally social and genial and of large business qualifications, Captain Trickey soon made his house at Jackson Falls a favorite resort for summer outing. In 1869 he built the Thorn Mountain House for his daughter, now Mrs Wentworth, and on her marriage resigned active business.

One who knew him well says of him: "He could have made a success of almost any occupation. I think he could have filled almost any position in the state with credit, but he would not sacrifice personal honor for political emoluments. His temperament was exceedingly fine and his impulses kind and generous; a firm friend and wise counselor, as General Wentworth and others attest. Socially very agreeable and entertaining, his natural refinement gave him the power of meeting any one in a pleasing manner. He and his good wife, aided by their family, laid a firm foundation for what Went-worth Hall is to-day. To Mrs Trickey life was a reality, which she met with



W. C. Wentworth

a will and force strong to overcome ordinary obstacles till the death of a gifted daughter swept away much of its brightness. Captain Trickey dwelt more with the ideal, always appearing to view matters on the sunny side. It seemed to be his especial care to comprehend and harmonize the events of life that there might be the least possible friction. It is seldom one possesses so cheerful and happy a nature. His declining years and departure from this life was like one of our glorious mountain sunsets when not a cloud flecks the horizon."

GENERAL MARSHALL C. WENTWORTH.

General Marshall Clark Wentworth, son of William H. H. and Mary (Clark) Wentworth, was born in Jackson, N. H., August 16, 1844. He descends from the English nobility through Elder William Wentworth, the emigrant, who was baptized at Alford, England, in 1615, and when a young man accompanied Rev. John Wheelwright to America in 1636, and settled at Exeter, where he eventually became the beloved pastor of the Congregational church, and continued many years. The line is Elder William[1], Ephraim[2], Ephraim[3], Ephraim[4], Spencer[5], Charles B.[6], William H. H.[7], Marshall C.[8] Charles B. Wentworth, son of Spencer and Eunice (Smith) Wentworth, a native of Meredith, came to Jackson with his father in 1816, and passed his early life on the picturesque farm where his father located, two miles above Jackson Falls on the road to Carter Notch. He was a comfortable farmer, a useful citizen, and deputy sheriff of Coös county for many years. He died in 1845. William H. H. Wentworth, born 1818, died 1864, succeeded to the homestead of his father. The environments of his youth did not give the advantages of education and culture, and the hard work of rough farm life debarred him from extended communication with the world, yet he was a kindly, courteous gentleman, with a good word and a good deed for every one in need of them, and having many friends. Unlike his progenitors, he was a Democrat in politics; like them, a Freewill Baptist in religion. His wife, Mary Clark, was of sturdy Welsh stock, strong and vigorous mentally and physically. She was a native of Maine, and a capable teacher. She is now living at the age of sixty-seven, active and vigorous, and an enjoyable companion.

Marshall C. Wentworth passed his childhood years at home developing a healthy physical organization by his labor on the farm, and receiving from the instruction of his mother a stimulation to his natural desire for knowledge, and a taste for learning and reading. To attend the district school he walked eight miles daily, and also assisted in the farmwork. Such zealous efforts could have but one result. He was intelligent, alert, keenly attentive to and anxious concerning everything transpiring in the country, and devoured with avidity all information he could secure regarding the great subject which at

the preservation of the Union. He saw [illegible] his patriotism led him to become a soldier. His parents [illegible] purpose. He was one of the earliest soldiers, enlisting April [illegible] seventeen years old, as a private in Company I, Fifth Maine Volunteer Infantry. This was a fighting regiment, did much active service, and won high honors. Marshall was never absent from the regiment during his three years' service, participating in its many memorable engagements. When his term of enlistment expired he returned to Jackson to visit his parents; while there his father was ill, and he remained to care for him until his death. After the burial rites were over, our soldier reënlisted, January, 1865, in the First New Jersey Cavalry, and served until June, 1865, the close of the war. He was engaged in twenty-seven actions in both enlistments, among them the first and second battles of Bull Run, the seven days' fight on the Peninsula, South Mountain (his brigade making the famous charge at Crampton Pass), first and second battles at Fredericksburg, Salem Churchyard, the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Mine Run, Five Forks, and Gettysburg. May 10, 1864, his regiment (Fifth Maine) was one of ten regiments selected to break the rebel lines at Spottsylvania. This they did, and took many prisoners. In the first winter of his service, while on picket duty with three companions, they were attacked by twenty rebels, one of the four was killed, two were captured, but Marshall, although wounded, escaped. At Five Forks he received a wound in the foot from which he still suffers. He had offers of promotion and promise of a commission, but preferred to remain in the ranks with his companions, who said "a braver soldier never fired a gun."

After the war was over, and a visit made to Jackson, Boston, and other places, he was, for a few months, conductor of a passenger train running between New York and Elizabeth, New Jersey. Later he returned to Jackson, where he married, May 30, 1869, Georgia A., daughter of Captain Joshua and Martha P. (Meserve) Trickey. Captain Trickey was at this time building the Thorn Mountain House for his daughter, and here the young couple commenced their long and pleasant career as host and hostess. They did not sit down with folded hands to await the coming of prosperity, or delegate the conduct of their hotel to servants. They worked personally, early and late, taking pleasure in the thought that success must come to honest, well-directed labor. Far off in the distance they saw their ideal of a hotel, and their desire and ambition was to realize this; to introduce every pleasant and æsthetic feature of home life into their establishment in such a manner that people of the highest culture would experience delight at finding every want anticipated, and perfect harmony prevailing in their surroundings. The general's plans

have been bold and original. Mrs Wentworth has cordially cooperated with him, and every step taken and every building constructed has been endorsed by both. They have made the entertainment of their guests their lifework and study, and have been phenomenally successful. They were the originators of the new system of artistic houses, decorations, and effects in mountain hotels, and the lovely village of Wentworth Hall and cottages realized their high ideal. In addition to Thorn Mountain House, they have built Arden Cottage in 1881; Wentworth Hall, at an expense of $25,000, in 1883; Thornycroft in 1885; Glen-Thorne in 1885; Elmwood in 1886. In the winters of 1884, 1885, and 1886, General Wentworth was manager of the Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J., where he made many and permanent friends.

General Wentworth has not sought for office. It is due to him to say, however, that when his name was once presented to his townsmen, he ran forty-two votes ahead of his ticket, evincing his personal popularity. He was quartermaster-general on the staff of Governor Charles H. Bell from 1881 to 1883, and a member of the Republican Electoral College in 1884. He is a member of Mount Washington lodge, F. & A. M., North Conway; Greenleaf chapter, R. A. M., Portland, Maine, and Saco Valley lodge of Odd Fellows, North Conway.

General Wentworth has the superb physique, the courtliness and grace of manner and kindness of heart which were characteristics of his English ancestors, possesses a winning magnetism, and is kind and courteous to all, the patron and the servant, the acquaintance and the stranger. He is ever foremost in public improvement, and has an enthusiasm which carries others with him. He was the chief promoter of the centennial celebration of the settlement of the town, and the founder of the public library. The development of his hotel interests has been a wonderful boon to Jackson. With far-seeing sagacity he discerned the opportunity and way, and convinced the most conservative that he was right, and placed the care of guests upon the highest plane. By the enlarged facilities he has given his townsmen, by the employment he affords to hundreds, by his liberal and extensive generosity, he has accomplished much good and is a public benefactor; by his unvarying courtesy to his guests he has won the title of "prince of landlords." The sunny spirit and practical intelligence of his excellent wife have borne their part in his success, and been most important factors in the household economy. Their natural culture has been broadened by extensive travel in both continents. Their hostelries have been visited by many distinguished and cultivated people, and who comes once will come again and again.

Artists, poets, dead and gone,
What Elysium have ye known,
Happy fields or magic cavern
Choicer than the Wentworth Tavern?

CAPTAIN NICHOLAS TUTTLE STILLINGS.

Captain Nicholas Tuttle Stillings, who was for many years well known to this section as an energetic, successful business man and a man of wealth, was born in Bartlett, April 15, 1818, and died in Jackson, June 1, 1885. His grandfather, Samuel Stillings, an early resident of Bartlett, emigrated from Lee, and located in the "Upper District." Samuel, Jr., was born in 1790, and learned the trade of ship carpenter, but on attaining man's estate purchased a piece of wild land on the north side of the Saco, in Bartlett, where Walter Stanton now lives, and after developing it bought the J. B. Brown farm and kept a wayside inn for many years. He married Martha, daughter of Benjamin and Jane (Folsom) Tuttle. (Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle were from Lee, moved to Eaton in the early part of the century, in 1810 to Hart's Location, and subsequently to Jefferson, where they passed their last days.) The children of Samuel and Martha (Tuttle) Stillings attaining maturity were: Nicholas T., Alfred, Benjamin F., and Clarinda J., who married Elias M. Hall, of Bartlett. Mr Stillings was an honest, industrious, hard-working farmer. He was never known to deviate from the strictest truth, and lost several lawsuits by telling the facts, without any attempt to omit, pervert, or mystify them. Politically he was a Democrat; religiously a Universalist, and he lived a good and useful life. He died in 1868, his wife surviving him many years.

Nicholas T. Stillings attained a strong and robust physique in his home among the mountains and was noted for his great muscular strength. He worked for his father until his majority, then started in life on his own account, purchasing a farm for seven hundred dollars on credit, his only capital being a pair of colts. However he soon took to himself a helpmeet, a bright, vigorous woman, who with her willing hands helped turn the wheels of honest labor with good results. Mr Stillings paid for his farm in seven years. He was obliged to work hard to do this, as money was scarce, and labor and stock brought small prices.[1] He would go to Portland, buy a load of salt, and draw it to Vermont and Upper Coös, where he would dispose of it for part money and part produce, with which he returned to Portland. In 1846 he bought the farm of his father, and kept a stage tavern until he moved to Jackson. (This house was burned in 1870.) He then commenced lumbering, and not long after purchased the stagecoute from the Glen to the Crawford House, and dined the passengers at his "hotel." He ran this line summers for eleven years, discontinuing it only with the advent of the railroad. The horses he used on the coach in the winter, thus combining two enterprises very success-

[1] He sold a yoke of "second best" oxen for forty dollars.



O. P. Stillings

fully, and during his life continued to purchase and operate large tracts of timber. His energetic, active temperament was always ready for hard work and the promotion of new enterprises. In 1866 he built a starch mill in Jackson, and in 1869 removed thither, and, with his daughter Sophronia, established a store as N. T. Stillings & Co. His next work was the building of the Glen Ellis House, which was opened for guests in 1876. This is a solid structure located near the Ellis river. When Mr Stillings was asked why he put so much work into it, and did it so thoroughly, he answered that he was going to build it to stand as a monument to show that he was once on earth.

In August, 1839, Mr Stillings married Patience Stanton, daughter of William and Patience Jenkins. She was born in New Durham, August 17, 1817. Their children were: Sophronia (married Silas M. Thompson, and has one child, Harry Alonzo, born in 1884), who inherits many of her father's characteristics; Alonzo (dec.); Emeline (Mrs James Nute, of Bartlett).

Democratic in politics, and often serving as selectman in Bartlett and Jackson, Mr Stillings was recognized as a keen business man possessing rare good judgment. He had great perseverance, and when he started an enterprise he invariably carried it through. He was public-spirited and generous toward anything that appeared to him just and right, but was never a time-server, and could not nor would not fall in with every scheme presented to him. He was a captain in the militia and a good disciplinarian. A strong, rugged character, he was one whose personality was in keeping with his surroundings, and impressed himself upon all who knew him. He will not soon be forgotten, and few have done more for the benefit of the town.

THE MESERVE FAMILY.[1]

Jonathan Meserve moved his family from Madbury to Jackson in or near 1790. His first settlement was made on the Elkins farm on the east side of Eagle mountain. He afterwards moved to the west side on the Glen road. In colonial times he held a captain's commission. When expressing indignation at the Stamp Act to one of the commission to bring it over, he was told that if the colonies did not swallow it, a standing army would be sent, which they would be obliged to swallow. He made the characteristic reply, "Cousin George, we will choke at it." He revolted, and expended all his energies and wealth in throwing off the oppressive yoke. The close of the war finding him without means, and his inherent pride still remaining, he joined his lot

[1] By C. E. Meserve.

make a home in the wilderness.[1] Of his ability we have ... except his handwriting upon the town records. ... of the pen indicates that he was no stranger to it, ... ent letters speak of a frank but decided character. He ... 1810–12, when his name disappears from the records.

... married Mary Davis. Their children were: Jonathan, ... Betsey, Mary, and Joanna. Of these Betsey was the ... Silas Meserve; Mary, wife, first, of Hubbard Harriman; second, ... Seavey; and Joanna, wife of Joseph Pitman. *Daniel* married Betsey, ... John Pendexter, and lived in Jackson until 1815, when he moved ... They had several children. Of them Colonel Samuel P. Meserve ... prominent and influential man of great business capacity, tenacious of ... opinions yet open to conviction, and politically a Republican. *Nathaniel* ... Tuckey, daughter of James Tuckey. He went to Maine and lived ... returned and passed his last days with his only surviving child, ... M. Meserve, proprietor of Iron Mountain House. James M. Meserve ... successful school-teacher for a number of years, then a model farmer. He married Martha, eldest daughter of General George P. Meserve. They ... children: Mrs Frank Black; J. E. Meserve, proprieter of Haw... College; W. A. Meserve, manager of Iron Mountain House. *John* married Dorcas Hardy, of Fryeburg, Maine. Their children were: Nathaniel P., James, Silas, John, Chandler, Joanna (Mrs Daniel Meserve), Abbie (Mrs ... Starbird), and Phebe. Nathaniel P. married Adeline, daughter of John Chesley. He was a substantial citizen who represented the town in ... several terms. A few years before his death he moved to ... with his son, but returned and died at the home of his only daughter, Mrs Ephraim Garland, in November, 1888. James was a veteran stage-driver ... Conway, Portland, and Crawford's. He joined the Union army and ... South. He left a family. Silas lives in Lewiston, Maine; John in ... Maine. Both of these were in the Union army, and are men of ... reputation. They have families. Chandler was a painter and carpenter. ... many years ago.

Jonathan Meserve, 2d, born March 2, 1772, married Alice, oldest daughter of John Pendexter. He was a farmer and general business man. His farming ... on a scale that would be considered extensive even now. He ... of the militia, represented the town, and filled other official posi... He was a man of fine physique. His face was round and full, with florid ... while a keen blue eye looked from under a broad and well-devel... How the children loved the old man! And the grandmother, too, ... possessed one chief trait so frequently sought for a word of encourage-

[1] ... Location, for which they paid an old sloop, their ... property.

ment, but most of all for the generous slices of bread and butter she so lavishly bestowed. Colonel Jonathan would be particularly characterized for his geniality and hospitality. He died September 2, 1849; his wife, April 19, 1872. The children of Colonel Jonathan Meserve were: George P., Daniel, Martha P. (Mrs Joshua Trickey), John P., Andrew J., and Alice P. (died young). (See Pendexter family.) Captain Daniel left four sons. John P. has two sons. These were and are good citizens. Major Andrew J. was the most promising and the best educated of the family, but mistaken medical treatment of a brain fever left him insane for life.

George P. Meserve, oldest son of Colonel Jonathan and Alice (Pendexter) Meserve, was born April 11, 1798, and died September 19, 1884. Inured to toil in his boyhood, he had little opportunity to obtain books, and from them the longed-for knowledge. After the tasks of the day were over, and the household quietly at rest, he was in the habit of pursuing his studies by the dim light of a candle, or, more frequently, by pitch-knots burning in the rude fireplace, often till the coming of a new day. As his years increased, he became especially interested in works of a military character, and so thoroughly mastered the intricate tactics of warfare that he successfully filled all the official military grades, and at the age of twenty-six was commissioned major-general of the state militia, which position he filled very efficiently. He was a man of sterling worth, full of energy, perseverance, and courage. He took an active part in public affairs, and was a zealous advocate of all measures calculated to advance the best interests of the community. His name frequently occurs upon the official records of the town and Coos county. He was the first representative sent from Jackson alone to the legislature, where he bore a prominent part, serving on the more important committees. By occupation he was a farmer, but he did a great deal of business for people in land matters. Being a land surveyor, and having a good understanding of the location and land interests, he was frequently consulted for information and plans, and was one of the original owners of the summit of Mt Washington.

Politically he was an uncompromising Democrat. By this we do not mean that he was a narrow partisan, for there was nothing contracted in his nature. He was broad enough to read both sides of the question, and liberal enough to give each side its due. In the Rebellion of 1861, his age prohibited his going to the battlefield as a common soldier, but he wrote to Governor Harriman, offering to raise a company of men, provided he could go with it as captain. His religious belief was in deeds not words, or that he who accomplished the most good for humanity's sake was the better man. He was one of the principal men to whom the building of the neat little chapel at the village is due, which was dedicated to the use of any evangelical denomination of good standing. A good conversationalist, he was always a genial and entertaining companion: hospitable, all received a hearty welcome to his board. He was a

colorful reader and student of history. It was impossible for him to enter a [illegible] without taking away with him some of its treasures. The love of [illegible] was a very strong element of his nature.

He married Harriet, daughter of Richard Eastman.[1] By this marriage, [illegible] were eight daughters and one son. These he endeavored to give a liberal education as far as his limited means would permit, believing there could be no better investment made for them. The daughters were all school-teachers, some of them teaching very successfully for several years in prominent schools in the state. The only son, George W. Meserve, filled official positions acceptably. He was chosen representative in 1874, and reëlected in 1876, when there was not a vote cast against him. He was town clerk and selectman for a period of years, and chairman of the board of education at his death, December 11, 1886.

Clement Meserve, son of Clement Meserve, of Dover, moved to this place in 1790. His wife was Lydia Furbie. His children were: Judge Silas, Isaac, and Ephraim. Silas Meserve lived in this town quite a number of years, as his name frequently occurs on the town records as one of its principal men. He married Betsey, daughter of Captain Jonathan Meserve. Their children were: Stephen, Ezra, John L., Isaac, Lydia, Mary, Alice, and Harriet. He moved to Bartlett, where he died. Isaac Meserve married Betsey Pinkham. Ephraim Meserve, born February 20, 1773, married Sally Gray. They had fourteen children: Israel, Sophia, Abigail, Charlotte, Sally, Florinda, Ira D., Silas, Melissa, Stephen D., Oliver P., Clement, Winfield S., and Horace B. These were all good citizens. Sophia was wife of Robert McCarter; Abigail, of Andrew Chesley; Florinda, of William Emery; Silas, who resides on the home farm, married Hannah Cogswell, and has two children living, Silas D. and Mrs Sarah Charles. Stephen D. left town when young, and is a prosperous physician in Robinson, Illinois. Oliver P. married Nancy L., daughter of William Eastman. They had one child, Mrs Charles Stilphen. He was commissioned postmaster of Jackson in 1852, and held the office until his death in November, 1888. His widow, a very capable woman, still retains the office. Clement, a man of marked ability, is a lawyer in Hopkinton, Mass. Winfield was a prominent man of Danville. Horace B. was also a man of good ability, followed the sea several years, returned home and died. Israel died at the fort in Portsmouth.

[1] [illegible]

CHATHAM.

CHAPTER LXXXII.

Description — Population — Families — Action of the Proprietors — Early Settlers — Extracts from Town Records — Chatham in the Rebellion — Reminiscences of Samuel Phipps, Jr — Church History — Education — Civil List — Biographical Sketches

CHATHAM was granted by Governor Benning Wentworth, February 7, 1767, to seventy-three grantees, none of whom became a resident. It was laid out ten miles long and four wide, and named for Lord Chatham. The survey overran one-half mile in width, and its area is now over 28,000 acres. It is bounded north by Bean's Purchase, east by Maine, south by Conway, west by Bartlett, Jackson, and Bean's Purchase. There are three postoffices, South Chatham, Chatham, and North Chatham. The soil on the eastern side and along the valleys and upland of the streams is either strong and productive or light and warm, capable by fertilization of good crops. Corn and fruit are successfully raised, and all the elements of prosperous farming exist. West of this fertile area is the wild mountain land which occupies the greatest part of the town. Baldface towers 3,600 feet high in the northwest part, with long upper ridges of strange whiteness. This is a mighty mass of granite of excellent quality for building purposes. There are veins of peculiar decomposition running through this, in which have been found rare gems: white topazes almost rivaling the diamond in hardness and splendor,[1] lapis lazuli, beryls, garnets, etc. From Baldface stretches southward a great mountain wall, composed of Gemini, Eastman, Sloop, and Kearsarge mountains. Kearsarge is noted and historic, and the attempt to substitute Pequawket for its oldtime name caused such uprising of patriotic zeal in all the region roundabout as will render subsequent attempts to do this utterly futile. Kearsarge it was to the residents

[1] Some of great value have been found. Ithiel E. Clay, who owns the mountain, has two splendid specimens set in a pin and a ring.

dense growth of pine, spruce, hemlock, and hardwood [illegible] for years much sought by lumbermen and [illegible]. Mountain pond, at a high altitude in a glen-like basin, surrounded by mountains, is one of the loveliest and clearest bodies of water in the state. It contains one hundred acres, and contains speckled trout of great size. The largest caught in New England (it is claimed) was caught in this pond. In a [illegible] solitude, and with a pure and invigorating atmosphere, it is destined to become a highly valued summer resort. Province pond is also famed for trout, and the mountain streams abound with them. Many beautiful glens, cascades, mountain prospects, and other scenic attractions well reward the visitor.

When Coös county was formed (1805) Chatham was one of its towns, and so remained until 1823, when it was given to Strafford. It was one of the original towns of Carroll county. A grant made to Lieutenant Samuel Gilman in 1779, and containing 2,000 acres, was annexed to Chatham June 23, 1817. A small tract of Conway was annexed June 26, 1823. 500 acres were annexed July 2, 1828. June 30, 1869, a tract of Chatham was annexed to Bartlett. The population in 1790 was 58; in 1800, 183; in 1810, 201; 1820, 293. By 1850 the maximum, 516, was reached. This fell to 489 in 1860, 445 in 1870, 421 in 1880.

Among the representative families of Chatham are: Eastman, Clay, Cox, Chandler, Weeks, Charles, Fife, Hill, Binford, and others. Abiel Chandler is known as the founder of Chandler Scientific School, an annex to Dartmouth College. Eliphalet Weeks, of South Chatham, a Methodist local preacher, kept up an organization of that church for many years. He was a man of ability, a good speaker, and as representative acquired celebrity by his quaint and pertinent speeches. Russell and Bliss Charles filled many offices of trust. Moses Fife was another citizen worthy of mention.

September 28, 1792. The proprietors voted "that Messrs Samuel Walker, Nathaniel Walker, Amos Harriman, John Ames, Richard Walker, William Howard, Paul Chandler, Jonas Wyman and Benjn Walker, who have already entered on lands in said Township, shall be esteemed as settlers

[illegible] a symbolical one, and from his great familiarity with the Algonquin [illegible] signification, and with just indignation repels all attempts to fasten any other [illegible] upon the mountain. He says: "Kearsarge, the mountain, with her name of appropriate meaning, [illegible] prominent and precious of all our surroundings. This mountain is situated on [illegible] Conway and Bartlett. The summit is in Chatham, the mountain is 3,250 feet high, and [illegible] of all the splendid mountains of New Hampshire. *Ke-a-he-sa-he-gee*, 'The [illegible] events.' 'The lofty index of morning and evening of the coming and [illegible] The Indian's clock and thermometer.' O Ke-a-he-sa-he-gee in the door of the [illegible] of light; first the sunbeams to invite; first to feed her guests with dew from off a [illegible] We have always called thee Kearsarge. Thy name shall remain Kearsarge forever. We [illegible] as yonder spirit and by grandparents oft. The words they spoke shall [illegible] rich in meaning, in memory, and forever thy name

and quieted by the Proprietors in possession of one hundred acres of land, including their respective improvements," etc. The same year Thomas McDonough, Esq., was fully quieted in the location laid out to him in Chatham, provided he settles two families upon it within three years. The mill privileges "now improved by Nathan Ames" were voted to Captain John Glover; to include the stream with the pond, and all the land it flows or may flow, also fifty acres of land on each side of said mill, together with £45 to enable him to complete the mills upon the condition that he shall cause in three years a good gristmill and sawmill to be erected, and kept in good repair, and occupy the same in sawing and grinding for the inhabitants of Chatham. (A mill has been in continuous service here ever since.) A committee was chosen to look and spot out a road through the town from Conway line to the north line of the township. In October Nathaniel Hutchins, William Abbott, and David Chandler were "quieted" in the possession of one hundred acres as settlers. The mill privilege and fifty acres of land on each side of the mill stream is ceded to Nathan Ames, who is in possession.[1] John Costelloe, of Effingham, had secured the Glover interest, relinquished his right for lots still known as Costelloe's grant. In 1799 a committee was in action to cut and clear roads and make them passable for teams.[2] September 20, 1804, the proprietors voted to request the selectmen to examine the ground between the end of Conway road at the Green Hills, and the end of a road laid out or "bushed" by the inhabitants of Bartlett so as to determine the most eligible place for a road and the probable expense of making the same. (This road was made and used until 1821; then discontinued, and since abandoned. Its opening is again under discussion.) Rev. Dr Samuel Langdon, president of Harvard College, had a grant of 3,500 acres from Governor Wentworth, which was confirmed to him by the proprietors. He advertised for settlers and secured Phipps and Robinson from Cambridge. Later came Cox. To avoid military service, he sold his property and brought the proceeds, $2,000 Spanish milled dollars, for investment here. Phipps has but one descendant here, Mrs Amanda Tyombly.

A petition to the General Court in 1797 was signed by Richard Walker, Stilson Hutchins, Jonas Wyman, Jonathan Hardey, Jeremiah Hutchins, Samuel Hazletine, Isaac Robbins, Samuel Bradley, Jr, Jonathan Hazletine, William Abbott, Nathaniel Hutchins, Joshua Hazeltine, John Robbins, John Robbin, Asa Eastman, John Hazletine, Abiel Chandler, Jonathan Shirley, Abraham Hazeltine, Isaac Cox, Paul Chandler.

In 1799 ten of the principal inhabitants made request of Asa Eastman, Esq., to call a town-meeting, stating that "a town meeting had not been held

[1] The same voted to Captain John Glover, as previously noted.

[2] In this year a petition states that there were but 3½ miles of roads in town.

granted." The meeting was called for March 4, and from ... complete. In 1801 it was voted that every man shall ... gate to swing across wherever he fences across the road. ... wind" did much damage in December, 1801. The house of the ... Abiel Chandler (who established the Chandler Scientific School at ... was blown down, and Mrs Chandler and her little boy Abiel passed ... in the cellar. One hundred and ten dollars were raised in 1810 to ... schoolhouse in the "South district, No. 1." Moses Fife was ... to sell liquors and to keep a tavern in 1813. In 1820 the town ... meeting-house, three school districts, one sawmill, three grainmills, one ... clothmill, and one carding-machine.

In 1862 the town voted $100 to aid the families of volunteers, and $200 ... to any who should volunteer. April 4, 1863, voted to raise $650 for ... bounty orders, and selectmen authorized, "if absolutely necessary," to ... money to pay soldiers' bounties. December 8, 1863, voted to pay $300 ... soldiers. June 25, 1864, voted $300 to all volunteers, and drafted ... or their substitutes, and to pay $150 to men who have paid $300 as soon ... can be done legally. August 8, voted $100 to one-year men, $200 to two-... men, and $300 to three-year men; and authorized the selectmen to hire ... to furnish the quota of soldiers. September 3, voted to pay $300 to ... volunteer, whether one, two, or three year men. This was later increased ... $500 to each volunteer. Chatham sent sixty-three men to the northern army of the Civil War, almost one third of its male population.

The history of the early days was taken down by Ithiel E. Clay, Esq., in ... from Samuel Phipps, Jr. who came with his parents to the town in ...

The first settlement was at South Chatham, Nathan Ames living in a log house with his ... and building saw and grist mills for the benefit of Fryeburg. There was then no ... more east than David Webster's in Conway. The next clearing was that of Thomas McDonough, Esq., on his location just north of McDonough's brook, on the east and west side of the highway, where Moses Leavitt's now stands. He cleared twelve acres in 1773. His grant of 1,829 acres was made July 2, 1772, by Governor John Wentworth, to whom he ... his private secretary. McDonough was loyal to the British government and left his land and fled to Canada. During the war several settlements had been made on his grant among them Hazeltine and Harriman) and his land was confiscated.[1] After the war McDonough was sent ... Britain consul for the New England states, and gained favor with the United States ... and it was finally arranged that he might again have his grant by satisfying the ... settlers thereon. This he did by giving them the lots on which they had settled. He then had a manager, a young nephew named Hagan. He built one house just north of McDonough's brook and one northwest of where Samuel Leavitt now lives. He was smart ... managed McDonough's crew of Irishmen with much judgment. He finally left and ... to Boston. When McDonough last came to Chatham, he was in a two-wheeled ... and had an Irishman at each wheel to steady it over the logs and rocks. Burgin, a

[1] ... New Hampshire.

British drummer, deserted from the British army in the Revolution, married a wife in the north part of this state, came to Chatham and commenced a farm on the southeast side of "old Sloop," where his wife died. She was buried on the Meader farm. He lived alone for several years, and was found dead at his door. His body had lain so long that it was buried in a grave dug on the spot, without coffin or shroud. He was a man of education, with hands as delicate as a girl's. The two first families who became permanent settlers were Increase Robinson[1] and Isaac Cox.[2] They came in 1776 and moved into a log house near McDonough's brook on the road to Samuel Knox. The families did not agree, and Robinson moved into a log house, the roof covered with birch-bark. Isaac Cox built the first frame-house in 1781 and also built the first mill excepting the Ames mill at South Chatham. It stood on Langdon's brook on the Robinson farm, but was carried away in a few years by a freshet. Dunlap began to build a mill on Langdon brook near the bridge on the road at South Chatham and hauled the irons from South Berwick, Maine, with an ox-team, but never finished the mill. He went to Boston, was a distiller, and became rich. He was also Irish, but, unlike McDonough, who was a gentleman, was ignorant and vulgar. My father came from Woburn, bringing his family in 1783.[3] Polly Robinson was the first white child born in Chatham. She married a Bell, and lived on the Ezra Hanscom farm. Elijah Phipps was the first male child of the town. Isaac Cox and Susannah Walker were the first couple married. They were married by Rev. Mr Fessenden on the farm of B. W. McKeen.[4] Jacob Danforth was the first white person to die. He died on the east side of Badger's orchard, where the foundations and cellar of the house can be seen. It is now owned by Wiley. The barn stood on land now owned by James Clay. The highway then passed by the Danforth house and intersected with the other road near the house of James Irish in Stow. Polly Phipps was the first white person buried here. Isaac Cox was the second. They were buried on the hill on the Robinson farm.

Congregational Church.[5] — A preliminary meeting for the organization of a Congregational church was held September 26, 1861, at the house of Jonathan F. Fifield, in Stow, Maine, which resulted in the organization of the Chatham and Stow church, October 22, 1861, with these eight members: Jonathan F. Fifield, Lydia F. Fifield, Cyrus Binford, Peter Hardy, Samuel A. B. Farrington, Sarah B. Farrington, Lucy Irish, Sarah I. Abbott. Jonathan F. Fifield and Cyrus Binford were the first deacons. Fourteen additions were made in 1863 by profession, and one by letter. A neat church with a seating capacity of two hundred was begun in 1870 and dedicated in May, 1871. This was provided with a bell, the whole costing $3,600. Jonah Hill, Jr., Micah Abbott, James Morrison, were the first trustees. In 1883 three elm-trees were set on the east side of the church lot: the south one by Mrs Lucinda Leavitt, the middle one by Ithiel E. Clay, Esq., the one in the northeast corner by Mrs Caroline E. Clay. Rev. E. B. Pike was pastor from organization to 1873. The pulpit was supplied by several for short periods (J. Henry Leavitt, as lay preacher for two years among them) until March 26, 1878, when Rev. Isaac H. Libbey was installed pastor and remained two years. Rev. Henry Farrar, the present pastor, began his labors July 1, 1882. A Sunday-school

[1] On lots 6 and 7. On lots 1 and 8. He lived on lot 10 in Langdon's location.

[2] Mrs Cox was a woman of energy, endurance, and education. She understood surveying and ran many of the lines.

[5] A Methodist society has existed for many years at South Chatham.

is connected with the church. David A. Leavitt is
manifested and the school is interesting

– While no higher school than the district schools has ever been
years ago these were of a high character
men well equipped for the battle of life who gave
of themselves. Not only did the three R's have a place in the
study, but natural philosophy and algebra were taught. To-day
not so many scholars, and the curriculum not so advanced,
work is being done.

Robinson, Nathaniel Walker, Amos Hutchins, selectmen.
clerk; Nathan Ames, Asa Eastman, Paul Chandler, selectmen.
Asa Eastman, Benjamin Walker, selectmen.
Robinson, Nathaniel Walker, selectmen.
Eastman, Increase Robinson, Nathaniel Walker, selectmen.
Robinson, Asa Eastman, Ichabod Canny, selectmen.
clerk; Benjamin Walker, Jeremiah B. Walker, Asa Eastman, selectmen.
Benjamin Walker, Jeremiah Walker, Samuel Phipps, jr, selectmen.
Asa Eastman, David Badger, Jeremiah B. Walker, selectmen.
clerk; Asa Eastman, Jeremiah B. Walker, Benjamin Walker, selectmen.
l Phipps, jr, clerk; Asa Eastman, Jeremiah B. Walker, Benjamin Walker, selectmen.
Samuel Phipps, jr, clerk; David Page, Samuel Phipps, jr, Nathaniel Whitaker, selectmen.
muel Phipps, jr, clerk; Benjamin Walker, Samuel Phipps, jr, Nathaniel Whitaker, selectmen.
B. Walker, clerk; Benjamin Walker, Samuel Phipps, jr, Asa Eastman, selectmen.
April 10, 1812, Samuel Phipps, jr, clerk; Benjamin Walker, Elijah Phipps, Asa Eastman, selectmen.
Phipps, jr, clerk; Asa Eastman, Benjamin Walker, Elijah Phipps, selectmen. David Badger
Atkins and Chatham.
Samuel Phipps, jr, clerk; Benjamin Walker, Elijah Phipps, Asa Eastman, selectmen.
Silvanus Davis, clerk; James Hobbs, Samuel Phipps, jr, Nathaniel Whittier, selectmen.
James Hobbs, Silvanus Davis, Nathaniel Whittier, selectmen.
Samuel Phipps, jr, James Hobbs, Moses Fife, selectmen.
Samuel Phipps, jr, clerk; Peter Walker, David Badger, Asa Eastman, selectmen.
uel Phipps, jr, clerk; James Hobbs, Samuel Phipps, jr, Luther Richardson, selectmen.
muel Phipps, jr, clerk; Samuel Phipps, jr, James Hobbs, Charles Harriman, selectmen.
1821. Silvanus Davis, clerk; Jonathan K. Eastman, Samuel Phipps, jr, Peter Walker, selectmen.
Davis, clerk; Samuel Phipps, jr, Jonathan K. Eastman, Peter Walker, selectmen.
Samuel Phipps, jr, Luther Richardson, James Hobbs, selectmen.
us Davis, clerk; Charles Harriman, Silvanus Davis, Peter Walker, selectmen. Luther Richard
Davis, clerk; Luther Richardson, Silvanus Davis, James Hobb, selectmen.
el Phipps, jr, clerk; Samuel Phipps, jr, Reuben Wyman, David Chandler, selectmen.
Samuel Phipps, jr, clerk; Jonathan K. Eastman, Reuben Wyman, David Chandler, selectmen.
Richardson, James Hobbs, jr, Joseph Gordon, selectmen.
clerk; Luther Richardson, Silvanus Davis, Abraham Webb, selectmen.
Chandler, Abraham Webb, selectmen.
el Phipps, jr, clerk; Luther Richardson, Thomas Haley, Russell Charles, selectmen.
Thomas Haley, Russell Charles, selectmen.
Haley, Russell Charles, Joseph Gordon, selectmen.
uel Phipps, clerk; Isaac Chandler, Samuel Phipps, George Gordon, selectmen.
Chandler, Samuel Phipps, George Gordon, selectmen. Chandler moved
chosen.
Haley, Jonathan K. Eastman, William W. Walker, selectmen.
McDonald, clerk; Thomas Haley, Jonas Wyman, Reuben Wyman, selectmen; Reuben
k S. McDonald, clerk; F. S. McDonald, Russell Charles, Jeremiah Eaton, selectmen.
F. S. McDonald, Russell Charles, Jeremiah Eaton, selectmen.
Phipps, George Gordon, Asa P. Eastman, selectmen.
P. Eastman, Thomas Haley, George Gordon, selectmen.

1842, F. S. McDonald, clerk; Thomas Haley, Jonah Hill, jr, Bliss Charles, selectmen.

1843, Samuel Phipps, clerk; Jonah Hill, jr, Bliss Charles, Samuel Knox, jr, selectmen.

1844, F. S. McDonald, clerk; Jonah Hill, jr, Jeremiah Eaton, Bliss Charles, selectmen; Asa P. Eastman, representative.

1845, F. S. McDonald, clerk; Jonah Hill, jr, Jeremiah Eaton, Bliss Charles, selectmen; Asa P. Eastman, representative.

1846, F. S. McDonald, clerk; Jonah Hill, jr, Rice W. Guptill, Bliss Charles, selectmen; Asa P. Eastman, representative.

1847, Rice W. Guptill, clerk; Jeremiah Eaton, Jonah Hill, jr, Asa Chandler, selectmen; Bliss Charles, representative.

1848, Rice W. Guptill, clerk; Humphrey McKenney, Philip Hunt, Asa Chandler, selectmen; Bliss Charles, representative.

1849, Rice W. Guptill, clerk; Russell Charles, Jeremiah Eaton, Eliphalet Weeks, selectmen; Rice W. Guptill, representative.

1850, R. W. Guptill, clerk; Humphrey McKenney, Moses Fife, Eliphalet Weeks, selectmen; R. W. Guptill, representative.

1851, R. W. Guptill, clerk; Jonah Hill, Moses Fife, Jeremiah Eaton, selectmen.

1852, R. W. Guptill, clerk; Jeremiah Eaton, Nathaniel W. Shirley, Seth Wyman, selectmen.

1853, R. W. Guptill, clerk; Seth Wyman, William Fife, Albert Harriman, selectmen; Jeremiah Eaton, representative.

1854, R. W. Guptill, clerk; William Fife, Daniel Chandler, 2d, Daniel B. Baker, selectmen; William C. Phipps, representative.

1855, R. W. Guptill, clerk; Daniel Chandler, Daniel B. Baker, Jonah Hill, jr, selectmen; William C. Phipps, representative.

1856, R. W. Guptill, clerk; Jonah Hill, jr, William C. Phipps, Albert Harriman, selectmen; William Fife, representative.

1857, R. W. Guptill, clerk; Albert Harriman, Jeremiah Eaton, Isaac Charles, selectmen; William Fife, representative.

1858, R. W. Guptill, clerk; Albert Harriman, Isaac Charles, Edward Anderson, selectmen; Nathaniel Whitaker, jr, representative.

1859, William C. Phipps, clerk; Jonah Hill, jr, Ithiel E. Clay, Jonas Wyman, selectmen; Ithiel E. Clay, representative.

1860, William C. Phipps, clerk; Jonah Hill, jr, Jonas Wyman, Orison Watson, selectmen; Ithiel E. Clay, representative.

1861, William C. Phipps, clerk;[1] Ithiel E. Clay, Seth Wyman, Charles Walker, selectmen; Moses Fife, representative.

1862, Ithiel E. Clay, clerk; Seth Wyman, William Fife, Augustus V. Stevens, selectmen; Moses Fife, representative.

1863, Ithiel E. Clay, clerk; Jonah Hill, jr, Augustus V. Stevens, Eliphalet McKeen, selectmen; Jonah Hill, jr, representative.

1864, Ithiel E. Clay, clerk; Jonah Hill, jr, Eliphalet McKeen, James H. Weeks, selectmen; Jonah Hill, jr, representative.

1865, Ithiel E. Clay, clerk; Ithiel E. Clay, James H. Weeks, Moses Fife, selectmen; Seth Wyman, representative.

1866, Ithiel E. Clay, clerk; Ithiel E. Clay, Moses Fife, John H. Gordon, selectmen; Seth Wyman, representative.

1867, Ithiel E. Clay, clerk; Jonah Hill, jr, John H. Gordon, Simeon P. Knox, selectmen; Augustus V. Stevens, representative.

1868, Rice W. Guptill, clerk; William Fife, John S. Bryant, jr, Asa Chandler, selectmen.

1869, Rice W. Guptill, clerk; William Fife, John S. Bryant, jr, Asa Chandler, selectmen; Daniel Chandler, representative.

1870, Ithiel E. Clay, clerk; Jonah Hill, jr, Josiah W. Walker, Lorenzo D. Harriman, selectmen; Cyrus Binford, representative.

1871, Ithiel E. Clay, clerk; Jonah Hill, jr, Stephen P. McIntire, Micajah N. Fife, selectmen; Cyrus Binford, representative.

1872, Ithiel E. Clay, clerk; Jonah Hill, jr, Stephen P. McIntire, selectmen; Charles Walker, representative.

1873, Ithiel E. Clay, clerk; Seth Wyman, Paul Chandler, Samuel Knox, selectmen; Charles Walker, representative.

1874, Ithiel E. Clay, clerk; Paul Chandler, Ephraim Bryant, Dexter Charles, selectmen; Merritt E. Clay, representative.

1875, Ithiel E. Clay, clerk; Jonah Hill, jr, Osborn Anderson, Lorenzo D. Harriman, selectmen; Paul Chandler, representative.

1876, Ithiel E. Clay, clerk; Jonah Hill, jr, James M. Weeks, Micajah N. Fife, selectmen; Paul Chandler, representative.

[1] Moved away. Ithiel E. Clay appointed.

Osborn Anderson, James E. Hutchins, selectmen; Josiah W.

man, clerk; Paul Chandler, Stephen Twombly, Calvin S. Osgood, selectmen; Josiah W.

Paul Chandler, Stephen Twombly, Calvin S. Osgood, selectmen.

S. Osgood, Russell Charles, William D. Jewell, selectmen; Ithiel E.

James M. Weeks, Micajah N. Fife, Charles H. Binford, selectmen.

William Fife, Osborn Anderson, David H. Chandler, selectmen; Ithiel E. Clay,

Binford, clerk; William Fife, Edwin S. Lang, Richard F. Chandler, selectmen.

Edwin S. Lang, Micajah N. Fife, Jacob C. Eastman, selectmen.

ncer, clerk; Dana Hill, Charles H. Binford, Charles S. Chandler, selectmen.

r, clerk; Dana Hill, Charles S. Chandler, Seth Webb, selectmen; Horace Chandler,

, clerk; Dana Hill, Charles S. Chandler, Seth Webb, selectmen.

Spencer, clerk; Dana Hill, Seth Webb, Daniel Chandler, selectmen; James M. Weeks,

William Spencer, clerk; Dana Hill, William Spencer, Daniel Chandler, selectmen.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ASA EASTMAN.

No man has been more identified with the early history of Chatham than Asa Eastman. He was its first justice of the peace. He called its first town-meeting. He did more in the development of its resources than any other man of his generation, and a mighty mountain 3,000 feet in height perpetuates his name, and stands an everlasting monument to his memory. He was unquestionably the ablest and best educated man who in that day made a permanent home in the town, and the impress made by him will not soon be effaced. He brought up and educated a family of children that did credit to their ancestry and the town of their birth. He was a descendant in the sixth generation of Roger Eastman, the emigrant (Salisbury, Mass., 1640), great-grandson of Captain Ebenezer Eastman, a grantee and prominent man of Pennacook, now Concord, and son of Jonathan and Molly (Chandler) Eastman, of Concord, where he was born December 5, 1770. (He died August 16, 1818.) As a young man he hunted and trapped around the White Hills, and became charmed with the beauty of the valley of Cold river, and after his marriage to Molly Ferrabee they came here, in 1796, to make a home for life where the mountains cast an evening shadow. The journey from Concord was



Ithiel E. Clay

made on horseback, along rough and miry roads, and their lodgings were in the camps hastily prepared by the side of streams. The little log house they made their home in the forest silences was a great contrast to the civilization she had left, but in after years she often said that here she passed some of the happiest days of her life. Eight children came to gladden the home: Jonathan K., Philip,[1] Susan, Mary C., Eliza, Robert K., Asa P., Esther J.

Jonathan Kimball Eastman, oldest son of Asa and Molly (Kimball) Eastman, was born September 28, 1796. He married Phebe W., daughter of Jacob and Phebe (Coffin) Clements, of Gorham, Maine. She was born January 24, 1803, and died December 29, 1887. They had six children: Asa, born January 7, 1825, died September 25, 1855; Jacob C., born November 13, 1827; Jonathan, born May 12, 1830; Caroline C. (Mrs Ithiel E. Clay), born June 14, 1833; Mary A. C., born December 17, 1835, died June 16, 1866; Kimball, born March 21, 1839. Mr Eastman possessed great energy and the needed qualifications for success, and accomplished much in the short period of his active life. He died March 10, 1840. With motherly devotion, Mrs Eastman cared for her children, managed the farm successfully, gave them good educational advantages, lived to see them useful and valuable citizens, and attained the age of eighty-five years. The last fifteen years were passed with her daughter, Mrs Clay.

ITHIEL E. CLAY.

Ithiel Elwell Clay, son of James and Olive (Elwell) Clay, was born in Chatham, August 26, 1819. His grandfather, Jonathan Clay, was one of the first proprietors of Buxton, Maine, and a Freewill Baptist minister. James Clay was born in Buxton, August 6, 1789, and came in the cold season of 1816 to Chatham to make the first clearing for his future home. He located on lot 21 in Langdon's Location, a mile from any clearing, cutting the first tree felled on the lot. He soon rolled up a log house and barn, and was taxed that year "on two oxen, one cow, one hundred and seventy-seven acres of wild land, and buildings valued at twelve dollars — $4.11." He built a frame-house the next year, married in Buxton, January 11, 1818, Olive Elwell,[2] and July 1, 1818, received a deed of his Chatham home from his father, and henceforth was an element of prosperity to his adopted town. He was a farmer

[1] Hon. Philip Eastman was born in 1799, and died in 1869 at Saco, Maine. He was a graduate of Bowdoin, became a prominent Democrat, and a leader of his party. He possessed great dignity of character, had a fine personal appearance, was a member of the State Historical Society of Maine, and compiled a valuable digest of the first twenty-six volumes of the "Maine Reports." He was a trustee of Bowdoin College for many years.

[2] Benjamin Elwell, her grandfather, lived on Richmond Island in Portland harbor when the Revolution began, and was a soldier in that war. Her eldest brother, Ithiel, was in the War of 1812.

and lumberman, labored hard, and developed wealth. In 1833 he moved to the present home of his son Ithiel, built the house and dwelt there until his death, December 29, 1865. Mrs Clay died September 27, 1862. A beautiful monument erected in 1883 marks their burial-place. Their children are: Ithiel E.; John C., born September 4, 1821, married Mary Bonzie, and lives in New Jersey; Mehitable E. (Mrs Alfred Eaton), born September 7, 1823, resides in Stow; Mason H., born March 14, 1826, married Maria Carlton, lives in Chatham; Abby A. (Mrs Francis Smith), born October 16, 1828, resides in Hollis, Maine; Merritt E., born July 20, 1831, married Maria Abbott, resides in Stow.

No one in the White Mountain region is better known than Ithiel E. Clay. In pushing local and agricultural improvements, in large lumbering operations, as a surveyor of merit, and as an active worker in political circles, he has won extended acquaintance. He has always been a resident of Chatham, and his education was acquired at the district school, supplemented by attendance at North Bridgton Academy for two terms. From boyhood he was a worker. He worked on the farm, in the "woods," and at school. His ablest teachers have been observation and experience. He taught school when twenty, and later several winter terms in Chatham, Bridgton, Limington, and elsewhere. Three of these winters he had a crew of men and teams engaged in logging operations in Chatham, and in the spring scaled his logs and personally settled the winter's business. He was clerk two years in a store at Lovell, and worked one season in a granite quarry at Cape Ann. He was always busy. As a teacher he was popular and successful.

In 1851 he relinquished teaching and devoted his time to his lumbering operations, which soon became extensive, and alone and with partners for thirty years he was one of the most important lumbermen in a wide area, and amassed wealth. He is now owner of many farms and large tracts of timberland in New Hampshire and Maine. In his business he has often employed over a hundred workmen, and has carried a stock of merchandise to meet their wants and those of the community. He planned and personally conducted all his varied operations, and from a frail constitution in youth, by careful training, strict temperance habits, abstinence from tobacco, and exercise in all kinds of weather, he has developed the strength and vigor of health. He has done much surveying, and none know the lines or timber lands of Chatham better. He has had heavy losses. The hurricane of 1883 prostrated $30,000 worth of his timber in Chatham, and by three failures he lost $30,000 more. Since 1885 he has partially relinquished lumbering, paying more attention to the cultivation of his large and fertile "Winnecunnett[1] Farm." Originally a Whig, but made strongly anti-slavery by his mother's teachings, his first vote for President was for William Henry Harrison, and his last as a Republican

[1] An Indian name, said to mean, "Beautiful place of pines."

for Benjamin Harrison. He has been postmaster of Chatham sixteen years, justice of the peace over thirty years, selectman and town clerk many years. He was representative in 1859–60, 1881–84, and served on important committees; introduced the passage of several important bills, and the charter of the North Conway and Kearsarge railroad. He was pronounced in opposition to monopoly, consolidation of corporations, or any measure tending to infringe upon or abridge the rights of the people. He became known as a man of independent thought and action, force of character, and ability to maintain his positions, coupled with that humor which interests and clinches facts. (When the Colby bill was in consideration, Mr Clay said, "Give me money enough and I will secure the passage of a bill to compel every man, woman, and child in the state to have typhoid fever.") The people believed in him. His earnestness and positive dealing with matters requiring rough treatment pleased them, and he was mentioned as a candidate for governor. At this time the *People and Patriot*, an opposition journal, contained this paragraph: —

A writer in *The Concord Tribune* suggests Ithiel E. Clay for the Republican gubernatorial nomination. It will be a long time before the Republican party will nominate any such man as Mr Clay for governor. He is too good a man in the first place — too thoroughly a man of the people. In the next place, he does not want the nomination enough to pay down "spot cash" $25,000 or more.

Mr Clay was general recruiting officer in the Civil War, and strenuously sustained the government with his influence, time, and money. In 1881 he was appointed a member of the "Forestry Commission" of the state. He takes an active interest in the progress of events, and is conversant with the industrial, reform, and political matters of the day. In public life he is marked for his fearless advocacy of principles, tenacious adherence to what he deems right, and unvarying honesty and integrity. In business he is keen, sagacious, and farseeing, generally accomplishing his object; but his kindness in aiding others has frequently been used to his disadvantage, as he has been too ready to accept a stranger's estimate of himself. He has taken great interest in the history of Chatham, and preserved much of value that otherwise would have been lost. In social life he is a strong friend, an obliging neighbor, a genial and hospitable host, and an active, public-spirited, and generous citizen. Mr Clay married, October 26, 1862, Caroline C., daughter of Jonathan K. and Phœbe (Clements) Eastman, a lady of intelligence, energy, and executive ability, who is at home in all departments of her husband's business. She is much interested in the Congregational church, of which she is a member, and the erection of its house of worship is due in a great measure to herself and husband.

History
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